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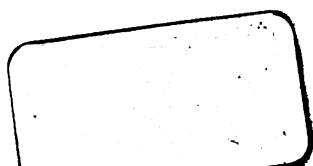
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IXL
FRENCH

HISTORY
OF
IDAHO

A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress, Its
People and Its Principal Interests

BY
HIRAM T. FRENCH, M. S.

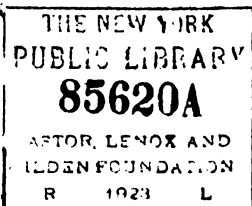
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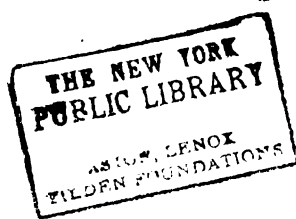
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THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

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1914





J. C. White.

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HISTORY OF IDAHO

JOSEPH C. WHITE. The Coeur d'Alene citizen who is the organizer and manager of the Red Collar Steamship Line is a remarkable man in that every project he has ever attempted has met with success. A most emphatic quality of appreciation and credit is due him for his very valuable achievement in regard to the important transportation line for which the residents of Idaho and Washington owe him so much gratitude. A man of unusually keen judgment, he is pronounced—even by those who meet him for only a short interview—"a hustler, a mover and a pusher." His life is one that is worth reviewing in some detail.

Joseph C. White was born in Wyoming, Otoe county, Nebraska, on the sixteenth day of March, 1865. He lived in that locality until about eleven years of age, at which time his parents removed to Colorado and he with them. The public schools of Otoe county, the graded schools and high school of Denver contributed to his education. The courses of higher education he later pursued in the University of Denver. Not to be satisfied merely with the advanced studies along lines of literature, science and classics; young White looked ahead to his future needs as a man who must have dealings with the business world. Unlike many young men with a university degree but with a pathetic lack of practical knowledge, Joseph White combined with his collegiate courses a season of evening study at a business college in Denver.

Engineering, homestead holding combined with mining, and transportation activities in his present capacity have been the larger elements of Mr. White's career. His first Idaho location was in Wallace, where he remained for one year, while engaged in the duties of an engineering position in connection with the Corbin railroad. From that employment he passed to one of a similar nature, with residence at Spokane. During a part of this time he was in the government service and during all of his engineering experience was financially fortunate. His last service in that line was for the Seattle Lake Shore Company, for whom he worked while living in Spokane and for whom he went to Seattle. In 1892 he closed this engagement and returned to Idaho, which ever since has been his home.

In the year mentioned Mr. White took up a homestead in Kootenai county, which he occupied for

about eight years. His peculiar gift for transportation enterprises and allied activities was not to be wasted, however. He moved into Coeur d'Alene and associated himself, first with the lumber business and later with the electric railroad which was operating between Coeur d'Alene and Spokane, being chief engineer for the railroad company during the construction of the road. This line is recognized as one of the best equipped in the United States, and as Mr. White built and completed it, the road is regarded as a worthy monument to his ability. It was in 1904 that he severed his connection with this company and entered upon the enterprise for which he has been most highly commended.

Citizens had long felt the need of a properly managed steamship line between Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe. Boats were manipulated by single owners, without definite method, without satisfactory regularity and without the needed equipment and conveniences. It was with a realization of the much-desired improvements that Mr. White organized the Red Collar Steamship Line, which has brought about a new era in transportation in this locality. All the former shipowners were induced to merge their interests into that of an organized company; new and modern boats have been added; a double daily schedule service was established; arrangements were methodically differentiated for passenger, mail, express and freight service. All this service is first-class, and for its initiation Mr. White is almost wholly responsible. He is still the company's manager and active head, a position which his many friends and the public at large hope he may continue to fill for many more years.

Such is a brief outline of the career of Mr. White in practical affairs, omitting his youthful efforts as a cadet in industry. His early mining speculations he does not consider of great importance, although in buying leases and speculating on them he was for a time almost phenomenally successful.

In political affairs Joseph C. White is conservatively and independently a Democrat. He is one of those up-to-date thinkers along economic lines who believe that party theories are of great value in unifying and making purposive the desires of the people along national lines; but he does not believe in narrow bondage to party views because of inheritance

or previous affiliation. He takes a very active interest in politics and is noted for his sane opinions in local affairs. He served his county as surveyor for two years. He was a member of the board of education for six years, acting as its president throughout that period. He was a member of the Idaho legislature in the session of 1898-9, serving that body as chairman of the fusion caucus and of the committee on state affairs. As a tribute to the high quality of his service in such capacity, Mr. White was presented, at the close of the session, with a beautiful gold-headed cane, the gift of Governor Hunt and others.

The fact that Mr. White's genial personality makes him a great social favorite is attested by the fact that his membership has been sought by the Coeur d'Alene Commercial Club, the Spokane Social Club, the Inland Club of Spokane, the Rotary Club and the Transportation Club of Spokane. In the following secret societies he holds high place: The Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has passed all honors up to the thirty-second degree, being now past high priest in his chapter; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; and the Hoo-Hoos.

The home life of Mr. White began in 1895. In February of that year Miss Harriett Whitmore of Farmington, Washington,—a niece of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Fish of that place,—became Mrs. Joseph C. White. She and Mr. White have in the ensuing years become the parents of a quartet of children. The eldest, a son named Clarence, died in childhood; Frances, the first daughter, is now in school; Alfred K. is still at home; and little Constance is yet in her babyhood.

In every phase of his useful, upright and nobly ordered life, Mr. White is a citizen of the highest standing. To few is it given to succeed so unfailingly in all undertakings; to be so fortunate materially; to be so potent an influence in things intellectual and civic; and to hold, withal, such high regard in the eyes of his fellow-men. The loyalty he professes for the splendid state he has made his home and the faith he holds in her future is no less than the faith and the loyalty entertained toward Joseph C. White by all who knew him.

ERNEST F. HUNT. Among those whose activities in the mercantile field have served to give prestige in their various communities, the name of Ernest F. Hunt, of Meridian has a conspicuous place. The son of a merchant, reared in the atmosphere of trade and commerce, and following that vocation from the time when he first began his business career, when he decided upon Meridian as his field of operations, he brought to this city a wide and practical knowledge of his business that has served to materially advance the commercial importance of this section. His energies have not been wholly confined to the business of which he is the directing head, however, for he has at all times found leisure to interest himself in behalf of public movements, and his reputation as a public-spirited citizen is only equaled by the high regard in which he is held among his business associates. Mr. Hunt was born September 17, 1871, at Quincy, Illinois, and is a son of Samuel R. and Mary Frances (Hardy) Hunt. His father, a native of New York, brought the family west as far as Kansas in 1871, and there first began work as a carpenter, a trade which he had learned in his youth. Subsequently, however, he established himself in a mercantile business at

Peabody, Kansas, and he continued to be a successful merchant throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring at Lawrence, Kansas, May 13, 1912, when he had reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years. His wife, also a native of the Empire State, died in Kansas in 1898. They had a family of seven children, of whom Ernest F. was the next to the youngest.

Ernest F. Hunt was still an infant when taken to Kansas by his parents, and there his education was secured in the pioneer schools of Peabody. On completing his educational training, he at once was initiated into the details of the mercantile business in the store of his father, and eventually he opened a store of his own, which he conducted with uniform success for about ten years. At that time he disposed of his interests and came to Idaho, locating in Boise, from which city he traveled for three years as salesman for the Shaw Advertising Company. On leaving the employ of that concern, Mr. Hunt came to Meridian and opened a small mercantile establishment, which has since been developed into one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of Ada county. As a business man there may be said to be three excellent reasons why Mr. Hunt has attained success—energy, system, and practical knowledge. It has ever been his policy to give to his patrons the best of quality, and his stock compares favorably with that of the large stores all over the state. His sterling integrity and honesty of purpose have gained him many friends and the confidence of his patrons, and no man is more highly esteemed in his community.

In 1892 Mr. Hunt was married in Kansas to Miss Anna M. Nusbaum, and to this union there have been born five children: Helen, born in 1894 in Kansas, a graduate of the Meridian public and high schools; Hazel, born in 1896, in Kansas, and now attending the schools of Meridian; Herma, born in 1899, in Kansas, also a student here; Fred, born in 1903, in Boise, Idaho, and a scholar in the graded schools; and Frank, born in 1907, in Boise. Mr. Hunt has always had supreme confidence in the future welfare of Idaho, and his faith in Meridian's development as a commercial and industrial center of importance, as well as his high abilities, have caused him to be elected to the office of secretary of the Meridian Commercial Club. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows, and in political matters he is a Republican, but has not found time to enter the public arena. When he can command leisure from his business activities, he is usually found at his comfortable residence, of which he is very fond, although like all virile men of the west, outdoor life and sports also attract him. Mrs. Hunt belongs to the Methodist church, where her numerous friends testify cheerfully to her popularity.

CHARLES W. PARKS. The president of the Roseberry Milling Company of Roseberry, Idaho, is inevitably an important man in the business world of this section, for the company is one of the successful and important industries of this part of the state. Charles W. Parks, who holds this position, has lived in Long Valley for twelve years and is widely known, not only through his business relations, but also through his personal friendships. He is the son of a western pioneer and has inherited from his father the spirit that knows how to withstand disappointment and defeat and also how to do that much harder thing, take success when it comes.

Charles W. Parks was born on the 24th of August,

1860, in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, the son of Samuel and Rachel (Dunlap) Parks. His parents were both natives of the state of Illinois and a full account of their lives is given in the sketch of Mr. Park's younger brother, R. M. Parks, elsewhere in this volume.

Charles W. Parks received his education in the schools of Jo Daviess county and then his education completed he went to work on his father's farm. His father removed to Iowa in 1883, the son accompanied him, locating himself on a farm in the northwest section of the state. He farmed here from 1883 until 1892 when he went to Minnesota and took up farming lands. He remained in Minnesota until 1900 and then came west and located in Long Valley, Idaho. He bought a fine half section of land which he cultivated for a time and then he sold this property and took up a homestead. He improved this land and brought it to a high state of cultivation, and is the present owner of a very fine piece of property. He has numerous interests in Roseberry, although his first care is for his farm. He is president of the Long Valley Milling Company, and is also interested in the successful firm of merchants, of which his brother is an active member, Peterson and Parks, hardware merchants of Roseberry. Mr. Park is a member of the Townsite Company and also of the Long Valley Advocate Publishing Company.

In politics Mr. Parks is independent, preferring to vote as he thinks and not according to the dictates of party leaders. He may be placed in the class of the "big men" of Roseberry, and he has done much for the progress of the town, believing that this section has resources that are as yet untouched and that it has a great future.

Mr. Parks married Sarah E. Thompson at Belvedere, Illinois, on the 16th of February, 1889. Mrs. Parks died on June 1, 1901, at Van Wyke, Idaho, and there lies buried. Two children were born to this union. The eldest of these, Flora B., was born in Sioux county, Iowa, December 14, 1890, and is now Mrs. Stredder, of Roseberry, having been married in January, 1912. The second daughter, Nellie, was born in Pipestone county, Minnesota, on March 13, 1893, and now resides with her father in Roseberry. She has been attending the schools of her home city, but is now a student in Idaho College, at Caldwell. Mr. Parks is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, being a member of the council at Roseberry.

R. M. PARKS, of Roseberry, Idaho, is one of the citizens of that thriving town who is generally looked up to and consulted when important business deals are to be put through, or when matters of public interest are under discussion. As one of the prominent business men and successful merchants of Roseberry he is held in the highest esteem by the entire population of Long Valley, and the varied interests in which he is concerned show clearly that he is a man of exceptional ability.

The father of R. M. Parks was Samuel Parks, one of the early pioneers of a large part of the far west, he having been a resident at an early date of Idaho, Dakota, California, and Oregon. Samuel Parks was born in Illinois in Williamson county, April 25, 1831. He received his education in this county and then went over into Jo Daviess county, at the age of seventeen, where he worked for two years. He next went up into the pine forests of northern Wisconsin and there worked in the lumber camps for two years. The lumber camps at any time are not luxurious, but in those days they were indescrib-

ably rough and the life was not only the crudest of existences but the hardships that had to be endured quickly made a man of a youth or ruined him for any future usefulness in the world. Samuel Parks was of the type of boy whom these experiences only strengthened, and in 1853, a lad of twenty-two he started across the plains, with an ox-cart and a meager outfit. He was with a party who went by way of Fort Laramie, and then across the trackless waste, untraveled as yet by the immigrant trains, to the Dakotas. Crossing this territory they came to Montana and then passed on into Idaho, crossing the Snake river where Salmon now stands and then passing up Indian creek to the spot where Boise was to spring into existence in later years. During this journey the travelers were in constant danger of attacks by Indians, but they were hardy frontiersmen, who knew that the chief danger from the savages lay in carelessness, and therefore kept an unceasing guard, and the Indians not being able to use their usual method of surprise, did not molest them at all. From Idaho the party passed through Malheur county, Oregon, and on to the present site of Baker City. Then they came to Grand Ronde Valley and to The Dalles, thence passing down the Columbia river, and crossing the stream continued on to Cascade Falls and so to Portland, Oregon, where the party of intrepid adventurers broke up. Mr. Parks went first to Corvallis and then southward to Crescent, California. He only remained a short time at the latter place and then went to Bridger's Creek, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. He was so fortunate as to locate some valuable gold bearing properties, and had started to work on these claims when the news was brought him of an Indian uprising and the more alarming word that they were close at hand. Nothing was to be done but abandon the property and seek safety in flight. He had only gone a short distance when the Indians arrived at the camp and in a few minutes his little cabin was going up in smoke. He lost everything in this raid, and so proceeded directly to Canby, California, where he enlisted for service against the Indians, determined that as far as it was in his power he would aid in the prevention of such destruction of property as he had himself suffered. He served for five months, being eternally on the march, fighting a difficult and ceaseless battle against the savages. At the end of this time when the Indians had been partially subdued, he again took up mining at Josephine, California. But here again the Indians destroyed his property and deciding that the risk to life was too great, and the yellow gold itself too small a reward, he determined to go back to his old home in Illinois, where there was at least peace. He therefore crossed the plains a second time, this trip being equally as dangerous as the first had been. Upon reaching his native state he bought a farm in Jo Daviess county and settled down to a quiet life. This was in 1857 and until 1883 he remained a prosperous farmer and then the wanderlust seized him again, and the call of the frontier was too strong to be resisted, so he sold out his farm and removed to Sioux county, Iowa, where he bought another farm and settled down to an agricultural life again. He remained here for nine years but it was not near enough to the wilderness to suit him, so he next moved to Pipestone, Minnesota, where he again bought farm lands and where he stayed with his family for four years. At the end of this time he removed to a farm near Woodstock, Minnesota, and lived there for three years. In 1899 he came back to the scenes

that had fascinated him in his early manhood, but what a change had come over the face of the country since he had last seen it. He came to Boise Valley, Idaho, first, and then went over to Long Valley, and there he has lived with his children ever since. He is retired from active business but he is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-one.

During the Civil war, Mr. Parks enlisted in the Forty-second Illinois Regiment and for the four years of this great struggle he followed the fortunes of the Stars and Stripes. He participated in four of the greatest battles of the war, taking part in the six days continuous fighting in and around Columbia, Tennessee, there being engaged in the battle at Spring Hill, Tennessee, which lasted a whole day. On the next afternoon came one of the hardest fought and fiercest battles of the war, at Franklin, Tennessee, which although it only lasted six hours, was so bitterly fought, that General Hood admitted losing seven thousand men. Then came the Battle of Nashville, which lasted from December 14th to December 16th. After this battle the Forty-second Regiment followed the gray army down to Florence, Alabama, under the command of General Thomas. Here about nine thousand of General Hood's men surrendered to Colonel Swain, and Captain Thomas, and this was one of the last events of the war which he witnessed, for the end was near. He received his honorable discharge and returned to his home in Illinois in 1865.

Samuel Parks married Rachael Dunlap, who was born in Illinois on the 19th of March, 1835. The ceremony took place at Galena, Illinois, September 24, 1857, and Mrs. Parks was as courageous and hardy as her husband, rejoicing as did he in the free life of the frontier. She died in Roseberry, Idaho, March 18, 1906. Six children were born to Samuel Parks and his wife, of whom three are still living in Roseberry. Charles Parks, of whom a more extended notice will be found elsewhere in this volume, Sydney T. Parks, and R. M. Parks.

October 9, 1886, was the date of the birth of R. M. Parks, and Jo Daviess county, Illinois, is his birthplace. He was the youngest member of his family and started to school in the district schools of his native county. He left school at an early age, however, to go to work on his father's farm. Upon the removal of the family to the farm in northwest Iowa, he accompanied his father and helped with the work of the new farm, and he also went with his father to Pipestone, Minnesota. Here he remained for seven years, coming to Long Valley in 1899. He took up a homestead near Van Wyke in this valley and was successfully engaged in farming until 1906. He then came to Roseberry and in partnership with Mr. Peterson established a hardware business, also dealing in building materials. They established the concern with a stock of three thousand dollars and it has been prosperous from the very beginning. The firm now carries a large and well selected stock of hardware and building materials valued at \$20,000. They have a large and increasing patronage, and the firm bears a high reputation in the surrounding country.

Mr. Parks has other interests in addition to that of his store, for he is a director in the Long Valley Milling Company, and holds the same office in the Advocate Printing Company and in the Townsite Company.

In politics Mr. Parks gives his allegiance to none of the big parties, preferring to decide for himself as to the merits of the various candidates, and he has never cared to take any active part in the political game.

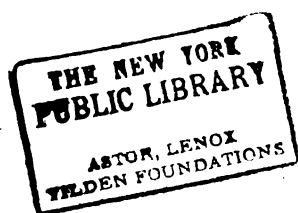
In January, 1909, Mr. Parks was married to Miss Edna Mertz, at Vail, Oregon. Two children have been born of this marriage: Francis Parks who was born in California in 1910, and Robert W. Parks, whose birth occurred in June, 1911, in Roseberry.

WERNER KLINGLER. A resident of Payette since 1905, Mr. Klingler is manager of the Payette-Weiser Milling Company, and a thoroughly experienced miller and business man.

Werner Klingler was born in St. Gallen, Switzerland, September 9, 1876, a son of Franz and Mary (Anderau) Klingler, both natives of Switzerland, the former of whom died in 1903 at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Klingler survives and still has her home in Switzerland. During the last forty years of his life Franz Klingler owned and controlled a mill at Gossau, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, and was a man of considerable prominence in his community. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, concerning whom the following data is here incorporated: Herman is a rancher in the vicinity of Vernon, Texas; Anna is the wife of William Brunshweiler, a wholesale wine dealer of Switzerland; Otto lives in Switzerland and is a manufacturer of lace curtains; Robert is a miller and owns and controls a 100-barrel mill in Switzerland; Walter is a miller in Chile, South America; Werner; Mary K., is the wife of August Kurrer, a lawyer, who resides in Switzerland; Hedwig, married Joseph Huber, cheese dealer in Switzerland, and Oscar, a civil engineer, is also a resident of Switzerland.

In the public schools of Switzerland Werner Klingler attained his preliminary education, including a three-years' course in the high school. Subsequently he attended a French institute for one year and thoroughly learned the French language. Under the direction of his father he then acquired the trade of miller and for one year was a student in a miller school at Dippoldiswalde, Saxony, Germany. In 1900 he began his practical career with the management of a mill at Dôle, France, where he remained eight months and was then employed in a Swiss milling plant for a short time. He was connected with different trades for several months and subsequently went to Russia, where he was in a shoe factory at Warsaw for one year. Going to England in 1902 he spent the first eight months studying the English language in a private school. From England he crossed the Atlantic to Old Mexico, where he took charge of a flour mill in the state of Sonora. Eighteen months later he went to Oregon, being associated with his brother Walter for one year in conducting a mill near Portland. Having sold out his interests in that place in 1905, he came to Payette, Idaho, establishing the milling concern known as Thomas & Klingler. The business name of this concern was Thomas & Klingler Milling Company for the first three years, since which time it has been the Payette-Weiser Milling Company. The company own and conduct two mills in Payette, Idaho, and one in Weiser, Idaho, and the firm also is engaged in the wholesale grain business. The Payette-Weiser Milling Company in the past few years has become one of the largest concerns of its kind in Idaho and its business and products are of substantial benefit to the people of the state.

Mr. Klingler maintains an independent attitude in his political opinions and activities, and is a Progressive and energetic citizen, one who displays a deep and sincere interest in all matters effecting the good of the community. He is a well



L. C. Rogers

HISTORY OF IOWA

The first of these who became prominent in the history of the state is John A. Kasson.

He was born in the town of Pottsville, in the county of Harrison, Mo., on the 10th of May, 1815. His father, John A. Kasson, was a farmer and a merchant. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and in the University of Missouri.

He was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practiced law in his native place until 1840, when he removed to Iowa. He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1846, and served two terms. He was also elected to the United States Congress in 1850, and served one term.

Mr. Kasson is now residing in Iowa. He is a member of the Iowa Historical Society, and is also a member of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

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read and well informed man, and has command of several languages. Mr. Klingler is unmarried.

JOHN C. ROGERS. The town of Burley, in southern Idaho, situated in the valley of the Snake river and resting under the shadow of the Goose Creek mountains, has grown up in recent years with the building of an extension of the Oregon Short Line into this part of the state, and is now not only one of the best towns on the south side but has greater possibilities of development so that the future will know of it more favorably than the present.

The first lawyer to establish himself in practice in this fortunate and happy locality was Mr. John C. Rogers, who is not only the dean of his profession locally but a citizen of leadership and influence. Mr. Rogers is not a newcomer in Idaho. He has been identified with this state and adjoining parts of the Northwest for many years. It is doubtful if anyone more thoroughly comprehends the real beauty and resources of this splendid state. During years spent in the mountains and on the plains, in the forests and by the rivers, he has used the scholarship of a broad mind to understand his environment both from a practical and esthetic standpoint. As Idaho is the favorite of all the states he has known, it is a pleasure to him to answer from his store of exact knowledge any inquiries of prospective settlers concerning it, and it is doubtful if more disinterested and convincing information could be obtained from anyone than from this lawyer and citizen of Burley.

John C. Rogers has had a varied and interesting career. With many a valiant fight against bodily infirmity and ill health, he has lived by constant work and a vigorous will until he has already attained the psalmist's span of three score and ten, and seems good for many more. He has traveled hopefully all his years and has found true success in labor.

In Claiborne county, Tennessee, he was born June 19, 1843. When he was five years old his parents moved to Platte county, Missouri, and five years later to Clinton county, in the same state. His boyhood was thus spent during almost the pioneer period of northwest Missouri. He worked on the farm and attended such local schools as existed, and later entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri. In disproof of the generally accepted axiom that man and his actions are controlled by environment, Mr. Rogers, though born a southerner, of slaveholding progenitors, and surrounded from childhood by kinsmen and neighbors who vigorously espoused the cause of the Confederacy, remained loyal to the flag; and, almost alone among his college fellows, followed its fortunes during the trying vicissitudes of the war in the West. He was in the midst of his studies when the war broke out, and he enlisted before the close of the school year, joining Company F of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry. He was with his regiment throughout the war, in most of the engagements in which it participated, and the effects of a wound in the left thigh have remained with him all the rest of his life.

After this service for his country he returned to Missouri, studied law, was admitted to the bar at Albany, where he remained in practice four years. Then occurred his first breakdown in health, which caused him to give up his profession temporarily, and during the two years following he traveled in South America and in many of the eastern and western states.

At Denver, Colorado, he again resumed practice. Some three years later he went to Virginia City, Montana, and soon after to Glendale, in the same

state, where he had his office about three years. A recurrence of his old trouble made it necessary to abandon his profession, and for a year he sought health and strength in the mountains of California, and Nevada.

After this second enforced vacation he came to Idaho, in 1888, and has never changed his residence nor his affection from this state in the subsequent quarter of a century. Albion, the old county seat of Cassia county, was his first home, and he remained there until 1906, when he set up the first law office in the new town of Burley. He has always enjoyed a large practice, and has the confidence and esteem of all people with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Rogers was married at Albion, in April, 1890, to Miss Mary Ward, who was formerly a resident of Utah. In church matters both Mr. Rogers and his wife incline to the Methodist faith. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows lodge and has also taken the three encampment degrees.

A Democrat, taking a keen interest in politics, he was formerly a member of the Montana legislature, was for two years prosecuting attorney of Cassia county, and later elected district attorney for five counties, holding that office four years. By appointment Mr. Rogers served about six years as a regent of the Albion State Normal College. During that time he did effective work in getting the contributions from private sources which enabled the erection of an additional building on the school grounds, and in other ways did much to promote the efficiency of the college. In former years Mr. Rogers was much in demand as a campaign speaker. His learning is by no means confined to the fruit of his school days and legal studies, for he has always been a student, of men and books and things. It is not difficult to discover his interest for outdoor life, and he has many pleasant reminiscences of mountain camps. He is also very fond of music.

Concerning Idaho he says: Idaho has the making of one of the greatest states in the Union. Its great valleys, comprising millions of acres of rich agricultural land, lie almost within the shadow of the surrounding mountains, whence the accumulations of winter snows are sent down through rushing rivers carrying enough water, when judiciously used and applied, to irrigate all the adjacent valley lands. This fact alone warrants us in saying that some day we shall possess a dense population. But, more than this, the state has its immense water power and mineral resources, and last, but not least, its healthful and delightful climate. No homeseeker could make a mistake by choosing Idaho for his location.

DANIEL P. DONOVAN. The early life of Daniel P. Donovan was passed in farm life, that being the occupation of his father, and when he quitted home he entered into that line of industry on his own responsibility. It is only since 1909 that he became identified with the real estate business, which he has found so profitable in Payette, Oregon, and in addition he is interested in fruit raising, operating several hundred acres of the finest orchard lands in Oregon.

Born in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, on March 10, 1877, Daniel P. Donovan is the son of Timothy and Julia (Callahan) Donovan, both natives of Ireland. The father was a young man when he came to America in 1856, and settled first in Iowa, where he engaged in farming pursuits. In the later sixties he removed to Idaho, locating in the Boise Valley, or Basin, and there followed mining for two years, after which he returned to Iowa. He thereafter gave his entire attention to agriculture, and in recent

years retired from active business life, although he still makes his home on the old home farm which he settled in 1856. The wife and mother came to America in 1862 with her parents. They first settled in New York City, later moving to Iowa. Twelve children were born of the union of Timothy and Julia Donovan, Daniel P., of this review, being the sixth in order of birth.

Daniel P. Donovan was educated in the schools of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and his schooling was varied with the work of the home farm. In 1897 he left home and began farming in the vicinity of his birth, continuing thus until 1909. In that year he came to Payette, Idaho, here engaging in real estate operations and in fruit raising. He has expanded his interests rapidly until today he is operating several hundred acres of the finest orchard land in the state, lying close to Payette. He has been active in real estate matters, and has been instrumental in locating many desirable home seekers on the fine lands of this district, more than two hundred families having settled here through his activities. He has in that way materially advanced the growth of the region roundabout Payette, and in other ways had demonstrated his capacity and character as a citizen of the highest order. He is president of the Boise Water & Land Company, of Boise, Idaho, as well as being a stockholder in the Fruitgrowers Bank and a member of its directorate. He is deeply interested in some of the big irrigation projects of the state and is largely interested in the development of water power in Idaho.

Mr. Donovan is a staunch Republican, but has neither sought nor filled public office at any time in his business career. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Payette Commercial Club, to which all good citizens of the town belong.

On October 10, 1900, Mr. Donovan was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Barnes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnes, natives of Iowa. She was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and there reared. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, Irene, born July 7, 1902, and Gladys, born March 6, 1904, both at Logan, Iowa. The Donovan residence is located at No. 1227 First avenue, South.

As a successful man, Mr. Donovan is eminently deserving of credit for his worthy achievements, and of a place in the pages of this work, dealing with the biographical and historical aspects of the state. Mr. Donovan left home as a youth under most untoward circumstances, unaided by the benefits of material wealth or of an education beyond the merest rudiments of learning. He has again demonstrated, as so many men have done before him, that success is not a matter of opportunities presented, but rather of opportunities recognized and laid hold upon, and this quality of discernment, coupled with his splendid energies and his many worthy traits of character have been sufficient to place him in his present agreeable circumstances.

DAVISON H. EASTMAN. Through his interposition in the agricultural and stock-growing industries in Idaho Mr. Eastman has gained independence and definite prosperity, and he is still the owner of one of the valuable landed estates in the beautiful Boise valley, though he is now living virtually retired in an attractive home in the city of Boise. He has been a resident of Idaho for more than a score of years and has fully availed himself of the splendid opportunities here presented, with the result that he has achieved marked success through

his well ordered efforts and has become one of the substantial citizens of the state, even as he is liberal and progressive in his civic attitude. A man who commands unqualified esteem in the community and now incumbent of the office of county commissioner, Mr. Eastman is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Davison H. Eastman was born in Benton county, Iowa, on the 14th of December, 1864, and is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Hawkeye state. He is a son of Harmon and Caroline A. (Shields) Eastman, both of whom were born in Indiana, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days, and both of whom now maintain their home in East Boise, Idaho, the former being seventy-seven years of age and the latter seventy years at the time of this writing, in 1912; they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1909 and both are held in high regard in the community in which they have chosen to pass the gracious twilight of their lives. Harmon Eastman was reared to adult age in his native state, and as a young man he removed to Illinois, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits for a number of years. In the late '50s he went to Iowa and numbered himself among the pioneers of Benton county, where he secured a tract of government land and developed a productive farm. He was one of the representative citizens of that county for many years and finally disposed of his interests in Iowa to pass the residue of his life in Idaho.

He was one of the loyal sons of the republic who went forth in defense of the Union when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation. In 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and with which he took part in a number of important engagements marking the earlier period of the great conflict between the North and South. After a year of faithful and efficient service his health became impaired to such an extent that he was unable to continue in the ranks, with the result that he was given an honorable discharge, on account of physical disability. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signified the same by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic, in the affairs of which he has been active and appreciative. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church. Of the five children Davison H., of this review, was the second in order of birth.

Davison H. Eastman was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm in Benton county, Iowa, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native state until he went to South Dakota and took up a claim near Redfield, Spink county, where he effected the development of a considerable part of his claim. Thereafter he was for a time a resident of Topeka, Kansas, and later he established his residence in Salt Lake City, where he engaged in business in the locating and boring of artesian wells. He devoted a few years to this line of enterprise, in which he was successful, and then came to Idaho, with the civic and industrial interests, of which state he has been closely and worthily identified. He obtained government land in the Boise valley, and through close application and judicious management he here developed a fine property, becoming one of the

representative farmers and stock-growers of this section of the state. A substantial competency represents the concrete results of his well directed endeavors, and he has no reason to regret the fact that he thus early availed himself of the opportunities afforded in the state which is consistently termed the "Gem of the Mountains." As a cattle-grower Mr. Eastman utilized an extensive range and built up a large and prosperous business, in connection with which he shipped the major part of his live stock to the eastern markets. His valuable ranch property is now leased to a reliable tenant, and in 1911, on account of the delicate health of his wife, Mr. Eastman removed to Boise, the fair capital city of the state, where he resides in an attractive and modern home, at 1600 North Eighth street. He is fond of sports afield and makes frequent hunting and fishing trips, besides which, with his high-grade touring automobile, he and his family find diversion in making long tours through the beautiful mountains and valleys which give Idaho its picturesque charm.

In politics Mr. Eastman is a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party and he has given effective service as a worker in its local ranks. In the autumn of 1912 he was elected to represent the second district as a member of the board of commissioners of Ada county, and his progressiveness and public spirit insure effective service on his part in this important office. He is affiliated with the local camp of the Sons of Veterans and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. In the Boise Valley, at the home of the bride's parents, was solemnized, on the 29th of October, 1894, the marriage of Mr. Eastman to Miss Nellie Everett, who is a daughter of Phelps and Elizabeth (Wilson) Everett, sterling pioneers of Idaho, where they established their home fully forty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have five children, whose names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Clifford, August 28, 1896; Helen, January 8, 1898; Harold, September 23, 1901; Vernon, October 2, 1903; and Muriel, in April, 1908.

WILLIAM H. O'KANE first commended himself to the business men of Roseberry, Idaho, by the efficient way in which he handled the affairs of the high school of that city. His executive ability and his qualities and leadership plainly showed themselves in this capacity, therefore his selection as cashier of the Roseberry State Bank was no surprise to his fellow citizens. Mr. O'Kane has only been a resident of Idaho for three years, but during this time he has become a popular member of the community in which he resides, and is well known in the business and financial world of this section of the state.

William H. O'Kane has a fine combination of Irish and English blood, his maternal grandparents having come from England and settling in Illinois in the early days of the state. His maternal grandfather was named John Light, and his paternal grandfather, Michael O'Kane, came from Ireland and also settled in Illinois at an early period of her history. William O'Kane is a son of Henry M. and Ellen (Light) O'Kane, both of whom are natives of Illinois. Henry M. O'Kane was born in 1850 and his wife in 1852. They are still living in Ogle county, Illinois, where Mr. O'Kane is a retired farmer. Eleven children have been born to William O'Kane and his wife, all of whom are living with one exception. They are as follows: Michael, Fredrick, Harry, Robert, William H., Clarence, George,

who is deceased, Mrs. Cora Travis, Mrs. Ross Hedrick; Miss Fannie O'Kane and Miss Ivy Blanche O'Kane.

William H. O'Kane was born in Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, on the 2d of March, 1880, and he received his elementary education in the public and high schools of Polo. Being an ambitious lad he then took a special course at Steinman's Business College, at Dixon, Illinois, and then attended the Wells Training School, of Oregon, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1904, having completed the special teacher's training course. Not content with this preparation for the teaching profession which he had determined to enter, he entered the State Normal School at De Kalb, Illinois, and was graduated from the teacher's course of this institution in 1908. He now began his professional career, his first experience as a teacher being had in the schools of Fairdale, De Kalb county, Illinois, where he taught for a year. In 1909 he received the offer of a position in Roseberry, Idaho, and came here to take the principalship of the high school. For two years he held this position and during this time the efficiency of the school was noticeably increased. He was then appointed cashier of the Roseberry State Bank and has since filled this position very successfully. In addition to being an official of the bank he is also a member of the directorate.

In politics Mr. O'Kane is a member of the Republican party and in religious affiliations he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, being a valued worker in this church. He is superintendent of the Sunday School, and is active in other ways.

Mr. O'Kane married Miss Amber Groff, of Fairdale, Illinois in 1909. Mrs. O'Kane is a daughter of A. F. and Annie J. Groff, who are still living in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. O'Kane are the parents of two children: Leita Belle O'Kane, who was born in Roseberry, on January 8, 1910, and William Harold who was born November 7, 1912.

The enthusiasm and firm belief which Mr. O'Kane holds in regard to the bright future for the state of Idaho was very clearly shown when he returned to his native town and, by his eloquence and the very evident faith which he had in his adopted state, persuaded some of his relations to invest money in this section of Idaho. He is sure that any money invested here will be returned many times over.

WILLIAM REMBER. Nearly thirty years ago William Rember landed at Hailey, Idaho, and here he has since maintained his residence and worked at his trade, that of blacksmith. His interests have been interwoven with the interests of this locality. He has identified himself with its social and political life, he has won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and he has made his influence felt for good.

Mr. Rember is a native of Canada. He was born June 6, 1858, and the first sixteen years of his life were spent in the vicinity of his birth. On leaving home, he went to New York state, where he spent two years, working at the trade of blacksmith. From New York he started westward, and came as far as Detroit, Michigan, where he continued his labor at the anvil, and where he made his home for five years. After this he spent one year in St. Louis, Missouri, and nearly three years in traveling about, visiting many states and territories, and finally drifting into Idaho. That was in 1883. He took up his residence at Hailey, and here, as above indicated, he has made his home for nearly thirty years.

All this time he has had a blacksmith shop and has conducted a successful business.

Politically, Mr. Rember has always been a Democrat, active and influential in party affairs. He served two years as sheriff of Blaine county, and the past six years he has been a member of the board of county commissioners, at this time being chairman of the board. Under his administration many improvements have been made in roads and bridges. Also it has been during his incumbency that an addition was made to the courthouse, as well as other improvements, including a double vault and new walks. Another important action of the board since he has been a member, was the purchase of the new county poor farm.

A few years after his settlement in Idaho, in 1886, Mr. Rember and Elizabeth Kingsbery were married. Mrs. Rember is a native of Oregon and was one of the pioneer women of Idaho. She came from Boise to Hailey. To them have been given seven children, all sons, of whom the first and fourth, William and Thomas respectively, are deceased. The others in order of birth are as follows: George A., a mining engineer of California; Walter A., Arthur, Lawrence and Frank, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Rember affiliate with the Episcopal church and have reared their children in this faith. Fraternally, he is identified with the Eagles lodge, of which he has been a trustee for more than six years.

Like the typical western man, Mr. Rember is fond of hunting and fishing. His advantages were limited, but by a generous and valuable store of us gathered with his practice a broad viewpoint of life, he is enthusiastic her institutions and re in her future developm

WILLIAM H. ROSS.

to have been a pioneer in the implement business in Canyon county, few men have been more closely identified with its growth than William H. Ross, of Nampa. Mr. Ross is amply fitted by nature and training for the manipulation of large interests, and his success is in no small degree due to the fact that he does not despise small things. All the minutiae of his extensive interests are familiar to him, and his practical experience enables him to give attention to the smallest detail. This habit has been ingrained in him during a long and useful career, through which he has raised himself from obscure youth to business success and public prominence. Mr. Ross is a native of Darke county, Ohio, born February 27, 1867, the oldest of the four children of E. C. and Eliza (Green) Ross, also of the Buckeye State. Mr. Ross's father, a farmer by vocation, died in 1900, when sixty-five years of age, while the widow still survives and makes her home on the old farm in Darke county.

William H. Ross spent his boyhood in attending the country schools during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked on the old homestead, it being his father's intention that he should become an agriculturist. On attaining his majority, he engaged in farming on his own account on rented land in Darke county, but about eight years later disposed of his interests. He had been very successful in his undertakings, working industriously and carefully saving his earnings, but had decided to enter business life, and eventually moved to Eaton, Colorado. He subsequently went to Brighton, in the same state, and then on to Greeley,

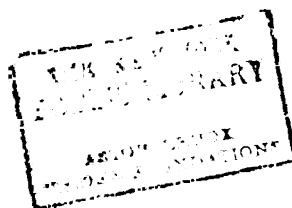
spending about eleven years in these two cities, where he was the proprietor of farm implement establishments. Finally, seeking a larger field for his labors, he came to Nampa, and has never had reason to regret his choice of location, for success has been his since the start. On coming here he purchased the business of the Central Implement Company, which had been the first establishment of its kind in Nampa, but the firm style was changed to William H. Ross & Company, and as such has since continued. In addition to carrying a large general line of buggies, wagons and farming implements, Mr. Ross is representative for the international line of implements and those of John Deere & Company. Mr. Ross occupies two floors, 140x100 feet, and his trade comes from throughout Nampa and the surrounding country, having enjoyed a healthy and steady increase in volume. In political matters Mr. Ross is a Republican, but his business interests have been of such an extensive nature as to preclude the thought of his entering public life, and he only takes a good citizen's interest in affairs of a political character. He belongs to Ohio Lodge No. 652, Knights of Pythias, in which he has many friends. Mr. Ross's home is at Fifteenth and Fifth streets, and he also owns and operates a ten-acre fruit farm close to Nampa.

In 1892 Mr. Ross was married in Ohio to Miss Lissa Holer, a native of the Buckeye state, and three children have been born to this union: Orland, Earl and Ethel. The family attends the United Brethren church.

BURT R. FITCH. In estimating the relative success of men more consideration should be given to the difficulties they have overcome than to the position they have attained. Always more interesting is the career of one who, unaided by the advantages of birth, of education or capital, and with only those resources within himself upon which to rely, builds up a definite success. Burt R. Fitch, one of the alert and enterprising business men of Fruitland, Idaho, started out independently at the age of sixteen and in the twenty years that have passed since then has experienced many ups and downs but has never swerved in his determination to finally succeed. Such pluck and resolution seldom fails of its merited reward.

Mr. Fitch was born March 23, 1876, in Burt county, Nebraska, and received his Christian name for the county of his nativity. His father, a native of Indiana, removed to Nebraska in 1873 and was one of the earliest settlers in Burt county. He established friendly relations with the Indians, numerous there then and for some years afterward, and frequently loaned them his shot gun, in return for which favor they kept his family well supplied with deer meat and other game. As a blacksmith he followed his trade forty-two years quite successfully, but he had many misfortunes and had the care of an invalid wife for twenty-two years. He is now a retired resident of Omaha, Nebraska. The mother was Josephine West as a maiden, a native of Indiana who came to Nebraska with her parents when she was a young girl and was married in that state. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war and lived to the age of seventy-six; her mother lived to be ninety-nine years old. Josephine (West) Fitch passed away at Omaha, Nebraska, February 27, 1904, when fifty-two years of age. Of the twelve children that came to these parents all are living except two that died in infancy.

Burt R. Fitch, the second in this family in order of birth, was educated in Herman, Nebraska, to the



M H Pape

age of sixteen, and after leaving school was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade. He served but a few months, however, and then became owner and editor of the *Herman News*. After continuing this publication eighteen months he sold the plant and joined a surveying outfit in Nebraska, with which he remained two years; then once more he entered newspaper work, this time as a half-owner of the *North Bend Eagle* published at North Bend, Nebraska, but shortly afterward he married, sold his newspaper interest and rented a farm. Two years later he removed to Kearney, Nebraska, and during the hard times period of 1897 he worked on a celery farm for \$1 per day, walking five miles to and from his work and boarding himself. That fall he took employment as deliveryman for a furniture store at Kearney, improved his opportunity for business training and ended his five years' service for this firm as their head buyer. The next two years he farmed. In 1904, on account of his wife's ill health and by the advice of her physician, he came to Idaho, locating at Payette; he first engaged in farming and fruit raising, but subsequently entered the real estate business. In February, 1912, he established his present business, that of B. R. Fitch Mercantile Company, and conducts one of the largest stores in Fruitland. The business was a success from the start and from sales that averaged \$10 per day the business has now increased to average \$100 per day. Mr. Fitch has had a long, hard struggle but Idaho has given him opportunity and he is improving it. He is not definitely aligned with any party in politics, but has always taken an active part in furthering prohibition, and while a resident of Payette he served as a director in the Young Men's Christian Association there two terms. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Highlanders and served as state deputy of that order in 1908. In church connections he is identified with the Baptist denomination, and he is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club.

He was married at Fremont, Nebraska, October 2, 1895 to Miss Emma Lucas Howard, a daughter of Fayette Calvin and Ella A. Howard and a native of Nebraska. To this union have been born four children, two of whom survive—Neal Rutherford and Charlotte Kathaleen.

LEWIS PETERSON had the will; he found the way. A little more than twenty-five years ago, an Illinois youth still in his teens, he started out in business life with no capital in the way of money but with strong assets in the way of energy, an industrious disposition, good business acumen and a tenacity of purpose that has made him the master of every adverse situation. Today he is one of the substantial men of Payette, Idaho, and during the few years of his residence there that thriving city has found him a veritable bundle of energy and enterprise. The story of his struggle upward may give incentive to other ambitious youth, for however much opportunity may abound, the law of success remains ever the same.

Lewis Peterson was born to Lewis and Frances L. (Lee) Peterson in McHenry county, Illinois, September 17, 1866. The father, a native of New York, had removed to Illinois early in the '60s and there followed farming with moderate success until his death in 1872 at the age of forty-eight. The mother, born in St. Charles, Illinois, remained a resident of that state many years but now lives at Mandan, North Dakota. Three children came to these parents, Lewis being the youngest and the only son. He was educated in the public schools

of Richmond, Illinois, to the age of sixteen and at the age of eighteen became apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade. He served two years, receiving \$25 and his board and room the first year, and the same the second year, except that his remuneration in money was increased to \$50. The next three years he spent as a journeyman at his trade, and following that he worked two years as a tinner at Mandan, North Dakota. Then returning to Richmond, Illinois, he purchased the business from the man under whom he had learned his trade and also purchased a hardware store there. Combining the two lines, he was engaged in this business two years; then he sold his interests there and removed to Duluth, Minnesota, where he followed the real estate, loan and insurance business until the panic of 1892-93 wiped out all of his savings. Undaunted by this misfortune, he started over again, bravely, determinedly. Returning to one of his former locations, Mandan, North Dakota, he made arrangements to enter into the hardware and furnace business there, having practically no capital of his own, and there he set about resolutely to retrieve his losses. Mr. Peterson continued this identification at Mandan until 1905, when he sold his interests and realized from them a very comfortable capital. He then purchased a hardware business at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, but sold this establishment three years later and in 1908 came to Payette, Idaho. Here he formed a partnership with D. D. Hambly, the firm known as Hambly & Peterson, to engage in the real estate, loan and insurance business, but after a year and a half the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Peterson took up the same line of business independently. He was the first director and one of the organizers of the Payette Heights Irrigation Company and he is also an active promoter in the Dead Ox Flat Irrigation Company, the largest irrigation project in this section and one affecting over 7,000 acres of land. Among the personal holdings of Mr. Peterson is a forty-acre orchard one mile from Fruitland, and he also has other city and landed interests here, as well as an eighty-acre farm on the Payette, Oregon, slope. He is a member of the Payette commercial club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Devil's Lake, North Dakota. In church membership he is identified with the Presbyterian denomination. Mr. Peterson is well satisfied with Idaho and feels that the United States affords no place where are combined better climatic conditions and better advantages for a home and business than are to be found in this state.

At Mandan, North Dakota, Mr. Peterson was married on November 27, 1900, to Miss Jennie M. Miller, a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and of German descent. Mrs. Peterson is a highly accomplished musician and is prominent in the church and social life of Payette, being a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of different women's clubs of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have one son, Everett M. Peterson, born November 14, 1908, at Mandan, North Dakota. The family enjoys one of the modern and attractive homes of Payette, built in 1911 and located at 1612 Second Avenue, south.

MATTHEW H. PAPE. It was a little more than a half-century ago that a restless youth of twenty to whose ears had come wonderful stories of the opportunities to be found in a new land, forsook his home and friends in his native England and embarked for America. His assets with which to make

his way in life consisted of the thorough knowledge of a good trade, a character strong in honor and integrity, an industrious nature and a good stock of pluck and self-reliance. That youth was Matthew H. Pape, now of Twin Falls, Idaho, who is the leading architect, contractor and builder of that city and through his works and his master workmanship is known in almost every part of the West. He is emphatically a self-made man. "Excellency" has been his watchword throughout life and in all of his work he has ever applied the old adage that, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Born in England, March 25, 1840, as a boy he began to earn his own way as a laborer in a brick-yard. When thirteen years of age he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade and, with a natural gift for the craft together with his inherent tendency for painstaking effort, he advanced very rapidly. He has now long been a master workman in his line and can build anything made of wood, even violins with their exacting delicacy of frame and fineness of finish. With the artist in his nature he very naturally took up architecture in connection with his other work and has developed fine abilities in this line also. He had reached the age of twenty with a very limited education as far as indebted to schools, but up to that time and in after life with a vigorous mind he availed himself of leisure moments and acquired, from self-instruction, a very practical knowledge of the essentials of education. Today he is a well versed man, with substantial abilities that are wholly the offspring of his own exertions.

On his arrival in the United States he settled first in New York City, where he spent two years working as a carpenter, and from there he went West, locating first in San Francisco, California. Later he went to Portland, Oregon, but subsequently returned to San Francisco, and removed from thence to Utah in 1872. During more than thirty years as a citizen of Utah his residence was divided between Salt Lake City and Park City and one year was spent in Alaska, where he left a number of buildings to exhibit his skill as an architect and the substantial order of his work as a contractor and builder. He has had to do with practically all of the large buildings of Salt Lake City, Park City and in various other towns of Utah, as well as with many in San Francisco and Portland. While a resident of Park City he was chief of the fire department eight years and when he left there the city council presented him with a diamond badge as a token of their appreciation of his service and of their high esteem of him as a gentleman. He came from there to Twin Falls, Idaho, when the town had yet virtually no beginning, but from a large experience in places and conditions in the West he judged its future and decided to stay. Less than a decade has been necessary to confirm his foresight and judgment. Here he has built many of the business buildings, school buildings and residences of the city and his business has extended to all parts of the county and to adjoining territory. He has a fine office and factory in Twin Falls and from the latter turns out very fine cabinet work, while in his office are to be seen numerous drawings and plans that fully demonstrate his ability as an architect.

Mr. Pape has been twice married. His first wife was Charlotte Dalstead. He married Anna Richens second. He has four children living, three sons and one daughter, namely: Delbert H., Oscar, Byron and Birdie H. Mr. Pape was reared in the Episcopal faith. Fraternally he has sustained membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows

thirty-five years, being affiliated the whole of that period with the same lodge and having during that time "passed all the chairs" of the subordinate lodge; he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A Republican in his political views, he takes no active part in party affairs but condemns apathy on the part of the voters and believes that every man should exercise his franchise. In the way of recreation he enjoys camping and is fond of hunting and fishing. He joins in the almost unanimous sentiment of Idaho citizens that this state is second to none in its natural resources, and consistent with this belief and his firm faith in its ultimate development he lends his influence, energy and abilities to any project that has as its aim the progress of Idaho. Mr. Pape stands highly regarded by all who know him, both for his business ability and for his personal good qualities of character, and the city of Twin Falls not only claims him as one of its pioneer citizens but as one of its most worthy and honored as well.

E. M. KIRKPATRICK, who is actively identified with land and banking interests in Idaho, makes his home at Parma. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have been a potent element in the business progress of this section of the state. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields, wherein he has achieved success and at the same time promoted the commercial activity of the state.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Livingston county, that state, December 12, 1870. His father, George M. Kirkpatrick, was born and reared in Ohio, whence he removed to Illinois in 1846, becoming a pioneer farmer in the latter state. During the Civil war he was a member of a company in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River campaign, the siege of Mobile Bay and in a number of battles in Arkansas. He retired from active life in his seventy-fifth year and he is now living in Parma, Idaho. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah C. Wright, was likewise a native of Ohio and she died in Illinois in 1899, aged fifty-six years.

E. M. Kirkpatrick had a twin sister who died at the age of four years. He attended the country schools in Illinois and in 1888 was graduated from the high school. He then entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, in which excellent institution he was graduated, with honors, in 1893. For one year thereafter he was a student in the law department of his alma mater and in 1894 engaged in the grain and elevator business in Illinois, becoming a member of the firm of W. H. Haines & Company, with which concern he was connected until 1907. In 1898 he came to Idaho for the first time and, being favorably impressed with the possibilities for the future of the state, purchased a large tract of land near Roswell, on which he engaged in fruit raising. In 1905 the family home was established in Parma and here Mr. Kirkpatrick has since won renown as an unusually energetic and successful business man.

October 19, 1903, the Parma State Bank was organized, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, which sum has since been increased to fifty thousand dollars. Following are the names of some of the principal stockholders in this institution: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hurt, Fred E. Fisk, R. H. Sammons, B. C. Sammons and George M. Kirkpatrick. Mr. E. M.

Kirkpatrick has been president of this bank since the time of its organization; F. E. Fisk is vice president; and R. H. Sammons cashier. Mr. Kirkpatrick is likewise a director in the Riverside Irrigation Company, at Roswell, and in the Union Loan Company, at Parma. He is the owner of vast tracts of valuable fruit lands in the vicinity of Parma and has considerable real estate within the limits of this city.

In politics Mr. Kirkpatrick is a Progressive Republican and in religious matters he is a member of the Presbyterian church, in whose faith he was reared. He is affiliated with a college fraternity and also holds membership in a number of local fraternities. He is deeply interested in the growth and development of Parma and while he has never aspired to public office of any description gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises forwarded for the advancement of progress and prosperity.

June 26, 1895, Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sterry, of Pontiac, Illinois. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a daughter of Christopher W. and Mary C. Sterry, well-known pioneers of Illinois, whither they removed before the time of railroads. The Sterry family at one time lived on the present site of the widely renowned Marshall Field store in Chicago. Mr. Sterry is deceased but his wife is still living and her home is at Pontiac, Illinois. The Kirkpatrick home is maintained in a beautiful residence in Parma, the same being located in spacious grounds full of fine shade trees. Hospitality is extended to everyone and intimate friends of the Kirkpatricks are lavishly entertained.

DANIEL L. KOSTENBATER is the owner of extensive farming lands in the vicinity of Payette, Idaho, and he is likewise one of the owners and promoters of the Payette Vinegar Company, which was organized in 1909 and which has since developed into one of the prosperous business enterprises of the Payette valley.

A native of Freeport, Illinois, Daniel L. Kostenbater was born February 24, 1861. He is a son of Erin and Margaret (Newcomer) Kostenbater, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Illinois in early life. They were married in the latter state. The father settled in Illinois in 1845 and was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. On account of physical disability he did not serve in the Civil war but he had three brothers who gained renown as gallant and faithful soldiers in that sanguinary conflict. Mr. Kostenbater died in Illinois at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died in 1864, aged thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Kostenbater had eight children, of whom Daniel L. was the seventh in order of birth.

In a district schoolhouse, six miles west of Freeport, Illinois, on his father's farm, Daniel L. Kostenbater received his early educational training. After reaching mature years he worked on his father's estate until his marriage. After that event he bought a farm in Illinois and later removed to a farm near Spencer, in Clay county, Iowa. On the latter estate he resided for a period of four years and at the expiration of that period he lived in Spencer for one year. In April, 1903, he came to Idaho and located on farm lands in the northwestern section of the Payette valley. In 1909 he became one of the organizers of the Payette Vinegar Company, his associates in that enterprise being a Mr. O'Neil and a Mr. Larsh. The headquarters of this company are maintained in Payette and it is recog-

nized as one of the most progressive business enterprises in this section of the state. Mr. Kostenbater is likewise a director in the Greenwood Avenue Pipe Line and he has money invested in other business projects of a local nature. He is independent in his political attitude and in religious matters is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kostenbater's success in life has been on a parity with his own well directed endeavors. He is recognized as a man of sterling integrity of character and he is ever on the alert to do all in his power to advance the general welfare of his home community. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the time-honored Masonic order.

At Freeport, Illinois, Mr. Kostenbater was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bennett. They became the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Benjamin is a resident of Payette, Idaho; Christman is the wife of Ben Grinly, telegraph operator at Payette; Clinton lives in Payette; Elwin is engaged in business with his father; Inez is attending high school at Payette; and one is deceased.

CLARENCE D. BRAINARD, who has prominent business interests at Cottage Grove, Oregon, and at Payette, Idaho, is a young man of extraordinary energy and unusual executive ability. He was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, January 26, 1881, and there resided until 1889. His father, Clarence E. Brainard, was a railroad operator until he came to Payette, Idaho. Here he built a prominent irrigation ditch and here he was engaged in real-estate operations for twenty-five years prior to his demise, September 29, 1910, aged fifty-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Julia D. Hunter, was born in Illinois and she now resides in Payette.

To the public schools of Keokuk county, Iowa, Clarence D. Brainard is indebted for his early educational discipline, which was later supplemented with a course of study in a collegiate institute at Salt Lake City. He also attended Westminster College, in Salt Lake City, and was graduated in Wetman College, at Walla Walla, Washington, in 1902. In the summer of 1901 he visited in Idaho and after leaving college he engaged in the wholesale grain, coal and lumber business at Ontario, Oregon, where he resided for three years, at the end of which, in 1905, he went to Canada, living for a time at Vancouver and later at Prince Rupert. He became manager of the Idaho Title & Trust Company, at Caldwell, Idaho, and in January, 1911, he established a sawmill at Cottage Grove, Oregon. After his father's death he came to Payette to assist in closing up the latter's estate and here his interests are gradually assuming important proportions. A great deal of his attention is devoted to the affairs of the Orchard, Land & Timber Company, of which he is general manager.

In politics Mr. Brainard is a stalwart Republican and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and Blue Lodge Free & Accepted Masons.

In Portland, Oregon, September 29, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brainard to Miss Gertrude Rowland. Her father is deceased and the mother is living in Portland. Mr. Rowland was a pioneer settler in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard have no children. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and she is connected with the Christian church. They are popular amongst their fellow citizens at Payette and their attractive home is renowned for its genial hospitality.

WILLIAM HENRY ELDRIDGE. There is probably no city in Idaho that has paralleled the record of Twin Falls in rapid development. Among the contributing causes have been the exceedingly favorable natural conditions of the surrounding territory, but the most forceful factor of all has been the brain and energy of strong men. One of those who settled there when the city had barely begun its existence was William Henry Eldridge, merchant and banker, who from that time to the present has been one of the strongest forces in the commercial life of the community as well as a leader in various other relations to society. He is a New Englander by birth, a scion of colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, and a college man, and besides the bearing of these influences in the shaping of his character he has been endowed inherently with those qualities that conduce to the highest order of citizenship.

Mr. Eldridge, a son of George Henry and Eliza Ann (Judge) Eldridge, was born in East Middlebury, Vermont, July 23, 1873, and was reared in his native state. He was graduated from the Middlebury high school in 1891, and from Middlebury College in 1895 as an A. B. Entering the employ of the Vermont Marble Company at Proctor, Vermont, in 1896, he continued as their bookkeeper there and at their branch office in New York City until September, 1898, when he was elected treasurer of the Proctor Trust Company at Proctor, Vermont. This position he held until October, 1905, and during that time served as village treasurer of Proctor and from 1903 to 1905 as the first president of the Proctor Young Men's Christian Association. He then came West and traveled over almost every part of this great section, looking for some place that would combine favorable climate with opportunity. This he found at Twin Falls, Idaho, and during his seven years' residence there has never experienced discontent or disappointment in any way. He located there in December, 1905, and took up 160 acres under the Carey act; then in the following April he established the Eldridge Clothing Company and conducts one of the finest mercantile establishments of that city, one that not only draws the representative trade of Twin Falls but also that of a wide radius of country of which this city is the commercial center. Besides these interests he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Twin Falls and is now vice-president of the institution. Citizenship with him has not narrowed down to the pursuance of personal business affairs but he has entered heartily into the public and social life of the community. He is deeply interested in the promotion of progress and development in this section and in different relations has given of his time, energies and ability to that purpose. He was a director of the Twin Falls Commercial Club in 1908 and 1911; was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Twin Falls in 1911 and 1912; and was a delegate to the National Irrigation Congress at Spokane, Washington, in 1909. Himself the recipient of excellent advantages, he is highly appreciative of higher education as a force for increasing the efficiency of men and women for the most useful, worthy and noble living. He served as secretary of the Twin Falls board of education from 1908 to 1910, and by the appointment of Governor Hawley as a trustee of the State Normal School at Albion, Idaho, during 1911 and 1912. Politically he is a Republican and he is now serving as chairman of the Twin Falls County Republican central committee. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protec-

tive Order of Elks and the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. By virtue of lineal descent he is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Vermont and of the Sons of the American Revolution and is affiliated with the Idaho society of the latter order. He associates with others from his native Vermont as a member of the Green Mountain Club and the Twin Falls Society of Vermonters, and he is a director in the association of the Old Settlers of Twin Falls County. In New England, where family descent has always been made much of, more attention has been given to the organization of genealogical societies and to the keeping of genealogical records than in any other part of our country. The tendency is rapidly growing, however, and the work is worthy and inspiring, tending to promote respect and reverence for the worthy deeds of those who helped to found the country and for those who have since toiled in its development. Mr. Eldridge is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent of these organizations, the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He is the author of *The Descendants of Samuel and Lurana (Henry) Cady*, and has in preparation the history of the Eldridge family. Idaho is far removed from New England in many respects besides distance, but Mr. Eldridge says it is his firm belief that some day this new little state of Idaho will become the leading star of the Union and will attract the attention of the whole world.

PETER E. JOHNSON. Idaho has been and remains a veritable mine of opportunity; but like the mine, her treasures are inaccessible save to those of stout heart and mind who are willing to labor energetically to wrest from her her store. Peter E. Johnson, a Westerner by birth and rearing, came to Idaho about 1900, a young man determined to succeed, and having the will he has found the way.

Born December 25, 1883, at Park City, Utah, he is the fourth of twelve children born to John O. Johnson and Margaret Edfors Johnson. Both parents were born in Sweden, the father in 1856, and they were married in Heber City in 1877. They were successively located at Heber City, Park City and Santaquin, Utah, and during this time the elder Mr. Johnson followed merchandising quite successfully. In 1900 he removed to Payette, Idaho, where for three years he operated a racket store; then he removed to Fruitland and was among the first to engage in the merchandise business there, establishing the business of which his son, our subject, is now the proprietor. He is now retired and continues to reside in Fruitland.

Peter E. Johnson was educated in the schools of Santaquin, Utah, to the age of sixteen, and after leaving school he followed mining and prospecting in Montana and Idaho for several years with fair success. In 1907 he became the owner and operator of a pool hall at Payette, Idaho, but in 1908 gave up this business to become associated with his father in the management of the latter's mercantile establishment at Fruitland. Peter E. had had several years of clerical experience previous to this and was therefore not unfamiliar with the principles of success in this line of endeavor. On April 23, 1911, the co-partnership was dissolved when Mr. Johnson purchased his father's entire interest in the concern and since then he has conducted the business alone. It is the largest retail store in Fruitland, with a complete stock in all its lines of general merchandise, and in 1911 its business amounted to approximately \$50,000. Thus far the year of 1912 has shown an increase of business of at least twenty-five per cent over that of the previous year. Besides

William Henry Eldridge

this business, Mr. Johnson owns mining interests in Idaho, a pleasant residence in Fruitland and has a number of other valuable realty holdings. Idaho provided him a splendid business opportunity and he has had the foresight, the acumen and business ability to seize it and improve it. He is a member of the Fruitland Commercial Club and one of its energetic workers in pushing the development and progress of this section. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Highlanders at Payette, Idaho, and politically his tenets are those of the Republican party.

At Payette, Idaho, he was married on July 26, 1909, to Miss Edna Ayers, a native of Oregon and a daughter of W. A. Ayers. Mr. Ayers is one of the well known sheep raisers of Idaho and is one of Payette's wealthy and honored citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Mildred Irene, born November 8, 1910, at Payette, Idaho.

JOHN T. WOOD, M. D. None of Coeur d'Alene's progressive and successful young men deserves more credit or commands more regard than does Dr. John T. Wood, ex-mayor of the city. English birth and American breeding have produced in him a type of manhood and of professional character which are worthy of both nativity and adopted home. Dr. Wood's parents, William and Sarah Ann (Heaton) Wood, both born in England and married there, were of the steady, unpretentious class that make up the staple population of that country as well as of this. They were members of the Episcopal church and were devout Christians. It was on November 25, 1879, in their English home, that their son, John T. Wood, the fourth of six children, was born.

In 1889, when ten years had passed over the head of the English boy who was destined to be an American physician and mayor, the Wood family came across the seas to Manitoba, Canada. After a year of residence there, they came to North Dakota, settling in Cavalier county. There they lived for several years, during which time the young John Wood was gathering educational material from the public schools of the community. His father followed rural pursuits for a time, later going into mercantile business in Searles. As the son progressed toward vocational independence, his interests passed beyond the bounds of his rural advantages, which he had from early years turned to the best account. When a mere boy he had earned \$30.00 per month in working on the land of a North Dakota farmer. From the beginning he had turned over whatever he earned to his parents. He continued farm work in the summers and study in the winters until he reached the age of eighteen. Ever an ambitious youth, he qualified at the age of eighteen for pedagogical service. At nineteen, having taught for one year, he secured a first grade teacher's certificate. He continued teaching for several years, saving his earnings for the medical course toward which his aspirations were directed.

Becoming a student in the Detroit College of Medicine, John T. Wood engaged in various light occupations such as might be combined with his studies, thus financially assisting his progress. In 1904 he completed the prescribed courses of the institution, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Wood's first practice of his profession was in his own home town in North Dakota. There he remained for one year with his preceptor, after which he sought a new field, leaving the region which he had for twenty-four years called home. There his mother is still living, the father, William

Wood, having lived there until 1912, his life closing in that year, at the age of sixty-nine.

Coeur d'Alene has been the scene of Dr. Wood's independent professional life and of his achievements as a citizen. From the first he has secured the confidence of residents of the place and his practice has grown in a gratifying degree. One of the phases of his work which have brought him distinction is that in connection with the Coeur d'Alene Hospital, of which he is president. This hospital is well-known and highly valued throughout this region and is acknowledged to be a complete and modern institution in every way.

Two years after his coming to Coeur d'Alene, Dr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Margaret O'Deil Thomson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Thomson—an old pioneer family of this city. The Thomson-Wood marriage was solemnized on May 5, 1907, and the succeeding years have brought to Dr. Wood two children—a daughter named Dorothy W. and a son, William Travers.

Dr. Wood has, from the time of his coming to Coeur d'Alene, been socially most acceptable to the townspeople. He is particularly popular in the different organizations of secret societies—including the Masonic, in which he belongs both to Blue Lodge and Chapter; the Odd Fellows, in which he is a member of both subordinate lodge and encampment, being sur-canton of the latter and surgeon general of the order for Idaho; the Knights of Pythias; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Royal Highlanders; and the Modern Brotherhood of America. Politically, Dr. Wood professes indorsement of the fundamental principles of Socialism. He takes an active part in politics and was mayor of Coeur d'Alene from 1911 to 1913.

Dr. Wood is pronounced by his fellow-citizens to be not only able, honorable, but also an up-to-date man of broad interests. He is of a decidedly intellectual bent, with a taste for oratory, literature and philosophy. His character and influence are valued in Coeur d'Alene. No citizens of Idaho are more loyal or more appreciative of her opportunities than is this young physician, the esteemed ex-mayor of this prosperous young city.

JAMES V. HAWKINS. In a signally emphatic and unconstrained degree are the citizens of Idaho loyal to the state, for none can reside any appreciable time within her gracious borders without being impressed with the manifold advantages and resources of this favored commonwealth and with a firm belief in its still greater future. One of the loyal citizens who is specially earnest and enthusiastic in exploiting the claims of Idaho and who is numbered among the representative members of the bar of the state is James V. Hawkins, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county, and who is known as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the northern part of the state.

James V. Hawkins was born in the village of DeWitt, Saline county, Nebraska, on the 17th of April, 1874, and is a son of John P. and Hattie C. (Gray) Hawkins, the former of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter in the state of Iowa, where their marriage was solemnized, and where the Gray family was founded in the early pioneer epoch in the history of the Hawkeye state. He grew to manhood in the United States, and received his education in the school of experience. His active career was one of close identification with the retail drug business, in connection with which he was duly successful in his independent operations in the western states. He

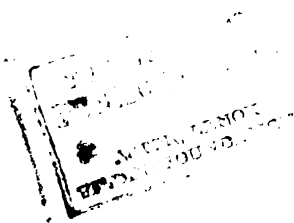
was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of an Iowa volunteer regiment, and he took part in many engagements marking the progress of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. In later years the more gracious associations of his army life were vitalized through his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a Democrat in his political adherency and both he and his wife were devout church members—folk of superior mentality and steadfast integrity. John P. Hawkins died in 1898, at the age of fifty-five years, at St. Joseph, Missouri, where his remains were interred, and his wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1889, in Denver, Colorado, where rest her mortal remains, her age at the time of her death having been thirty-eight years. Of the four children three are living, and he whose name initiates this review was the second in order of birth.

James V. Hawkins gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of the village of Edgar, Clay county, Nebraska, where his training included the curriculum of the high school. In the meanwhile he had assumed association with practical affairs, for when but ten years of age he took upon himself the responsibility of raising some hogs, a venture through the medium of which he earned his first money. From the age of twelve onward he devoted his summer vacations to farm work until he was about sixteen years old, and by later efforts he defrayed the expenses of his higher academic education, as well as that of professional order, so that he has been in the most significant sense the architect and arbiter of his own fortunes. After leaving the high school the next step in the educational advancement of Mr. Hawkins was made by his entering a normal school in the city of Chicago, and after completing a course in this institution he taught one year in the public schools of the great western metropolis and one year at Kankakee, Illinois. He then returned to Nebraska and began the study of law, in the office and under the able preceptorship of Charles G. Ryan, a leading member of the bar of Grand Island, that state. He finally entered the law department of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, where he was prosecuting his studies at the time of the inception of the Spanish-American war. His youthful patriotism manifested itself in definite action, for he withdrew from college to enlist in Company M, Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, his regiment having passed the major part of the time in reserve camps in the south. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Hawkins resumed his studies in the law school at Lincoln, and in the same he was graduated, with high honors, as a member of the class of 1899 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state.

After his graduation Mr. Hawkins engaged in the practice of his profession at South Omaha, Nebraska, and about one year later he transferred his stage of endeavor to Gandy, Logan county, that state, where he built up a substantial practice and where he was elected county attorney within little more than a month after taking up his residence in the county. He held this office for two terms and continued as one of the valued members of the bar of Logan county for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1905, when he removed to the city of Spokane, Washington, where he exploited a radically different phase of his personal talent by assuming charge of the athletic department in the Blair Business College, an institution of more than local

reputation. This incumbency he retained two years and he then came to Idaho and settled at Saint Joe, Kootenai county, Idaho, where he resumed the practice of his profession and where he remained two years. He then removed to the thriving little city of Coeur d'Alene, the metropolis of the same county, where he has since continued in active general practice and where he has built up a substantial professional business, in connection with which he is known as a specially versatile and resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. He is now serving as city attorney of Coeur d'Alene. Mr. Hawkins relates as the most pleasing incident of his professional career that touching his first case after he engaged in practice at South Omaha, Nebraska. He was called upon to defend a young man charged with theft, and two prominent attorneys were arrayed for the prosecution, one of them having been specially retained for this purpose. The case was fought with utmost vigor on both sides, two trials resulting in disagreements on the part of juries and the third giving a most decisive victory for Mr. Hawkins. He was specially gratified with the results, as he had not only succeeded in effecting the acquittal of a client in whose innocence of the charge he firmly believed, but had also achieved an initial victory at the very outset of his professional career and when pitted against lawyers of marked ability and wide experience.

In politics Mr. Hawkins is a stalwart of stalwarts in the camp of the Democratic party and he has been a most active worker in its cause, whose triumph in the national election of November, 1912, causes him, at least in a metaphorical way, to raise his voice in loud acclaim. He was president of the Wilson-Marshall club of Kootenai county, one of the most active Democratic organizations of the inland empire. He is a most polished and effective public speaker and thus his services in campaign work have been of distinctive value to the party which he represents and of the principles and policies of which he is an admirably fortified advocate. His services have also been much in demand as an orator in other public lines and as an after-dinner speaker. He is captain of Company C, Second Regiment, Idaho National Guard; is identified with the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association; is exalted ruler of Coeur d'Alene lodge, No. 1254, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and in his home city is a popular member of the Tillicum Club. He has a distinct fondness for and indulges himself in sports afield, and finds diversion and recreation in occasional hunting and fishing trips. He subordinates other interests to the demands of his profession and is one of its able and honored representatives in the state of his adoption. Mr. Hawkins is specially enthusiastic in regard to the advantages and attractions of Coeur d'Alene and believes that it is destined to become one of the important industrial and commercial centers of the great northwest, as it offers special attraction for manufacturing enterprises, with its fine water power; is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, with the best of irrigation facilities; is accessible to the principal mining districts in the state; and, situated on the beautiful Coeur d'Alene lake, is unsurpassed as a healthful and beautiful place of residence. In season and out, Mr. Hawkins sets forth on every possible opportunity the claims of his home city and state, and he is insistent in his loyal support of those measures and enterprises that are projected for the general good of the community. He is president of the chamber of commerce of his home city, and he attended as a delegate to the National



C. C. Briggs

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Good Roads Convention held at Washington, D. C., in March, 1913.

At Spokane, Washington, on the 6th of June, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hawkins to Miss Ora B. Stark, daughter of J. Wesley Stark, a representative citizen of Tunkhannock, the judicial center of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. The two children of this union are James Wesley, named in honor of his maternal grandfather, and William Stark. Mrs. Hawkins was born and reared in the old Keystone state, where she graduated from the normal school, and also read law, and was admitted to practice in her native state. She is a woman of most gracious personality and is a leader in the best social activities of her home city.

CARLOS O. MEIGS. The mayor of a city should be a representative of its best worth and intelligence, should have an inherent devotion to public interests and the general good of the community should be his first concern. In Carlos O. Meigs the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, has such an executive head and he is also numbered among its pioneer and prominent business men. He is now serving his second term in his high official position.

Born in Dubuque, Iowa, August 2, 1874, at the age of five he left that state with his parents, who located in Wisconsin. He had reached the age of eleven and had begun his schooling there when the family once more changed its location, this time becoming residents of South Dakota, where Mr. Meigs attained his majority. Concluding his education there, he at the same time began at the early age of sixteen to earn his own way, doing so part of the time as a farmer boy and part of the time as a clerk in a grocery store. In 1896, shortly after he had reached the legal age of manhood, he came to Idaho and he has been a resident of the state ever since. Settling first at Rocky Bar, he followed mining for a short time and then went on the range and followed the sheep industry until 1904, when he came to Twin Falls. The first year here he ran a freighting outfit; then in 1905 he established his present business as an implement dealer, carrying a full line of implements, harness, buggies, wagons and all kinds of heavy hardware. He is one of the pioneer merchants in his line here, has an extensive establishment and draws trade from a large territory. He is now mayor of Twin Falls and in the same energetic manner in which he conducts his business interests he has given of his best endeavors to provide the city good, clean government.

Mr. Meigs is a son of Oliver C. Meigs, a native of Canada, who came to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. He became a prominent Mason in that state and took an active part in Republican politics there, voting for the best men as his son does now. He passed away in Wisconsin in 1879 and is buried there. Margaret Fletcher, whom he wedded in Wisconsin, was born in Pennsylvania, and passed away in Wisconsin in 1903, at the age of fifty-seven. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was an active Christian worker.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, on April 19, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Carlos O. Meigs and Miss Louisa A. Dorow, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dorow, the former of whom was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Meigs have three sons: William C., Oliver J., and Hartley A.

While Mr. Meigs affiliates with no denomination he recognizes the value of churches as a factor in community building and contributes to the sup-

port of all in the city. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has "filled all the chairs" of its different branches and has served as a delegate to the grand lodge of that order in Idaho. Politically he is independent in his views and voting and takes no active part in political affairs. For himself he has found Idaho the best place in the world and feels that it will provide a pleasant home and profitable opportunity for any one; that great as has been its past progress, its future will be still greater.

ROBERT E. MCFARLAND. Within the pages of this publication will be found specific mention of many of the representative members of the bar of Idaho, and to such recognition none is more clearly entitled than Mr. McFarland, for he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Idaho since the territorial days and had the distinction of serving as attorney general of the state for two years, within the first decade after the state was admitted to the Union. For nearly thirty years he has been a member of the Idaho bar and few of its representatives have been more prominently and successfully identified with important litigations in the courts of the territory and state, while it is equally true that he had much to do with formulating and fixing the early system of jurisprudence after the state was admitted to the Union. He has shown himself possessed of high professional attainments and through the same, as well as through his high standing as a man among men, he has honored his profession and also the state to which he came when a young man. He has been one of the builders of the fine commonwealth which has long been his home and is known and honored throughout its entire compass. Mr. McFarland now maintains his home and professional headquarters in the thriving little city of Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county, and here controls a large and representative practice as an attorney and counselor, with his eldest son as his associate in his professional work, the latter being numbered among the aggressive and well fortified younger members of the bar which has been so significantly dignified by the character and services of his father.

Robert Early McFarland is a scion of old and distinguished families of America and in the agnatic line, as the name implies, the genealogy is traced back to staunch Scottish origin. Representatives of the name were numbered among the colonial settlers of New England, and aided in laying the foundations of the nation, even as members of the family were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Rev. William B. McFarland, father of Judge McFarland, of this review, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where he was afforded excellent educational advantages and prepared himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he labored for many years, with all of consecrated zeal and devotion and with marked intellectual vigor. He removed from his native state of Virginia, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Elvira Early, who was born and reared in that historic old commonwealth and who was a sister of General Jubal A. Early, one of the most distinguished officers of the Confederacy in the Civil war. From Virginia Rev. William B. McFarland removed to Missouri in an early day, and he became one of the prominent and influential clergymen of his church in that state. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1896, at the age of seventy-three years, and he passed the closing period

of his long and useful life at Lewiston, Idaho, where he died in 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. His remains were taken to Corder, Lafayette county, Missouri, for interment beside those of his wife. Of the eight children two sons and three daughters are now living, the subject of this review having been the third in order of birth and the eldest of the sons.

Robert Early McFarland was born at Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, on the 21st of November, 1857, and it was his good fortune to have been reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement. With the exception of about two years passed as an employe on the great cattle ranges of Texas, he was a resident of his native state until after he had attained to his legal majority. His early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of Lafayette and Saline counties, Missouri, and the discipline thus gained was supplemented by higher academic study in Central College, at Fayette, Howard county, that state. In the meanwhile he utilized the pedagogic profession as a means for supplying the financial resources which enabled him to prosecute his studies in preparation for the profession of his ultimate choice. He taught in six different schools in Missouri, and in these later years he recalls with pleasure these experiences in "teaching the young idea how to shoot." At the age of nineteen years Judge McFarland began reading law under the able preceptorship of Hon. George Vest, of Sedalia, Missouri, who later represented his state with great distinction in the senate of the United States. Later technical discipline was received by Judge McFarland under the direction of George L. Hayes, of Sweet Springs, Missouri, and Judge John L. Strother, of Marshall, that state. At Marshall, the judicial center of Saline county, he was admitted to the bar in 1880, and in the same year he was likewise admitted to practice before the Missouri supreme court.

Shortly after having thus proved his eligibility for the work of his chosen profession Judge McFarland went to the territory of New Mexico and established himself in practice at Socorro, the judicial center of the county of the same name. He was successful in this field, but its limitations were such that he did not long remain there. In the autumn of 1883 he was elected representative of Socorro county in the territorial legislature, and at the close of the session in March, 1884, he came to Idaho and located at Murray, Shoshone county, in the famous Coeur d'Alene mining district. In the fall of the same year he had the distinction of being elected the first probate judge of Shoshone county, and he continued the incumbent of this office until May of the following year, when he received from President Cleveland appointment to the position of register of the United States land office at Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county, where he continued to serve in this capacity for five years. He then resumed the active practice of his profession, at Coeur d'Alene, and soon it was his to achieve more than local prestige as one of the able and resourceful members of the bar of the territory. In 1894 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, and in 1896, as candidate on the People's Democratic ticket, representing a coalition of political forces in the new state, he was elected attorney general of Idaho, an office in which he continued to serve, with marked acceptability, until the expiration of his term, in January, 1899, his home during his incumbency of office having, as a matter of course, been at Boise,

the capital city of the commonwealth. Concerning Judge McFarland's administration the following pertinent statements have been made, and the same are well worthy of reproduction: "In the responsible position of attorney general of the state Mr. McFarland won the highest commendation for his faithful and capable discharge of duty. Thoroughly versed in the principles of jurisprudence, he was well fitted to handle the intricate problems which were presented for solution in this formative period of the state's history, and his success affords the best evidence of his ability."

After the expiration of his term as attorney general, Judge McFarland removed to Lewiston, the capital of Nez Perce county, where he entered into a professional partnership with his brother, Samuel L. McFarland, and where he continued in active practice for the ensuing eight years. He then, in April, 1906, returned to his old home in Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county, where he has since remained and where he continues to hold precedence as one of the most able and distinguished members of the Idaho bar. From a review prepared several years ago by the writer of the present article are reproduced the following pertinent statements touching the professional career of Judge McFarland: "While practicing in Kootenai county in the early days he made a specialty of criminal law, and during a period of eleven years he was retained by the defense in every important criminal case tried in that county. He lost only three out of all the number, and his reputation in this department of practice extended far throughout the territory. As a lawyer he is sound, aggressive, clear-minded and well trained. The limitations which are imposed by the constitution on federal powers are well understood by him. With the long line of decisions, from Marshall down, he is familiar, as are all thoroughly skilled lawyers. He is at home in all departments of law, from the minutiae in practice to the greater phases wherein is involved the consideration of the ethic and philosophy of jurisprudence and the higher concerns of public polity. Judge McFarland has been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party and through his brilliant oratory and fine dialectic skill he has done much effective campaign work."

Like all men who achieve success in the best sense of the term, Judge McFarland has been an indefatigable worker, and, notwithstanding the breadth and exactness of his legal learning and his facility in applying the same, he has never been known to present a cause before court or jury without preparation as thorough as time and means rendered possible. This has been one of the secrets of his success, and no man has a higher conception of the dignity and responsibility of his profession than has this really distinguished and highly honored member of the Idaho bar. Like all who have lived long in the state, he is fond of the sports with rod and gun, and he has found relaxation and diversion through such medium. He has unbounded faith in the great future of Idaho, and is convinced that no state in the Union has made greater advances along industrial, civic and economic lines within the past decade than this fair commonwealth, which is justly termed the "Gem of the Mountains."

At Murray, Shoshone county, this state, on the 21st of November, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Judge McFarland to Miss Marie Pendy, who was born in Virginia City, Nevada, and whose parents were pioneers of that state, as were they later of Idaho. Concerning the five children of this union the following brief data are given:

William B., who is well upholding the prestige of the family name in connection with the legal profession and loyal citizenship, is associated with his father in practice and is one of the alert and representative younger members of the bar of Kootenai county; Kathleen R. remains at the parental home and is a popular factor in the social activities of the community; Robert Early, Jr., is a student in Gonzaga College, in the city of Spokane, Washington; and John A. and Joseph C. are attending the public schools of Coeur d'Alene.

JOHN C. ROONEY. Identified in a prominent way with a line of enterprise that has direct and distinct bearing upon the civic and industrial development and progress of the community, Mr. Rooney is one of the representative real-estate dealers of Idaho, with residence and business headquarters in the village of Stites, Idaho county. He is aggressive and enterprising in his operations, has the fullest confidence in the great future of Idaho and is enthusiastic in exploiting the resources and attractions of the state. Straightforward and honorable in all of his transactions, he holds secure place in popular confidence and esteem, and he is well entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Rooney was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, on the 12th of June, 1864, and is a son of Dennis and Margaret Rooney, who were numbered among the pioneers of Nebraska, to which state they removed when the subject of this review was three years of age. Dennis Rooney passed the closing years of his life in McPherson and Margaret, his widow, now lives at Casper, Wyoming. The father devoted the major part of his active career to stock-raising. He whose name initiates this review gained his early educational training in the public schools of Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and he recalls that in his boyhood days William F. Cody, commonly known as "Buffalo Bill," was then a scout stationed at that place. After residing about nine years at Fort McPherson the family removed to Sidney, Nebraska, and soon afterward John C. initiated a somewhat itinerant career, in which he traveled extensively through the western states and territories and followed various occupations. In 1885 he returned to Nebraska and became proprietor of a meat market at Crawford, Dawes county. About two years later he removed to Wyoming, where he was engaged in the raising of live stock for a number of years. In 1893 he sold the greater part of his stock and drove his remaining horses through to Arkansas, where he purchased land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Somewhat less than a year later he sold the property and removed to Marionville, Lawrence county, Missouri, where he opened a meat market. Later he passed about one year as traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house, and he then returned to Wyoming and located near Casper, where he was again engaged in the stock business, for a period of about three years. He then engaged in the general merchandise business at Casper, but six months later he disposed of this business and removed to Cody, that state, where he conducted a livery stable and engaged in the buying and selling of horses. He later made a trip to Alaska and upon his return he engaged in the real-estate business in the city of Seattle. This enterprise engrossed his attention about one year, after which he traveled through the west for nearly an equal period, in search of a favorable location. In the fall of 1902 he established his home at Stites, Idaho, where he engaged in contracting and building, and where he finally opened a meat market, in connection with

which he conducted operations in the handling of live stock. With these lines of enterprise he is still identified, but the business has been placed in charge of a capable manager, while he himself gives the major part of his time and attention to his real estate, loan and insurance business, in which his operations have been extensive and through which he has done much to foster the upbuilding of Stites and the development of the surrounding country. He has identified himself most closely with local interests and has shown himself at all times liberal, progressive and public-spirited. He has served as a member of the village council and of the board of education; was formerly chief of the volunteer fire department, and is one of the most zealous members of the Stites Commercial Club, of which he has served as secretary.

Mr. Rooney is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance, has passed the various official chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is liberal in his support of the various churches, without being formally identified with any religious organization. He is fond of hunting and fishing and also of automobiling, and he was the owner of the first automobile brought to Stites. Genial and whole-souled, he has a wide circle of friends in northwestern Idaho, and no citizen has shown a more vital interest in those things which make for social and industrial advancement.

On the 12th of October, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rooney to Miss Maude Prettyman, daughter of George H. Prettyman, a representative citizen of Stites, and the five children of this union are Chester, Pearl, Norval, Flossie and Melvin.

CHARLES F. BURR. Prominent among the active, prosperous and influential business men of Latah county, Idaho, is Charles F. Burr, of Genesee, whose twenty-five years of residence and business activity there as a real estate dealer, dating back to the territorial year of 1887 entitles him to mention among the pioneer promoters of Idaho. His interest and activities in the upbuilding of this section of the state have not been narrowed to his business operations, but in different relations to society he has given effectively his force and influence toward the development of one of the most progressive commonwealths of the Union.

A native of Illinois, he was born in the town of Momence, March 31, 1857, a son of Rev. Samuel P. Burr and Almira J. Burr, the former of whom was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the fifth of the eight children of these parents. Until sixteen years of age his home continued in Illinois, during which time he secured a common and high school education. There also he gained his first business experience and gave evidence of that business ability which has characterized his activities in his later career. At the age of twelve he began working in a seed garden, his wages being fifty cents per day for the first year and seventy-five cents per day for the second year. The third year his services commanded and he received fifty dollars per month, he having been made foreman over a working force of fifty people. He was then but fifteen years of age. The next year he took up farming independently but only continued it one year there, as he then accompanied his parents to Madison county, Nebraska, where he resumed the vocation of farming and followed it about four years. In 1877 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he remained one year occupied in various kinds of employment; then he returned to Nebraska and engaged in farming about three

years. Responding once more to the call of the West, he returned to Oregon, where he had been employed about two years in various ways, when he again returned to Nebraska, this time to close up the estate of his father. In 1887 he turned his way westward for the third time, locating this time in Latah county, Idaho, where he has remained his home to the present, a period of twenty-five years. He was the first postmaster at Genesee, serving four years, and now a quarter of a century later his son, Daniel C. Burr, is filling the same office. On his location here he entered into the real estate business and has been engaged during the whole period of his residence here in a general real estate, loan and insurance business, being one of the most successful men in this line in this section of the state.

In Madison county, Nebraska, on November 30, 1876, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Wigg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wigg, of that state and county. Of a family of six sons and five daughters born to this union, eight are living and are as follows: Roy B., who is married and resides at Portland, Oregon; Samuel P., married and a resident of Montana; William W., a resident of Genesee, Idaho; Daniel C., married and previously referred to as the present efficient postmaster at Genesee; Fannie G., who is now Mrs. Cecil G. Crawford and resides at Spokane, Washington; and Dora B., Alta M., and Mary A., all at the parental home.

In religious views Mr. Burr leans toward the Methodist faith, while Mrs. Burr affiliates as a member of the Congregational church. Fraternally Mr. Burr is a prominent figure in the circles of both the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this state and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a thirty-second degree Scottist Rite Mason, is a past master of his blue lodge and has been its secretary for two years. He is also a past patron of the auxiliary branch of this order, the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Burr also is a member and a past matron. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has filled all the "chairs" in the subordinate lodge and local encampment, the grand encampment of the state, and is a past grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and Mrs. Burr are members of the Daughters of Rebekah. In political affairs Mr. Burr is actively interested in the work of the Republican party and in an official way has served as postmaster, as previously mentioned; as a member of the school board twenty-one years, first in Nebraska and then in Genesee; was the first city clerk of Genesee and served in that capacity over ten years, and is now city clerk and police judge. He has been a justice of the peace twenty-three years and served one year as clerk of the district court. There can be no question of Mr. Burr's loyalty to Idaho, for in every way that has offered he has improved the opportunity to add to its growth and development and his name well deserves a place on the roster of Idaho's builders.

DANIEL C. BURR. One of the popular and highly estimable young citizens of Latah county, Idaho, is Daniel C. Burr, postmaster of Genesee, who is all but a native of Idaho, as he has lived here since four years of age. Born February 12, 1884, in Madison county, Nebraska, he accompanied his parents to Genesee, Idaho, in 1888, and when of proper age he entered as a student in the public schools of this town, completing also a high school course. Fol-

lowing that training he entered the University of Idaho at Moscow.

He began to realize the value of money in terms of his own labor at the age of eighteen, when he entered the employ of a mining company, in which capacity he continued one year. He then entered the services of the first bank of Genesee, where he continued until January, 1910, when he resigned to enter into the real estate business with his father, C. F. Burr. This business identification was continued for one year, during which time Mr. Burr was also in the government service as a member of the census department. On February 7, 1911, he was appointed postmaster of Genesee by President Taft and is now engaged in the faithful and efficient discharge of those official duties. He is a Republican in political views, but while he takes a keen interest in the work of his party his activity in that direction is not such as to designate him as a politician. Any project that means the advancement of his town, community or state always enlists his heartiest support in sentiment and in any practical way that offers, and he is now a member and treasurer of the Genesee Commercial Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he has "passed all the chairs," with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In religious belief he is inclined toward the faith of the Congregational church, while Mrs. Burr is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. The latter was Miss Mae G. Keane before her marriage to Mr. Burr on November 20, 1906, a daughter of Timothy J. and Elizabeth Keane, of Genesee, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Burr have one daughter, Dorothy Gwendolyn Burr.

DR. WILLIAM H. TURNER. A man of splendid abilities and attainments, Dr. William H. Turner, of Kimberly, Idaho, is an acquisition to the citizen-body of this state that for character, ideals as to worthy living and capacity for usefulness places him among the strong men of the commonwealth. As cashier and active head of the Bank of Kimberly he occupies a prominent place in the financial circles of Twin Falls county, and though his residence in Kimberly covers the brief span of but six years he has become recognized in that community as a leader, not only in commercial interests but in other of the responsible relations to society.

Born at Centralia, Missouri, March 18, 1876, Dr. Turner was reared in that state and there received the most of his education, which has been broad and has fitted him, both by discipline and by the knowledge acquired, for different lines of endeavor. After completing his earlier education in the common and high schools of Centralia, Missouri, he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia and remained a student in that institution nine years pursuing both literary and professional courses. He was graduated first in 1898 as a civil engineer, and then from the medical department in 1901. This training was followed by a post-graduate course in the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, in 1902. While a student in the University of Missouri he was major and acting commandant of the Missouri State University Cadets in the military department of that institution and in this way secured the means to pursue his medical studies there. After leaving college he returned to Missouri and practiced medicine about two years; then he drifted into the banking business and this has since been his line of business activity. In 1904 he went to Oklahoma, where for two years he was cashier of the Cherokee Na-

W. H. Turner.

tional Bank at Tahlequah, Oklahoma; then in March, 1906, he came to Kimberly, Idaho, and organized the Bank of Kimberly, of which institution he has since been cashier and active head. The bank has already won the reputation of a substantial and conservative institution and has been an effective force in the commercial and industrial upbuilding of Kimberly and this section of Twin Falls county.

At Sturgeon, Missouri, on June 11, 1901, were pronounced the marriage rites which united Dr. Turner and Miss Cynthia G. Toalson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Toalson, of Clark, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Turner have three daughters—Ruth V., Marian F. and Helen P.

Dr. Turner is a member of the Christian church, while his wife affiliates with the Baptist church and is a member of the Ladies Aid Society of that denomination at Kimberly. As a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of that order, has filled offices in each of these bodies and was one year eminent commander of his commandery. He is also a member of another of the oldest of fraternal orders, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a member and vice-president of the Kimberly Commercial Club he gives practical evidence of his interest in the advancement of his community and thereby is a factor in the whole state's upbuilding. He has been well satisfied with his experience in Idaho and says that for number and character of opportunities this state surpasses all others that he has visited. He predicts that its future will far outrival its past for rapid development. With the wealth of its natural resources and with the usually large quota of strong, forceful and capable men who have enlisted as its citizens there is every justification for expecting Idaho to eventually take a place among the foremost commonwealths of the Union. Dr. Turner is not merely an onlooker of what is being accomplished in this direction but has his own shoulder to the wheel. In political views he is a Democrat but takes no part in political affairs beyond performing his duty as a voter. He has been connected with the Kimberly board of education for some time and is now treasurer of the board. Bees form a most interesting and pleasurable study to Dr. Turner and as an apiarist he has been quite successful, both in acquiring a knowledge of their habits and ways and in making their culture in Idaho a profitable venture. He now has over sixty hives of the tireless little workers.

LOUIS GARRECHT. Born of sturdy pioneer stock, reared amid the stirring scenes of the early settlement of the Boise Basin, receiving his education in the primitive early Idaho schools, and participating for years in the rush and bustle incident to the mining camps, the whole career of Louis Garrecht, sheriff of Boise county, has been crowded with the experiences typical of western life, and his advance has been commensurate with that of his native state, whose industries he has assisted to develop in material manner. Mr. Garrecht was born November 24, 1865, in what was then the little settlement of Moorestown (now Idaho City), Idaho, a son of John Garrecht, a native of Germany.

Like thousands of others of his native countrymen, who saw before them in the Fatherland only long years of hard labor, with little hope of ever acquiring more than a nominal competence, John Garrecht turned his face toward the New World when the news that gold had been discovered in the state of California. He was one of the early pio-

neers of 1849, and for four years followed his business of butchering in the mining camps, but in 1853 made his way to Idaho, settling in the Boise Basin and engaging in the cattle and butchering business, a vocation with which he was connected until his death in June, 1891. From the early trials and hardships of pioneer life, when he was struggling to obtain a foothold in business, he became one of his community's most highly respected citizens, served Idaho City as treasurer for two years, and reared his family to become citizens of worth and responsibility. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Garrecht, but was no blood relation.

The education of Louis Garrecht was secured under many difficulties, but throughout life he has been a keen observer of men and affairs, and he has gained a wide and comprehensive knowledge of general topics. When still a youth he left his studies to enter the butchering establishment of his father, and when only eight years of age was a competent assistant to him, skilled with the knife and an expert in slaughtering. He followed this business until within one month of his father's death, when the business was sold, and Mr. Garrecht began his career as a miner. During the next seventeen years he held positions with just two concerns, the first six years being spent as foreman and superintendent for the Ashby B. Turner property, of which he had charge. For the next eleven years he was superintendent for the War Eagle Placer Mines of Idaho City. In 1909 Mr. Garrecht engaged in business on his own account as the proprietor of a teaming and freighting enterprise, in which he has met with well-deserved success. He has not entirely disposed of his interests in mining properties, however, as he is the owner of a good producer in Boise county, and his chief enjoyment is to pack his prospecting kit, take his gun, and strike off for a jaunt into various parts of the county. On these trips he invariably returns with excellent specimens of deer and elk heads, which he presents to his friends. Mr. Garrecht is the owner of a pleasant home in Idaho City, where his many friends are frequently entertained with true western hospitality. He is a Democrat in politics, and in March, 1912, was appointed to the office of sheriff of Boise county, and now has the nomination of his party for the same position.

On December 11, 1890, Mr. Garrecht was married to Miss Julia Foster, a native of Boise, Idaho, and daughter of John Foster, a pioneer of the state, and they have had four children: John and Sophia, who are attending school in Idaho City; and two who are deceased.

GEORGE ALTENEDER, a prominent florist and greenhouse man at Orofino, for which city he has been weather forecaster since 1904, was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, the date of his nativity being September 15, 1855. His rudimentary educational training was obtained in the public schools of his native place and as a boy he worked on his father's farm. In young manhood he learned the trade of stone mason, but subsequently turned his attention to farming, gardening and greenhouse work. He was a resident of Iowa until November, 1901, at which time he came to Idaho and settled in Orofino, where he has since maintained his home and business headquarters. In 1902 he established his present business, that of florist and gardener. He grows and handles a large line of flowers, plants and fruit and all his work is done along scientific lines. He is constantly experimenting and has produced some very wonderful

results, demonstrating successfully everything he has undertaken. He actually grew and raised on hundred and eighty different varieties of fruit, vegetables, grasses and flowers on less than four acres of land, thus proving conclusively the productive power of Idaho land. In eight months' time he raised in his hot house dahlias of different colors that weighed as much as twenty pounds; in his vegetable department one pumpkin seed brought forth forty-three pumpkins, with a total weight of seven hundred and sixty-three pounds. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Alteneder has met with unqualified success in his life's work. His favorite amusement and pleasure lie in experimenting in his business.

In politics Mr. Alteneder maintains an independent attitude and although he is deeply interested in all that affects the welfare of the community he does not take an active part in public affairs. He has been government weather forecaster at Orofino since 1904 and is considered an expert as regards the weather. Religiously, he is a devout member of the Church of God, in which he is superintendent of the Sunday school. He owns a finely improved ranch of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the townsite of Orofino. He insists that for general gardening and the raising of fruits and flowers he has never seen the equal of northern Idaho. In his opinion the conditions for this particular line of business could not be more perfect and he honestly and conscientiously advises all looking for homes or business locations to investigate this country.

November 9, 1882, Mr. Alteneder married Miss Anna C. M. Schmidt, a daughter of George Schmidt, of Muscatine county, Iowa. This union was prolific of six children, as follows: Anna is the wife of Len Herzel, of Clarkston, Washington; Olive married Harry White and resides in Orofino; Clara is the wife of Herman Smith, of Orofino; Frank lives on a ranch near Orofino; and Ruth and Ralph are at home. Mr. Alteneder has lived an exemplary life and is honored and esteemed by men in every walk of life. He is possessed of a brilliant mind and is exceedingly well read and his generous heart causes him to lend a helping hand to all less fortunately situated in life than himself.

MARCUS D. WRIGHT. The history of Idaho would be by no means complete without a record of that splendid pioneer of Kootenai county and founder of Rathdrum, who since 1903 has been such a valuable addition to the citizenship of Cœur d'Alene. Esteemed not merely for his abundant material resources and his historic importance in the community, it is the sterling honor of Marcus D. Wright that is his greatest asset in the eyes of his neighbors and acquaintances, every one of whom is an admirer and friend.

Marcus D. Wright is a son of the Reverend John W. Wright, a Baptist clergyman of Kentucky, an author of a number of published books and a Mason of prominence in his locality and period. Mrs. John W. Wright, Marcus Wright's mother, was in her girlhood Miss Mary Gipson, a native of the Blue Grass state, which was the scene of her marriage and her early domestic life. In Warren county of that state, Marcus D. Wright, the fourth child of seven and the only son of his parents, was born on the 16th day of April, in 1851. Until about the age of fifteen he remained in his native community, which was the home of his parents through the greater part of their lives. The father lived to the age of sixty-four, passing from this life in 1880; and the mother's earthly life closed in 1898, when she had passed her eighty-seventh milestone.

Destined to move by degrees to the westward, Marcus Wright as a youth became a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained for four years, variously employed at useful occupations. His ambitions, however, were larger than his opportunities, which he knew might be improved in the newer country that lay toward the setting sun. He therefore traveled overland to Corinne, Utah, where he engaged in the freighting business, driving a twelve-mule team. His route lay between Corinne, Utah, and Salmon City, Idaho, also reaching various points in Montana. The region traversed by young Marcus Wright was a wild one in those days and many were the skirmishes with the Indians which fell to his lot during the seven years that he spent in this occupation. While conducting his freighting business, he also was interested in mining operations and altogether made an excellent financial success of that period of his activity.

In 1877 Mr. Wright again advanced further west, settling at Boise, thus adopting Idaho as his home. He has ever since maintained his home within her borders, with the exception of three years spent in Spokane in livery and stage business. From the year 1881 he has had an ever-increasing and active interest in the commonwealth that has since become so progressive a state.

It was at that time—1881—that he entered a homestead in the locality adjoining the present site of Rathdrum. During his residence there he located the original townsite, being the owner of half the land upon which it was built. He was a leader in organizing the corporation and was primarily active in the affairs of the town. He built one of its first stores and was one of its first merchants. When Kootenai county was organized he was in the forefront of activity in all that promoted systematic management of her affairs and facilitated civic matters for the residents of the community. Mr. Wright was Kootenai's first assessor and first tax collector, continuing for many years as one of the most prominent officials of the county.

Though always deeply interested in public affairs, Mr. Wright's personal affairs have been skillfully managed and have prospered to an unusual degree. He became one of the leading merchants of his part of the state, not only having a flourishing store in Rathdrum but also establishing branch stores in St. Maries and later one in Post Falls. He bought and sold lands until he was the owner of twenty-five thousand acres in Kootenai county alone. He handled railroad ties for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, receiving from that organization more than seven million dollars for ties alone. One of his chief lines of business was contracting, among which enterprises was that of grading for the electric line between Spokane and Cœur d'Alene.

In 1903 Mr. Wright came to the last-named city as a permanent resident. Here he established his present business of real estate and lumber operations, which are very extensive. He owns two sawmills and handles his own property through his real estate firms. He owns much valuable property in this district, including Wright Park, which adjoins Hayden Lake. He is the possessor of a large ranch nine miles north of Cœur d'Alene and resides on that estate, going daily in his motor car to and from the city to attend to his business interests there. These are numerous and varied, including connection with the First National Bank, of which for several years he was president.

The memorable year in which Mr. Wright was so active in the establishing of Kootenai county was also notable as the year of his marriage. His union with Miss Bertie Piper was blessed with eight chil-

A. H. Beckon

dren. The eldest, Florence A., became Mrs. M. F. Darling, of Dayton, Washington. Mary W. is now Mrs. H. D. Edmonds, of Wyoming; Elida R. is now Mrs. M. S. Anderson of Los Angeles, California; Zella Z. is now Mrs. W. L. De Merchant, of Spokane, Washington; John J., of Cœur d'Alene; Bertie D., at home; Stella H., deceased; and M. Gordon, at home. The mother of these sons and daughters passed to another world on February 9, 1900. Mr. Wright was remarried in September 20, 1902, the present Mrs. Wright having been well known in Spokane as Mrs. Marie Bennett, a step-daughter of the late A. M. Cannon, of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright's religious interests are broad and inclusive, the Baptist church, however, claiming their attention more than others. Mrs. Wright is active in club and social life in the city, while her husband is a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Cœur d'Alene Commercial Club. The Democratic party is the political camp with which Mr. Wright is connected and he has been always active in public affairs. He was for some time a member of the city council of Cœur d'Alene and is particularly energetic in bringing other able men to the front in civic affairs. He is deeply interested in all affairs that mean a better city or a better county, and is remembered by Rathdrum citizens as a most efficient member, for a long term of years, of the board of education of that place. Although his way to affluence has been to a great extent along the pathway of rough pioneer life, Mr. Wright has a deep appreciation for culture in all its forms and his beautiful home is graced by all desirable appointments. Remarkably capable, unusually successful, exceptionally honorable, Marcus D. Wright deserves the hearty good-will accorded him by the county and the communities he has been so largely instrumental in creating.

WILLIAM F. BRECKON, a prominent business man and one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Kimberly, Idaho, may really be classed among the pioneers of this state for his advent here dates back to 1891, when, as a young man and like the state to which he had come, he was just entering upon an independent career and had yet to prove his merit. Idaho in the interim of a little more than twenty years has made remarkable strides in its development as a commonwealth, and Mr. Breckon, in that period has earned a place among the representative men of the state. He is a product of the central west, born October 2, 1869, in Nebraska City, Nebraska, and grew up not unfamiliar with western ways and the progressiveness that has become proverbial of the people of that great section. The pioneer era, in the old sense, had passed ere he reached man's estate and the frontier lines from time to time depicted as pushed farther westward had entirely disappeared from the maps. However, the same restless spirit that had caused civilization to advance steadily from one ocean to the other led the young man farther westward and in 1891 he came to Idaho to try out the merits of the new state and his own ability to achieve success in life.

When he was three years of age his parents removed from Nebraska to Missouri, and from thence to western Kansas three years later, residing in the latter location about twelve years. Returning once more to Nebraska, the parents located this time in Merrick county and William F. remained with them about two years before coming to Idaho. He earned his first money when a lad about thirteen years of

age driving cattle from Kansas to Nebraska and after that and until he left the parental home he assisted his father in farm work. His schooling, begun in Missouri, was concluded in the public schools of Kansas. Upon coming to Idaho he settled at Payette, Canyon county, in which vicinity he remained some sixteen years, being engaged the while in farming and in mercantile pursuits. From there he came to Kimberly, Twin Falls county, where for the first three years he was engaged in the real-estate business and served as the postmaster of the place for three and one-half years. In 1911 he established his present business, that of the Kimberly Store Company, of which organization he is secretary, treasurer and manager and which handles a full line of everything usually carried in a general mercantile establishment. The business has prospered and this has been largely due to the good business acumen of Mr. Breckon and to his principles of fair and honorable dealing. He has been influential in furthering projects tending to advance his town and county along civic and material lines and has taken more than usual interest in the educational affairs of his community. He is president of the Kimberly Commercial Club, and has been a member of the Kimberly board of education for several years, having during that time served as clerk and then as president of that body. Under his administration as president of the board many new improvements were made in the school yards under his care and at all times he has manifested the same progressiveness in regard to educational matters that have characterized his activities as a business man and citizen. Mr. Breckon is a Republican in political views and to some extent active in party work, being now a precinct committeeman. He has "passed all the chairs" in the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America and is also a member of the Royal Highlanders. For a number of years he has been identified with the National Guards of Idaho and has had the honor of having risen from the rank of private to that of captain. After his resignation from the company of which he was first a member it was disbanded but subsequently was reorganized and once more Mr. Breckon became successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He had been similarly connected in Nebraska, having been a member of the National Guards of that state and out in active service when Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux Indian chief, was killed in 1890. Mr. Breckon is one of Idaho's many enthusiasts and very loyally claims that the state is surpassed by no other of the Union in the opportunities it affords in all vocations.

At Payette, Idaho, on December 25, 1906, Mr. Breckon was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Lemp, formerly of Boise, Idaho. Both are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Breckon is a member of the Ladies Aid Society of that denomination in Kimberly.

LUDWIG ROPER. An enviable distinction is that of Captain Roper by reason of his long and gallant service in the United States army, in which he enlisted when but sixteen years of age, about two years after his immigration from his German fatherland to America, and he continued in active service for the full period of thirty years, when he was honorably retired, as a non-commissioned staff officer. Captain Roper had his full quota of experience in connection with Indian warfare in the great west in the early days and was stationed at various

frontier posts. In the later period of his military career it was given him also to serve in the Spanish-American war, and his record throughout in the military service of the land of his adoption is one that will redound to his lasting honor. In 1890, the year which marked the admission of Idaho to the Union, Captain Roper was stationed at Fort Sherman, a post that was located near the present thriving little city of Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county, and one that has been abandoned as a government military headquarters. With the exception of an interim of three years he has continuously maintained his home at this point during the intervening period, and since he retired from the army, in 1903, he has continued to be one of the best known and most popular citizens of Coeur d'Alene. He is well known in military circles and to the general public in Idaho and other states of the northwest, and it is a privilege to accord to him specific recognition and a brief tribute in this publication.

Captain Roper was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 13th of January, 1857, and his parents passed their entire lives in the Fatherland. He gained his early education in the excellent schools of his native province and was about fourteen years of age when he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, his youthful spirit of adventure having been on a parity with his self-reliance. During the first two years of his residence in the United States the captain indulged his boyish propensity for investigation and sight-seeing, as he traveled about and visited various sections of the Union, including numerous important cities.

In 1873, when sixteen years of age, Captain Roper enlisted, at Chicago, in the United States army, in which he was assigned to the Fourth United States Infantry, in the Department of the Platte. He continued in active service for thirty years, at the expiration of which he was retired and accorded his honorable discharge, in June, 1903, a record of long, faithful and gallant service as a loyal soldier of the republic. He enlisted as a private and was retired as a non-commissioned staff officer, and for two years he served also as captain in the Idaho National Guard. While with his command in the Department of the Platte the captain participated in the various campaigns in which that division of the national military forces was involved, and in 1876 he was in the command of General Crook, one of the most intrepid and successful concerned in the conflicts with the hostile Indians on the frontier, and in the Big Horn-Yellowstone expedition against the Sioux, in 1879, Captain Roper took an active part, as did he also in the military activities incidental to the Thornburg massacre.

In 1886 Captain Roper was transferred with his regiment from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the Columbia, and was stationed at Fort Spokane, Washington. In 1890 he was transferred to Fort Sherman, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and, as previously stated, he has here resided since that time with the exception of three years of service at Fort Flagler, Washington. His reminiscences of the pioneer days are most graphic and interesting, and few have had a more intimate and thrilling experience in connection with frontier Indian warfare and life in the military posts of the west. About five years prior to his retirement from the army Captain Roper had opportunity to serve in a field of operations radically different than that in which he had been active during the previous quarter of a century, for his regiment was called to the front in the Spanish-American war, in which

it continued on active duty until victory had crowned the arms of the United States.

Since leaving the army Captain Roper has not identified himself with active business of any kind, but is living retired, enjoying the good things of the "piping times of peace" and free from exactions and onerous duties of the soldier's life. His circle of friends in the west is large and in his home city and county is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

In politics Captain Roper has ever been a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party, and he has been a zealous advocate of its principles and policies, his faith in which has not been dislodged by the results of the national election of 1912. He is identified with the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, and during his connection with the Idaho National Guard he was one of its most popular officers. He has passed all of the official chairs in the ancient-craft body of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is now the oldest living past master of the lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Coeur d'Alene. He has likewise filled all of the official chairs in the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is at the present time district deputy grand master of District No. 34, under the jurisdiction of the Idaho grand lodge of this order. His many years of active life on the plains and in the mountains have given him, as may well be inferred, an inalienable predilection for life in the open, and he thus finds indulgence and satisfaction in hunting and fishing expeditions and equestrian exercise. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Idaho and a firm believer in the great future of the state, to which his loyalty is of the most unswerving order.

At Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, on the 24th of December, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Roper to Miss Dena Lendburg, daughter of James Lendburg, a sterling pioneer of Ottumwa, Iowa, in which state Mrs. Roper was born. The two children of this union are: Mabel, who is the wife of Emanuel H. Klein, chief musician of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort McKenzie, Wyoming; and Frederick, who is married and resides at Long Lake, Washington, where he is an engineer in the employ of the Washington Water Power Company.

GEORGE WILLIAMS. The architectural profession has an able and popular representative in Idaho in the person of Mr. Williams, whose residence and business headquarters are in the thriving little city of Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai county. He has had broad and varied experience as an architectural designer and supervising architect and is recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in the northwest, his operations having here extended into various states, in each of which stand enduring monuments to his technical ability and practical skill. Steadfast and honorable in all the relations of life, he has accounted well as one of the world's productive workers, and as one of the most prominent and influential members of his profession in Idaho, as well as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, he is well entitled to specific recognition in this history of his adopted state.

Mr. Williams was born at Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1860, and is a son of Robert E. and Lucretia (Lester) Williams, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Connecticut, both families having been founded in America in an early day. The marriage of the parents was solemn-

nized in the old Empire state, whence they removed to Illinois in the pioneer days, the father there engaging in agricultural pursuits, as did he later in Iowa, a state in which he established his home about the year 1865. He there reclaimed a productive farm and he became one of the honored and influential citizens of Pottowattamie county, where he was active in public affairs, though never a seeker of official preferment for himself. He was a man of strong individuality and inflexible integrity of purpose, a devout Christian, as was also his cherished wife, and he made his life count for good in all its relations. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest, in 1900, in the state of Oregon, where her remains were laid to rest, and she was seventy-five years of age at the time of her death. Her husband survived her only a few years and his death occurred in 1903, while he was visiting at the home of his son George, in Coeur d'Alene, where interment was made. He attained to the venerable age of eighty-eight years, and is survived by one son and four daughters.

George Williams was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Pottowattamie county, Iowa, where he was reared to adult age under the sturdy discipline of the farm and where he gained his early education in the excellent public schools. At the age of seventeen years he severed the home ties and went to the Black Hills district of South Dakota, where he remained one year, during which he was variously employed. He had previously attended the high school at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and had shown a distinct predilection for the line of work in which he has gained marked prestige and success. From South Dakota he returned to the parental home and soon afterward he initiated the practical study of architecture and building. When about twenty-one years of age he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained about five years, where he gave as much time as possible to continuing his professional studies, besides which he gained practical experience in connection with building operations. From Sioux City Mr. Williams went to the Ozark mountain district of southwestern Missouri, in the employ of the Kansas City Lumber Company. He served as general foreman in the construction department of this company's operations for a period of about three years, and then located at Castalia, South Dakota, where he was engaged in contracting and building about three years, in the meanwhile maturing his talents as a practical architect. His next base of operations was at Weston, Oregon, where he was engaged in the same line of enterprise for twelve years, during which he erected many excellent public, business and private buildings and gained high reputation for professional ability and for fairness and integrity in all business transactions.

In 1903 Mr. Williams came to Idaho and established his home at Coeur d'Alene, where he has since maintained his residence and business headquarters, though his operations have in the meanwhile extended into other states of the northwest. Among the more important buildings erected under his supervision, brief note is made at this juncture, and the greater number of these were designed by him, with the best of plans and specifications fully worked out with authoritative estimates of cost: City hall, Masonic Temple, the Graham and the Nixon blocks, and seven school buildings in Coeur d'Alene; school building at St. Maries, in the same county; high school buildings at Sandpoint and Blackfoot; public school buildings at Harrison, Moreland and Elk River; Union church and public

school building at Potlatch, and the fine county school building recently erected at Plummer, Kootenai county. He also erected a number of public school buildings in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, including the high school. Mr. Williams has been successful from both a professional and financial standpoint, and none in the least familiar with his character and career can doubt that this success has been richly merited. He is a valued member of the Architects' Club in the city of Spokane, Washington, and of the Coeur d'Alene Commercial Club, of whose high civic ideals he is a zealous supporter. He is fond of outdoor sports, especially hunting and fishing, and finds opportunity for most pleasing recreation along these lines in the beautiful mountains and valleys of Idaho, a state that in his judgment offers unrivaled advantages and attractions.

Though never imbued with aught of ambition for political office, Mr. Williams is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party. He has been an appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of each the York and Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites, in the latter having received the thirty-second degree. He has passed the various important official chairs in the different Masonic bodies with which he is identified, and was grand lecturer of the grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for eastern Oregon for nearly four years. His Masonic affiliations also include the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he has served as worthy patron and with which Mrs. Williams likewise is prominently identified. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World.

At Sioux City, Iowa, on the 15th of November, 1883, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Jones, daughter of the late Alexander Jones, an honored pioneer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two sons, both of whom remain at the parental home—Carl and Frederick.

JAMES H. FRAZIER, who has for the past three years been engaged in the practice of law in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, is essentially a western product, his birth occurring at Crested Buttes, Colorado, on July 8, 1882. Thus from his birth he has imbibed the spirit of the west, and none is more enthusiastic than he with regard to the many charms of the great western country. He is the son of Gideon B. and Alice Mary (Gibson) Frazier. The father was born in Iowa, and came to Idaho in 1889, settling in Boise. He was a lawyer in his younger days, but never engaged in the practice of that profession in Boise. He was prominent in politics and while a resident of Colorado was probate judge for three terms, and United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs under Grover Cleveland. Mr. Frazier was a devout churchman and a man of excellent Christian character. He was a prominent Mason, also. He died in July, 1910, at the age of fifty-nine, and is buried in Boise. The mother was born in California and she is now a resident of Boise. She met and married her husband in Colorado, and there spent the first decade of her married life. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frazier, James H. being the third born of that number.

The early education of Mr. Frazier was obtained in the public schools of Boise, Idaho, after which he went to work on his own responsibility to earn money for his college course. He followed various

occupations, such as mining and farming, and for four summers was in the employ of the government in the reclamation service. In these varied ways he was able to save sufficient money to make further study practicable, and he accordingly passed through a six-year course of study at the State University at Moscow, from which he was graduated in 1907, receiving his B. A. degree. After his graduation Mr. Frazier was engaged as city superintendent of schools at Moscow for two years, and one year as principal of the Coeur d'Alene high school, but in 1910 resigned from his educational labors and identified himself with the legal profession in Coeur d'Alene, in which he has since been actively engaged. Thus far he has made worthy progress in his profession, and is mentioned in Democratic circles as a man destined for high political honors. His ability as a lawyer is well established and he is frequently called upon to assist as deputy county attorney.

Mr. Frazier was married at Moscow, Idaho, on June 10, 1898, to Miss Edna Herren, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Herren of Chicago, where Mr. Herren is assistant city attorney. Three children have been born to the Fraziers: Helen Herren, Mary Marjorie and Elizabeth Eleanor.

Mr. Frazier is fraternally associated with the Elks, and he is a member of the Coeur d'Alene Commercial Club, as well as of the various bar associations of the city, county and state. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Frazier is connected with the different organizations of the church, and of the Mothers' Club of the city.

JOHN J. WHYTE, M. D., C. M., is one of the men of sterling worth that our great northern neighbor, Canada, has contributed to the ranks of Idaho's citizens. He came to Kimberly, Twin Falls county, in 1909, is the only practicing physician of the town, and though but the brief period of three years has passed since his location there he has won a large and lucrative practice and a strong place in the confidence and respect of those to whom he has ministered and of the community at large. His nativity occurred in Shakespeare, province of Ontario, Canada, on February 10, 1867, and he remained in the vicinity of his birth until 1892. As a boy he was given the advantages of the common schools at Lancaster, Ontario, and of the high school at Williamstown in the same province. He then took up preparatory work in Bishop's Academy at Montreal, Canada, and following his course there he matriculated in McGill University in the same city, from which institution he was graduated in 1889 with the degrees of doctor of medicine and master of surgery. To add practical experience to his already varied and valuable training he served for a period as a hospital interne. These educational advantages Dr. Whyte made the most of and when he began the independent practice of his profession he did so unusually well prepared in every way. In 1892, after two years of practice in Montreal, he crossed over into the United States and located in Minnesota, where he practiced seventeen years, or until his removal to Idaho in 1909. As previously mentioned, he is the only active member of his profession located there but this has had no bearing on the efficiency of his professional services, for he labors assiduously, as sympathetically and with as much self-sacrifice in the relief of human suffering as if he were competing with the best medical talent the state affords. He is a member of the Twin Falls County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association and throughout his professional

career he has been a close and discriminating student, keeping in close touch with the advances made in the science of medicine. Dr. Whyte is licensed by examination to practice in Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Texas and Idaho of the United States and in the entire British possessions. He is now deputy county health officer for his district.

In politics Dr. Whyte is unbound by party ties and exercises his voting power as a Progressive, supporting the men and measures he feels will best conserve the public welfare. He favors all churches but affiliates with no special denomination. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and he is a member of the Kimberly Commercial Club.

At Bertha, Minnesota, on January 2, 1903, he was united in marriage to Mary Delphina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Courtright, the former of whom is editor and publisher of the *Staples* (Minn.) *Headlight*. Dr. Whyte says that upon his arrival here he was amazed at the progress already accomplished by the Twin Falls and southside tract and was at once convinced that southern Idaho, once thoroughly developed, will be one of the greatest agricultural and horticultural sections of the whole United States. He promptly gave evidence of this confidence by making a number of investments, among his holdings being a beautiful ranch near Hollister. He positively insists that no man will make a mistake in locating here.

ALBERT A. ROBISH. One of the coming men of Coeur d'Alene's future is Mr. Albert A. Robish, a well-educated and talented civil engineer. Although he has been a resident of Coeur d'Alene only since 1909, he has already evinced his local patriotism and his ability in individual lines. He is a son of Martin Robish, also well known here and a man whose life has shown both vigor and success. The details of his career will be briefly noted before taking up the personal history of his son.

Germany was the home of the elder Robish, who came to this country in his boyhood and settled first in Wisconsin, where for a number of years he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he removed to Iowa, which continued to be his home for thirty years, his vocation during that time being mercantile business. He is now a resident of Coeur d'Alene, his present activities being chiefly along the line of mining investments. He is a member of various secret societies, having been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias for twenty-seven years and with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for more than forty-two years. He has also given political service in his former Iowa home, where for six years he filled the office of county commissioner, in which capacity he saved the taxpayers of Bremer county \$250,000. His wife, Mrs. Martin Robish, was a native of Wisconsin. They were married in that state in the year 1870. It was after their removal to Sumner, Iowa, that the birth of Albert Robish, their eldest son, occurred on July 10, 1876.

The public schools of Sumner and the high schools of the same place provided the general education of Albert Robish, who entered the University of Iowa for his professional course after having spent one year in teaching. Before he left the University he was elected county surveyor of Bremer county and immediately after his graduation he entered upon the duties of that office. He served in the capacity of county surveyor for six years, in the meantime acting also as manager of the Sumner Telephone Company. At the close of his last term

John J. Whyte

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as surveyor Mr. Robish accepted a position with the Chicago Great Western Railway, acting for three years as assistant division engineer. At the end of that time the same company appointed him roadmaster, in which capacity he continued in their employ for three and one-half years more. At the end of that time considerations of health brought him to Idaho, which he has made his permanent home, having been engaged in his profession of civil engineer ever since his coming to Coeur d'Alene. Mr. Robish is well calculated for success in a country in which water power and mining operations call forth the skill of well-trained engineers, such as he represents. As city engineer of Coeur d'Alene, important interests are in his keeping and are looked after with the utmost conscientiousness and care. Ever since his college days Mr. Robish has been an enthusiast in his line, having been a member of the engineering society of the University, of which he served for one year as business manager, one year as secretary and one year as librarian, with one year's able service as editor-in-chief of the *Transit*, the official engineering publication of the University.

The local affiliations of Mr. Robish include his membership in the Lutheran church; in the fraternal societies of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Yeomen; and in the Chamber of Commerce and Rod and Gun Club. He is active in politics and his political theories in general coincide with those of the Democratic party. His tastes are those of the typical western gentleman who enjoys the activities of the open—particularly those in which good horses are a prominent feature—and who also has literary and artistic interests. In the latter line Mr. Robish's specialty is music and he has been connected with many bands.

The Robish family is considered a truly desirable acquisition to the life of Coeur d'Alene and one of real value in developing this promising city, county and state.

NICODEMUS D. WERNETTE. Among the sterling citizens contributed to Idaho by the fine old Wolverine state is this well known and honored member of the bar of Kootenai county, and he is established in the successful practice of his profession at Coeur d'Alene, as junior member of the law firm of Black & Wernette, his coadjutor and valued friend being Roy L. Black, with whom he has been here associated since 1907, when both established their home in the thriving little city that is the stage of their present successful endeavors.

Mr. Wernette was born in Mecosta county, Michigan, on the 5th of May, 1885, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Bolz) Wernette, the former of whom was born in the Dominion of Canada, of staunch French lineage, and the latter of whom was born in Germany, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Montreal, Canada. Jacob Wernette was reared and educated in his native province and as a young man he went to New York city, where he remained sixteen years. He then established his residence in Michigan, where he has since given his attention principally to agricultural pursuits and where he is now one of the substantial farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Mecosta county. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities and is a devout communicant of the Catholic church, as was also his cherished wife, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1905, at the age of sixty years, and of whose twelve children, four sons and five daughters are now living,

Nicodemus D., of this review, being the youngest child.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county, Nicodemus D. Wernette waxed strong in mind and physique, and early found his ambition quickened to practical activity in the matter of extending his educational training, the expense of his higher education having been mainly defrayed by money earned by him. He attended the high school in the village of Remus, in his native county, and thereafter completed a two years' course in the Ferris Institute, an excellent institution maintained at Big Rapids, Michigan. In preparation for the work of his chosen vocation he entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he completed the prescribed course and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was graduated on the 20th of June and the 3d day of the following month found him on his way to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in company with Roy L. Black, who had been a classmate in the law school and with whom he has been continuously associated in his professional work since establishing his home in Idaho, where his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and where his sterling character and genial personality have gained to him the staunchest of friends. That he has gained secure place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Kootenai county, is shown by the fact in the fall election of 1910 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He assumed the duties of this office in January, 1911, and his able and discriminating administration has amply justified the popular choice as well as heightened his professional reputation. In politics Mr. Wernette is found arrayed as an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the Democratic party and he has been an active and effective worker in its ranks, so that he was not in the least disconcerted at the results of the national election of November, 1912. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, in which he holds the office of deputy grand knight, and with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and county, looks with enthusiasm for the still greater prestige and prosperity of Idaho, and is essentially loyal and public-spirited in his attitude as a citizen. He is a member of the Coeur d'Alene Commercial Club.

On the 4th of April, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wernette to Miss Ozzalinda E. Blanchard, daughter of Joseph Blanchard, a well-known citizen of Coeur d'Alene, and the two winsome little daughters of this union are Frances C. and Bernice E.

EDWIN M. CLARK. It was in 1904 that Edwin M. Clark organized the Bank of Glens Ferry, at Glens Ferry, Idaho, becoming at that time a heavy stockholder in the bank, and assuming the duties of cashier, a position which he has since continued to hold and to fill in the most capable manner. His banking experience began some years previous to that time, and he was assistant cashier of the Bank of Vail, in Oregon, for some years. Since coming to this place, he has filled an important niche in the civic affairs of the community, and has well earned the right to be called one of the leading citizens of the city.

Born on November 10, 1872, Mr. Clark is the son of John L. and Ruth N. (Beckwith) Clark, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of New Hampshire. The paternal ancestors of the subject are of Scotch-Irish blood, while the maternal ancestors are English, and among the early settlers of New Hampshire. In about 1868 John L. Clark moved to Nebraska and settled in Knox county, where Edwin M. was born a few years later. A veteran of the Civil war, John L. Clark was a member of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, later being transferred to the Fourth Regular Cavalry. He was three years in the Thirty-seventh and participated in many of the hottest engagements of the long conflict. Six months Mr. Clark languished in Anderson prison, and when his release came once more entered into active service, continuing to the close of the war. He died in Newport, Lincoln county, Oregon, in 1896. As a farmer and merchant, in which he spent the latter years of his life, Mr. Clark was fairly successful. He became a resident of Oregon in 1895, his death following one year later. The mother is now a resident of California, in Los Angeles, and is the mother of seven children, of which number Edwin M. is the oldest living at this time.

In Nebraska Edwin M. Clark attended the public schools, and after the removal of the family to Oregon he finished a business course at Portland. When he was twenty years old his father gave him a dollar as his entire cash capital, and the young man bravely set out to make his own way. His first independent work after leaving the home place was in the lumber woods, and for five years he was identified with the lumber industry in one capacity or another. He then entered business college at Portland and pursued a thorough course in business training, after which he secured a position at Corvallis, Oregon, in the hardware store of R. H. Huston, his duties being largely those of clerk and bookkeeper. This was in the spring of 1897, and he continued thus until November, 1902, when he came to eastern Oregon and settled at Vail, there entering the employ of the First Bank of Vail, as assistant cashier. Until May, 1904, Mr. Clark was connected with that institution, and on the 15th of May in that year he brought about the organization of the Glens Ferry Bank, in which he became one of the leading stockholders, as well as cashier of the institution. The bank has made admirable progress under his regime, and is known for one of the sturdy and stanch among the younger financial concerns of this section of the state.

Mr. Clark is a Republican, and has long been active in the work of the party, wherever he has found himself. Since coming to this place he has served as state committeeman during two terms and was reelected in November, 1912. His activities have extended into civic affairs as well and he is known to be the advocate of every movement set into action for the betterment of the community. He was a member of the first board of trustees that presided in the village of Glens Ferry and has held other positions in a public way. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias.

On February 12, 1903, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Josea Gotner, the daughter of M. U. Gotner, a native of Iowa. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke—Leslie L., born in Vail, Oregon, in January, 1904.

It is interesting to note that in Mr. Clark's career, as in that of so many other successful men who have made their way in life unaided, the quality of perseverance has shown bright throughout the

years of his uphill climb. The best part of his education came to him without assistance from any quarter, and only hard work and rugged determination made possible the success that is now his, and which is but the promise of a greater success to come.

ERNEST J. OSTRANDER. It is one of the most encouraging facts which can anywhere exist that, in this country, and especially in the Northwest, a large proportion of those individuals who, by their public service, have attained a greater or less degree of eminence—or, mayhap, by their professional or business acquirements and talents—have risen by their own exertions. In a sketch of the career of Ernest J. Ostrander, president and general manager of the Ostrander Lumber Company, and one of the most progressive business men of Twin Falls, Idaho, there will be found something to encourage the exertions of those youths who, without fortune or influential friends, are struggling to overcome obstacles in the acquirement of wealth and position. They will see, in the example before them, how difficulties were surmounted, and what was achieved by perseverance and the ability to grasp opportunity when it presented itself.

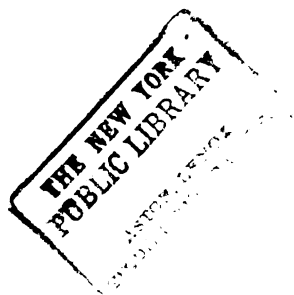
Ernest J. Ostrander was born at Paw Paw, Michigan, May 28, 1870, and is the only child of Harmon J. and Phoebe (Bradley) Ostrander, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio, and now residents of Summerland, California, where they are retired. Harmon J. Ostrander was for many years engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, to which city Ernest J. Ostrander was taken as a lad. He attended the public schools of that city until he was fifteen years of age, and being an industrious and ambitious youth at that time entered the employ of a large mercantile establishment in the capacity of errand boy. For the next two years he was engaged in various kinds of honorable employment, but when he was seventeen years old secured a position in the post-office department, in a minor capacity. Five years of industrious effort, however, did not bring the emoluments that Mr. Ostrander believed he deserved, and he accordingly resigned his position, and on June 20, 1892, entered the Rittenhouse Embree Company, of Chicago, as office boy and general utility clerk. He continued in the employ of this large lumber concern for sixteen years, and during this time his faithful service was rewarded by promotion from position to position, until he eventually became secretary and one of the acting heads of the firm. In January, 1908, Mr. Ostrander decided to take a trip to Idaho for recreation, and while here he became enthused as he realized the great opportunities that the state had to offer, especially in the line that he knew so well. Accordingly, he immediately severed his Chicago connections and remained at Twin Falls, where he entered the lumber business, eventually organizing the Ostrander Lumber Company, the success of which has been almost phenomenal. As president and general manager of this concern he began to extend the scope of its activities to other towns in Idaho, built substantial yards and lumber sheds, injected modern methods into the operation of the business, and today has flourishing branches of the concern at Twin Falls, Wendall, Jerome, Gooding, Bliss, Hagerman and Hollister, Idaho. He is now invading other states, his first branch outside of Idaho being at Jarbridge, Nevada. Mr. Ostrander owes the position he now holds in the community entirely to his own efforts. He has confined himself to legitimate business transactions, has

E. J. Ottman, Jr.

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E. J. Ostrander



avoided speculation, and the fortune he is accumulating is but the natural result of sound business principles and steady application. As a man of business, no citizen of Twin Falls stands higher; as a citizen he is public spirited and is always in sympathy with those movements which tend to increase the prosperity of his adopted community. He is a director in the Jerome State Bank, a ranch owner, and has large property interests in Twin Falls, including his fine residence. In 1911 he acted as president of the Twin Falls Commercial Club, and at this time he holds membership in the Masons, being eminent commander of Twin Falls lodge, and the Elks. While a resident of Chicago, he was a member of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards. His political tendencies are those of the Republican party, but he has never cared for public office.

On May 24, 1894, Mr. Ostrander was married to Miss Natalie F. Pusch, of LaPorte, Indiana, daughter of William and Emma (Klyer) Pusch, natives of Germany, and two children have been born to this union: Beatrice and Ernest. Mrs. Ostrander's father is a veteran of the Civil war, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits at LaPorte, Indiana, although he is now past eighty-three years of age.

EDWARD THOMPSON BARBER. The name of Edward Thompson Barber is one that is well known through the state of Idaho, for in addition to many other interests he is a member of that most dreaded and most powerful of professions, the editorial. Never in the history of the world has the power of the written word been as great as it is today. Men write with greater freedom, newspapers, books and periodicals are disseminated in greater quantities than ever before, and with the majority of people their ideas on all questions that do not come within the range of their actual experience are based on what they read in their daily paper. To be the editor of a newspaper therefore carries with it a tremendous responsibility, and when one discovers a man like Edward T. Barber, who realizes this responsibility, and endeavors to exert an influence for good and not for evil, who stands, for a clean government, for progressive measures, and for high ideals in public and private life, then one's respect for humanity is increased ten-fold, for the path of the editor is bestrewn with the most enticing of temptations. As editor of one of the leading newspapers in Lincoln county, Idaho, Mr. Barber has done more perhaps than any other one man to bring the section before the notice of the public, and his endeavors in behalf of the people of this section have not been confined to the newspaper world alone, for he is prominent in many other important activities of the town of Gooding.

A native son of the state of Iowa, Edward Thompson Barber was born in Sidney, Fayette county, on the 1st of August, 1860. He is the son of the Rev. Alanson Barber, who was born in New York City. Becoming a minister of the gospel he became very prominent in the Methodist church. He served as a chaplain in the Civil war as a member of the Ninth Iowa Regiment. Just as the army of the Union was drawing its lines about Vicksburg, about a month prior to the capitulation of the city, the Reverend Barber was discharged from the service on account of physical disability. He then went back to his pastoral work, but for thirty years before his death he was an invalid. His death occurred at Baxter Springs, Kansas, in April, 1906. He had married in 1857 Jane Hamilton, a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton, and she is yet living, her home being in Moran, Kansas. Nine children were

born to Reverend Barber and his wife, only two of whom have died.

After completing his grammar school and high school work, Edward Barber entered the College of Marionville, at Marionville, Missouri, remaining here for some time. He then attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, where he received his degree. Upon the completion of his normal course he became a school teacher, and for twenty-seven years was a member of this profession. His ability as an executor and practical man of affairs was shown by the frequency with which he was made superintendent. Most of his teaching years were spent in Kansas, and here he was superintendent of a number of schools, being also county superintendent of the schools of Allin county, Kansas, at one time. During his twenty-seven years of teaching, fifteen were given to the work of superintending. In 1900 he was offered the position of professor of mathematics in the Albion Normal School at Albion, Idaho, which he gladly accepted, for it offered him work which he knew would be enjoyable. As he grew older the desire to leave the school room and mix in the affairs of men in the business world grew upon him. Therefore, in 1904, as a step in this direction, he resigned his position and preempted a homestead in Cassia county.

This was the beginning of his business career, for one year later Mr. Barber accepted the offer of general manager of the Gooding Townsite Company. During this year the town of Burley was located on land adjoining his ranch, thus increasing its value. As general manager for the townsite company, Mr. Barber had an opportunity to display his practical business ability and to prove that the head that had so long managed and organized schools was capable of managing and organizing a town. His energy and enthusiasm over the prospects and future of this part of the country, led to his being offered the editorship of the *Burley Bulletin*, for the men behind this newspaper needed some one, to use a slang phrase, who would boost the town. Mr. Barber was perfectly willing to do this for he knew as no one else, perhaps, what a splendid town and country this was, Burley and the surrounding country, and so he felt that whatever he might say was no more than the truth. He made of the *Burley Bulletin* more than a sheet for descanting on the advantages of the new town, and his paper became known as a reliable disseminator of news, and its editorial department for the keen and honest opinions therein advanced on matters of the day. In this way Mr. Barber came to the notice of the editor of the *Statesman*, one of the leading papers of Boise, Idaho, and he was offered a position on the staff of this paper. He accepted this offer and remained for a year connected with this paper, gaining much experience in practical newspaper work, and winning many friends through his wider field of work.

Upon leaving the *Statesman*, Mr. Barber formed a partnership with Charles J. Lisle, and together they became the publishers of the *Shoshone Journal*, of Shoshone, Idaho. They began this publication on the 1st of May, 1907, and Mr. Barber still maintains his interest in this paper. In August of 1907 Governor Gooding engaged the firm of Lisle & Barber to manage the Gooding Townsite properties, acting as his agents. The firm also established the *Idaho Leader* in Gooding and the *Richfield Recorder* in Richfield, Idaho, Mr. Lisle conducting the Richfield paper and Mr. Barber taking the editorial chair of the *Leader*. These papers have both proved to be very successful, and have greatly benefitted the sections through which they circulate. Mr. Barber has

been able to perform services for this part of the state, both as agent for the Gooding Townsite Company and as an editorial writer that the people can never repay. Never losing an opportunity to say a good word for Gooding and to bring the new town before the public notice, he has been the means of attracting many settlers to this community, and they as well as the people already located there, and the business men who have invested in property here, are indeed grateful to Mr. Barber, for the town is a delightful spot, and the country all that is claimed for it.

In politics Mr. Barber is a Republican, but he has never taken a very active part in politics. He was appointed United States Commissioner for the Minnadoka tract, but served for two years only, the heavy pressure of business causing him to hand in his resignation. On August 3, 1909, Mr. Barber was appointed to the office of postmaster of Gooding, which was then a fourth class postoffice. Something of the growth and development of the place may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Barber is now postmaster of a second class postoffice, having been re-appointed by President Taft on the 14th of April, 1910, and at the same time advanced in dignity to a second class postmaster.

As a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, Mr. Barber has always taken considerable interest in fraternal orders, believing most firmly in their principles of brotherhood.

Mr. Barber still owns the ranch near Burley, which has now become a very valuable property, and in Gooding he is the owner of a business block, whereon are located the postoffice, a store and upon the second floor the offices of the *Idaho Leader*. He was married in 1891, on the 3rd of June to Miss Emma C. Cowan, who was a native of Iola, Kansas. They have one daughter, Edna Barber.

Mr. Barber is perhaps able to speak with more authority on the resources and advantages of Idaho than almost any other man in the state. While he was on the staff of the *Statesman* he made a special effort to become familiar with as much of the state as possible and to form as wide an acquaintance as he was able to do among the men who were working for the advance of the state in her different sections. He gained therefore much valuable information and he has used this data in many valuable and interesting magazine articles on Idaho,—its agricultural future, lands, productive qualities, and other matters of importance to the prospective settler, and of interest to the citizen of the state. During one month he gave his entire time to the investigation of the beet sugar industry in Idaho, and the monograph which he wrote on this subject is considered the most comprehensive and authoritative that has ever been written on this subject. During his years as a teacher he was a prominent member of the Idaho Teachers' Association, and served for five years as treasurer of this body.

It is a fortunate thing for the people of Lincoln county that Mr. Barber was apprenticed to a printer at the age of twelve, and that during all his years as a teacher he never lost his fondness for the smell of a wet sheet of copy just from the press, or a liking for the big blue pencil, because in his position as editor of a widely circulated paper he has been able to accomplish more for the practical good of the town than if he were placed in any other position. He has worked hard all of his life, and has had few play days, but he is now receiving his reward in the respect and affection with which he is regarded by the people among whom he has cast his lot.

EZRA E. BRANDT. A man who has done much for Gooding, Idaho, and who will do much in the future, through his enthusiasm, his belief in the country, and his eloquence against which most people are not proof, is Ezra E. Brandt. He spent some time looking for a location in the west and finally determined that Gooding offered him the most advantages. Since he has been here he has become an active force in the life of the young city, and his efforts are always directed along the most progressive lines. He invested a large amount of money in ranch lands and other property and then he established a real-estate business, which has done much to stimulate the growth of the town.

Ezra E. Brandt was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 5th of November, 1861. His parents were John Brandt and Sarah (Gessel) Brandt, both of whom were natives of Ohio. John Brandt was a farmer all of his days. He had a large farm, and was very successful, piling up quite a fortune before his death, which occurred in 1906, at the age of eighty-seven. His wife died at the age of eighty-six, in 1910. This couple became the parents of twelve children, three of whom died. Ezra E. Brandt was the eighth in this long line and is the only one of the family who makes his home in Idaho.

Ezra E. Brandt received his education in the public schools of his native state, spending more time, however, out-of-doors than in the schoolroom, for he was a farmer's son and farmers' sons are likely to have plenty of work to do, however young they may be. Until he was of age Mr. Brandt remained with his parents, and then wishing to start out in life for himself, he went to Kansas and settled in Hill City, where he established himself in the mercantile business. His business grew and he became very successful, his prosperity being due to his energetic methods of doing business, his enterprising methods of securing trade, and at last in his strict honesty, that gave him the full confidence of his customers. He was a prominent citizen and a popular man in this community, and after twelve years as a merchant he received proof of the friendship which the people of the county had for him, by his election to the office of county treasurer, on the Republican ticket. He therefore sold out his stores that he might give his time more fully to the duties of his new office and so efficient did he prove that he was re-elected at the expiration and served another term. Then deciding that the west held prospects of a brighter future than Kansas, and determining that Idaho was the gem of all the western states he came to Gooding. This occurred in the spring of 1909. He did not sell his farms in Graham county, Kansas, and owns them yet, but he purchased large tracts of ranch lands in Lincoln and Twin Falls counties. He now has three tracts splendidly irrigated and under a high state of cultivation, his property being among the most desirable pieces of land in this section. He also purchased valuable town realty and owns and occupies a most attractive home in Gooding. His real-estate business, which he established soon after coming to Gooding has proved to be a very lucrative one, for Mr. Brandt has not only a thorough knowledge of land values but he has a keen desire to benefit the country and encourage settlers, therefore he does not put exorbitant prices on his choice bits of land. In January, 1913, this was made Gooding county, with the town of Gooding as the county seat and Mr. E. E. Brandt was appointed probate judge of Gooding county.

Mr. Brandt is a member of the Masonic order and in his religious views he believes in the tenets

of the Methodist church, being a member of the same. He was married on the 12th of August, 1891, to Miss Stella Earnhart, who was also a native of Ohio. Three children have been born to them, Joy, Neva and Dale. All of the children have had the advantage of exceptional educational opportunities, this being a subject in which Mr. Brandt is very much interested and in which he believes most firmly. One of his chief reasons for coming to Gooding was because the town offered such fine advantages in an educational way.

As an example of the firm belief that Mr. Brandt has in the future of Gooding and the surrounding country and also as an example of the persuasiveness of his language, we quote the following from his own pen: "The great Snake River valley has the greatest opportunities for the home-builder and the investor of any country on earth. It is destined to be one of the most productive and beautiful. It will be in the near future the largest irrigated valley. It now has the most water power of any stream, which will be utilized for electric railroads and manufacturing purposes, and is now used for power, lighting and heating purposes. We can now sit in our homes, press a button and the lights are on; press another and the heat is on to warm the entire house, press another and we can do the churning, wash the dishes, grind the feed and pump the water (pure, cold mountain water), and yet we are only in our infancy, have scarcely begun to utilize the wonderful resources of this country. The writer, having spent the greater part of the last three years in this valley, believes that Gooding is the coming metropolis of southern Idaho. We spent one summer traveling in the west looking for a better location and have decided that Gooding was good enough for us. 'A word to the wise' should be sufficient, we believe that property of all kinds will increase in value very materially in the near future, and the party or parties who are the owners of some of this fertile valley, will reap a great reward." When one realizes that Mr. Brandt is perfectly sincere in the above remarks, as all who know him do realize, one is greatly tempted to invest in the lands which he describes so enticingly.

WARD MEYER. A genuine example of what energy and hard work will accomplish is to be found in the case of the Meyer Brothers, the pioneer firm of hardware merchants in Gooding, Idaho. Ward Meyer the senior of the firm was the first to arrive in Gooding, and began with an energy that the citizens of Gooding have since learned is characteristic of him, to build up a business. He was followed shortly afterwards by his brother, Herbert and the two have been one of the greatest forces for progress and up-to-date business methods that the town has known. Nothing ever discourages them; with a firm belief in the splendid future of Gooding and the surrounding country, they inspire others with the same feeling, and have thus been of an inestimable benefit to the young town.

Ward Meyer was born on the 24th of July, 1883, at Wellington, Kansas, while the birth of Herbert took place on the 30th of March, 1873. They are the sons of Jacob and Henrietta (Macy) Meyer. Jacob Meyer was born in Germany and came to the United States when he was a child, with his parents. Mrs. Meyer was a native of Ohio. Jacob Meyer was for many years a prominent merchant in Ohio, seeming to have a natural ability for the buying and selling of goods, an ability which he bequeathed to his sons. In 1879 he sold his store and his stock of goods and moving to Kansas took up

farming and stock raising. He was as successful in this line of industry as he had been as a merchant in Ohio, and prosperity came to him in full measure. In 1909 he decided to retire, and therefore, closed out his live stock interests, retaining his land holdings. After this was successfully done he moved to Gooding with his wife that they might spend the later years of their life with their children.

Ward Meyer was educated in the public schools of Wellington, Kansas, but all through his school life he was eager to get out of school and get to work. Never did boy so look forward to the time when he could play a man's part in the world. It was at the age of eighteen therefore that he found himself at last free to go to earning his own living. He secured work in the hardware department of the Gambrel Mercantile Company, as a clerk. This house was one of the best concerns in Wellington, and young Mr. Meyer spent seven years in their employ, gathering a wealth of experience in the hardware business, and giving faithful and loyal service to his employers. His one ambition was to start in business for himself, so he denied himself many little comforts that he might save the money for this purpose. He finally had enough money, and came to Gooding, Idaho. This happened in 1908 and the store which he opened up was the first hardware store in the town. The store is the largest in the town and the stock which Mr. Meyer carries is the most complete in the city.

In politics Mr. Meyer is a Republican, and among the fraternal societies he gives his allegiance to the Order of Odd Fellows. Following the example of his father he has invested considerable money in ranch lands in Lincoln county, and he is also the owner of valuable property in Gooding.

Mr. Meyer was married to Stella M. Coin, in October, 1908. His wife is a native of Indiana, and on January 7th, 1913, were born to them twin girls, Ruth and Rose.

The elder brother of Ward Meyer, Herbert Meyer, was educated in the country schools of Sumner county, Kansas, and later received a course in the Normal school of Great Bend, Kansas. He came to Idaho during the same year as his brother, 1908, but the latter was on the ground first. Going into partnership with his brother, the firm became Meyer Brothers, and has remained so up to the present. Like his brother he is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and is also a Republican in politics. Neither of the brothers have taken any active part in political affairs, having little time to give from their business. He also has invested heavily in ranch lands in Lincoln county, and is confident of the future of this section of the state.

Mr. Ward Meyer was asked to give his honest opinion of the future of the state of Idaho, and the enthusiasm with which he replied would be enough to convert anyone to his belief. He said: "Idaho's future is greater than any state that I know anything of. What we need are workers, capital will follow."

JOHN TOLLEFSON. Associated with Julius O. Johansen as one of the interested principals in the Southern Idaho Mercantile Company, of Rupert, Minidoka county, Mr. Tollefson is to be designated with all of consistency as one of the representative business men of this section of the state, and concerning the fine establishment and extensive trade of the mercantile concern with which he is thus prominently identified adequate mention is made in the review dedicated to his honored coadjutor, Mr. Johansen, on other pages of this work, so that a

repetition of the data is not demanded in this article. Mr. Tollefson is a man of ability and steadfast integrity, and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen who has a secure place in popular confidence and respect, he is entitled to specific recognition in this publication. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he has won advancement entirely through his own efforts.

Mr. Tollefson was born at Winona, Minnesota, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was September 29, 1870. He is a son of Ole and Annie (Lee) Tollefson, both of whom were born in Norway,—representatives of sterling old families of the fair Norseland. Ole Tollefson was an artist of special talent and after coming to America he gained no slight reputation in this line. In the exhibition of his paintings he won numerous prizes, among which was the first prize given on such productions at one of the Wisconsin state fairs. He passed the closing years of his life at Stoughton, Wisconsin, and his wife died when their son John, of this review, was but four years of age.

After the death of his mother John Tollefson was taken into the home of his maternal grandmother, at Stoughton, Wisconsin, and one year later he was sent to the home of his uncle, Andrew Lee, in Clay county, South Dakota. Two years later the boy found a home with an aunt, whose husband was a farmer in Clay county, that state, and there he remained seven years, within which he received but desultory educational training, his advantages having been confined to a very irregular attendance in the public schools of Vermilion, the county seat of Clay county. At the early age of thirteen years he was found applying himself diligently to arduous toil, and from that time forward he was practically dependent upon his own resources in gaining a livelihood. His ambition for wider education was not to be denied, for his self-reliance and determination gave him due mastery of expedients. He carefully hoarded his meager earnings, and with the funds thus accumulated he defrayed the expenses incidental to his entering and pursuing his studies in the University of South Dakota, at Vermilion. In this institution he was graduated when twenty-five years of age. He had previously completed a course in a business college in the same town, and in the same was graduated when eighteen years of age. About that time he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in which city he was employed in a clerical position for one year, at the expiration of which he returned to Vermilion, where he was similarly engaged up to the time he entered the university.

In 1896, well fortified in mental discipline and practical experience, Mr. Tollefson came to Idaho and settled in Bannock county, where he secured from the government a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to the development and improvement of which he turned his attention with characteristic vigor and discrimination. He reclaimed the tract into a valuable farm and there continued his operations until 1905, when he sold the property at an appreciable profit and removed to Rupert, Lincoln county, prior to the platting of the town, which was then represented by only two or three small buildings. Here he erected and became the proprietor of the first hotel, the Rupert House, and he conducted the same for a period of eight months,—until the sale of town lots had been instituted, and then sold the property and business to associate himself with F. W. Jones in the operation of a billiard and pool hall. This line of enter-

prise enlisted his attention for two and one-half years, and he then sold his interest in the enterprise, as he was determined to identify himself with a line of business that would offer greater opportunities for development and expansion. He accordingly purchased one-half interest in the Southern Idaho Mercantile Company, and in the carrying on of the extensive business he has been continuously associated with Mr. Johansen, under the most pleasing relations, both he and his partner being recognized as substantial, upright and progressive business men of this favored section of the state.

In politics, Mr. Tollefson is aligned as a progressive Republican, and he was one of the original members of the first board of trustees of the village of Rupert and was elected again to same office in April, 1913. While a resident of Bannock county he served as school director. Messrs. Johansen and Tollefson own the building in which their business is conducted, and the subject of this sketch is likewise the owner of other valuable real estate in Rupert, including his attractive residence property. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the subordinate chairs, and also with the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church. Concerning his mother's family it may be noted that her brother, Hon. Andrew Lee, in whose home Mr. Tollefson remained for a time, as previously stated, later became governor of South Dakota.

In July, 1898, Mr. Tollefson was united in marriage to Miss Laura Simmons, daughter of Carroll Simmons, a pioneer of Lincoln county, this state, where he developed a fine ranch, near Malad City. Mrs. Tollefson was born and reared in this county and in the same has a wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Tollefson became the parents of four children: Edith, who died at the age of nine months; Helen, Esther and John.

WILLIAM E. SMITH. Among the successful mercantile firms of Gooding, Idaho, is that of Smith Brothers, dealers in hardware, implements and autos. It is a firm composed of young men, who with the characteristic energy of youth have built up a fine and prosperous business. They are progressive and enterprising, and have won the prominent place in the business world of Gooding which is theirs, through honest business methods. They believe that the best business policy is to make legitimate profits only, and to give the the best value possible for money received, and consequently they have built up a flourishing trade, because they have the confidence of their customers. What other firms make by high prices and crooked business methods, Smith Brothers make by honesty and by their unfailing courtesy to their customers.

William E. Smith is the eldest of the three brothers, the other members of the firm being Earl E. and Carl C. They are the sons of Arthur Smith and Carolina (Brown) Smith, both of whom are natives of the town of Weston, Ohio. Arthur Smith was a contractor, carpenter and painter, in Weston, well-known throughout Wood county, for the same characteristics which dominate his sons, honesty and good common sense. The father of Arthur Smith, was William E. Smith, a man who deserves the reverence of everyone, for he served under the flag of the Union for six years, during the Civil war. He was a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw some of the hardest fighting of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Stony Ridge, and was later taken prisoner and incarcerated in the prison at Ander-

sonville, which was the horror of the soldier of the Union, next to Libby prison in Richmond. The horrors of that prison life are such that they will never be less than the most vivid of his memories to the old veteran. He, with three others, after six months in the place, succeeded in making a tunnel that reached to the open air, and thus escaped. Weak and worn with illness and confinement, they made their way back to their commands, and the intrepid soldier was just in time to take part in the terrible fighting of Shiloh's two days of warfare. He remained with his regiment throughout the rest of the war, and he is now living at Weston, having reached the age of eighty-eight. His wife was Jane Miller, and her death occurred at Weston in 1905.

William E. Smith, who was named for his grandfather, was born in Weston, Ohio, on the 9th of May, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Weston and in the Davis Business College, of Toledo, Ohio. He was graduated from the latter institution, but after leaving college he did not take up his business career immediately, first, teaching school for three years at Weston. He made a very successful teacher, but he did not care to make this his life work, and when he heard of an opening in Phillipsburg, Kansas, he took the money which he had been saving and set out for this place. It was in 1899 that he came to Phillipsburg and established the hardware business in which he was to be engaged for the next ten years. He was extremely successful but the lure of the West and the prospects of greater successes called to him and as many of his friends and associates in Phillipsburg were coming to the new town of Gooding, Idaho, he determined to close out his business, and go to. With his years of experience and a considerable capital it was not difficult for him to organize anew in Gooding, but no matter how successful he may have been at the start, had it not been that he has kept up the standard set at the beginning, Smith Brothers would not be the leader it is today. His younger brothers joined him, and the three work together for the good of the firm in a harmony that is rarely seen. They are devoted sons to their parents in Ohio, and are especially grateful for their prosperity, in that it enables them to supply the old folks with comforts and luxuries that they would not otherwise have had.

Earl C. Smith and Carl are twins, and were born on November 8, 1886. They were reared and educated in Weston, and as soon as they were through with their education they came directly to their brother in the West, and have added their youthful energy to his experience. The youngest brother is Burl E. Smith, who resides with his parents in Weston. Their sister, Cora, married Ralph Gillespie and lives at Bowling Green, Ohio. All of the brothers are members of the Republican party, and William E. and Earl are both members of the Masonic order. The elder brother is especially interested in fraternal affairs and in addition to his Masonic affiliations is a member of the Order of Foresters, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen of America. Carl Smith is unmarried. Earl was married in 1908 to Miss Mabel Gebhart, who was born in the state of Kansas. Earl Smith has invested in Gooding real estate and is the owner of a pleasant home. W. E. Smith married December 29, 1912, Lillian Maloney of Edina, Missouri.

SAMUEL PARKER RICHARDS. High upon the list of the well-to-do self-made men of Blaine county, who have distinguished themselves by gaining high

position in the field of business entirely through the medium of their own efforts, stands the name of Samuel Parker Richards, senior member of the Carey Lumber & Hardware Company. Mr. Richards was born September 16, 1879, in Montpelier, Idaho, a son of S. P. and Fredonia (Alexander) Richards, natives of Utah. The paternal grandfather, Samuel W. Richards, was one of the first party of twenty-five young men who led the way to Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and he lived until reaching his eighty-sixth year. Both he and his son, S. P. Richards, were engaged in farming and stock raising under the most trying conditions imaginable, being constantly harassed by Indians and outlaws and handicapped by the lack of proper tools. That they were able to succeed at all was an indication of their industry, perseverance and courage. In 1896 S. P. Richards came to Idaho, settling in Blaine county, resides, being considered one of the substantial, in the little Wood River valley. There he still reliable men of his locality. His wife, who also survives, is of Utah stock, although her parents belonged to the Mormon battalion that migrated to that state from Virginia. They had a family of eight children, as follows: Samuel Parker; Horace Leroy; Iantha who married Evan Arthur, a prominent farmer and ranchman of St. John, Utah and Idaho; Fredonia, who married Ernest Shippen, of Carey; Claude A., junior, member of Carey Lumber & Hardware Company; Blanche, residing with her parents; William Alexander, a ranchowner of Carey; and Hazel, of this city.

Samuel Parker Richards received his education in the public schools of Ogden, and subsequently received a course and graduated from the school of builders and contractors. He taught drawing and manual training in the schools of Oakley for two years, in addition to which he learned the practical side of carpentering, and entered the business of contracting and building in Carey and throughout Blaine county, being the builder of many of the finest homes in the county. A splendid monument to his skill and good workmanship is found in the school at Carey, and numerous business buildings also testify eloquently to his ability. In April, 1909, he formed a partnership with Joseph P. Cooper, his father-in-law, and this association continued until the death of Mr. Cooper, November 21, 1912, since which time the style of the firm has been changed to the Carey Lumber & Hardware Company. Mr. Richards has built up the business and made a place for himself among the substantial men of this section, although his start was somewhat modest, owing to the necessity of his helping the family of his father, who met with reverses during the great financial panic during President Cleveland's administration. He is energetic, persevering and industrious, with the foresight to recognize an opportunity, the courage to grasp it and the ability to carry it through to a successful conclusion, qualities so necessary to the business man of today who aspires to more than an ordinary place.

On June 7, 1907, Mr. Richards was married to Miss Mary Frances Cooper, daughter of Joseph P. Cooper, of Carey, and two children have blessed this union: Marcus, who is five years of age; and Lois, who has just passed her second birthday. The members of the family are strict adherents of the principles of the Latter Day Saints.

JOSEPH S. COOPER. One of the energetic and progressive young business men of Carey, Idaho, where he is the representative of his father's extensive lumber interests, is Joseph S. Cooper, who is also the owner of a fine ranch and is an enthusiastic

orchardist. Mr. Cooper was born February 22, 1883, son of Joseph and Mary L. (Connell) Cooper, the former a native of Utah and the latter of England, both of whom now reside at Carey. Joseph P. Cooper was educated in the schools of southern Utah, and there he engaged in farming and stock raising as a young man, extending his operations over a wider field each year until 1903, when he disposed of his ranches and stock and came with his family to Blaine county, Utah. Here he was also engaged in stock raising and agricultural pursuits, but in April, 1909, formed a partnership with Samuel P. Richards, his son-in-law, an association that has proven decidedly successful in every way. He, however, is content to follow his beloved vocation of agriculture, he being the son of an old pioneer who settled in southern Utah during the early days and worked out his own fortune in spite of untold hardships and privations, and the hardware and lumber business is in the hands of Joseph S. Cooper, who has shown himself eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him. He and his wife have had three children: Joseph S.; Mary F., who married Samuel Parker Richards, her father's business partner; and Ada, who married Milton Dilworth, a rancher of Carey.

Joseph S. Cooper was educated in the public and high schools, and on completing his schooling started to assist his father on the home farm. At the age of twenty years he started upon his own business career, and until 1908 was engaged in farming for himself. In that year he became a clerk for the Case Park Mercantile Company, of Carey, but in 1909 resigned his position to become a missionary, traveling throughout Colorado and Nebraska in the interests of the Latter Day Saints, a trip that consumed twenty-six months and was very successful. On his return he settled down in Carey, where he has taken charge of his father's business interests, proving conclusively that he is an able and efficient man of affairs. He is the owner of a model ranch and has had a great deal of success in growing apples. In political matters he is a Republican, but public life has not attracted him to the extent of luring his mind from his business interests. He is prominent in the work, however, of the Latter Day Saints, is a talented vocalist, a deep student and a firm believer in higher education. He is greatly respected throughout his community, not only for his integrity of character, but also for his activity in all movements tending to the good of the public. A hard-working, earnest, progressive young man, he is doing much to materially aid his city, where in a wide acquaintance he numbers numerous friends.

On April 10, 1907, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Julia M. Stanford, daughter of Cyrus J. Stanford, a prominent ranchman and early pioneer settler of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have two children: Venice J. and Clive J.

JOHN O. LOWE, D. D. S. It may be said of Dr. John O. Lowe, mayor of the city of Oakley, Idaho, that he is one of the fortunate men of the Northwest. He was fortunate in having a good parentage, a fair endowment of intellect and feeling, a liberal education, in attaching himself to one of the learned professions, and, above all, fortunate in casting his lot with the people of Oakley at a time when the city's enterprises were at their fullest tide of development, and under circumstances which enabled him to co-operate in its material growth, without that engrossment of time and faculty which hinders the fullest indulgence of the intellectual faculty. While he has borne a fair share of the labors of professional and public life, accomplishing not less for the pub-

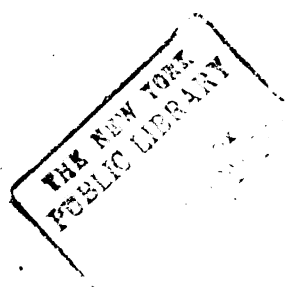
lic welfare than for his own advantage, he has at the same time preserved his love for his profession, his pursuit of manly and invigorating pastimes and his indulgence in the amenities of a refined and cultured life.

Dr. Lowe was born at Willard, Utah, September 4, 1877, and is a son of John and Annie (Ward) Lowe, who now reside at Ward, Idaho, a town named in honor of the old pioneer family of Ward, who originally emigrated from England. Dr. Lowe's parents came to Idaho in 1880, and his father is now engaged in ranching and stock raising in Cassia county, where he is also prominent in Republican politics, having served for some time as county commissioner. He also has numerous business interests and is a stockholder in the Farmers and Commercial Bank of Oakley. Eight children were born to John and Annie Lowe, of whom all are residents of Cassia county except Dr. Charles R. Lowe of Kankakee, Illinois. The others are: Jarvis, a merchant and rancher of Burley, Idaho; Dr. John O.; Sylvester T., a city attorney of Burley, who also maintains offices in Oakley; Miss May, a teacher in the public schools of Oakley; Miss Meda, who resides with her parents; Asael, who is engaged in ranching in Cassia county; and Irene, who is a student of the Albion State Normal school, at Albion, Idaho.

John O. Lowe received his early education in the district schools of Cassia county, following which he attended the Albion State Normal school. He then took up the work of educator, but had taught in the schools of Cassia county for only one year when the outbreak of the Spanish-American war caused him to enlist with the Idaho Volunteers. Joining the regular army, the regiment was sent to the Philippines, and there Mr. Lowe saw a year of active fighting. Among the battles in which he was a participant were the battle of Manila; the battle of Santa Anna, February 4 and 5, 1899; battle of Calocan, February 10th and 11th; the engagement at Guadalupe, February 16th and 17th; Santa Cruz expedition, April 8th to 17th, including the skirmish during the advance on Santa Cruz, February 9th, and the battle at that point, April 10th; the skirmish during the advance on Pagsanjan and Delomban, April 11th; and the skirmish at Paeta, April 13th. On being mustered out of the service, Dr. Lowe returned to Oakley, and in the spring of 1901, having decided to enter the medical profession, entered the Illinois Medical College, at Chicago, where he studied medicine for one year. His health had been shattered by his military service, however, and in December, 1901, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and sent to a Chicago hospital, where he was forced to remain for many weeks. Returning home to convalesce, he continued to remain in Oakley until the fall of 1902, when he again went to Chicago and entered the Northwestern University, where he took up the study of dentistry, and was graduated with his degree in the spring of 1906. He then came again to his home city of Oakley, where he has since been in the enjoyment of a large and representative practice, and has forged to the front of the men of his profession in the country.

Dr. Lowe on the Citizens' ticket in 1909 became candidate for the office of mayor of Oakley, to which he was elected, and reelected in 1911 and 1913. In his official capacity he is giving his fellow-citizens a wise, sane and business-like administration, during which many needed improvements have been made. In the fall of 1900 he was candidate for sheriff of Cassia county, but owing to political conditions at the time met with defeat. He has identified himself with various enterprises of a commercial and financial nature, and at this time is a director in the Farmers Commercial Savings Bank. He is the owner of many

John Oliver D.D.S.



acres of valuable ranch land in Cassia county, one ranch of which, near Burley, has been put in a splendid state of cultivation and is a source of much pride to its owner. If the Doctor acknowledges a weakness, it is for traveling, and he is also extremely fond of hunting and fishing, his wife accompanying him on many of his trips.

In September, 1902, Dr. Lowe was united in marriage with Miss Angeline Bates, daughter of Arlin and Lovena (Adams) Bates, pioneers of Utah and Idaho, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter makes her home at Oakley. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Lowe, namely: Mona, Rheta and John O., Jr.

RAPHAEL J. LEMMON. One of the successful business men of Richfield, belonging to the younger generation, Ralph J. Lemmon, has illustrated in his career the opportunities that are presenting themselves to the youths of today who are possessed of enterprise, have the ability, and are not afraid of hard, persistent labor. Mr. Lemmon, who also holds distinction as one of the earliest settlers and business men of Richfield, is the proprietor of a large tinware establishment which enjoys a wide patronage, yet but a few short years ago he began his business career with only a small capital. Born March 14, 1876, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, Mr. Lemmon is a son of John L. and Amelia (King) Lemmon, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Nova Scotia. His father, who came to the United States at the age of fifteen years, became a prominent agriculturist of Dodge county, Wisconsin, and there his death occurred in 1889, when he was seventy-two years of age. His widow still survives and makes her home in Seattle, Washington. Ten children were born to this union, of whom only one is deceased.

Raphael J. Lemmon received his education in the public and high schools of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and at the age of twenty-one years began to earn his living as a railroad man, and became a fireman on the Santa Fe Railroad in New Mexico, in which capacity he continued to act for five years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to the trade of tinner, after learning the details of which he worked as a journeyman in his native state until 1906, at that time turning his face towards the West and locating eventually in central Washington. Mr. Lemmon came to Richfield in November, 1908, when there were but four dwellings and two stores in the place, and here erected a splendid modern stone building, with a separate work shop, equipped with every appliance known to the trade, and with a large stock of hardware and tinware. In partnership with him is his brother, R. A. Lemmon, and they have succeeded in making their establishment the leading one in the city. Honorable business methods, progressive ideas and constant industry have given their store a high reputation here, and the brothers are widely and favorably known to business men throughout this section. Raphael J. Lemmon has invested extensively in city realty, and holds a prominent place among those whose activities are serving to raise property values, this in itself being a worthy public service. He takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted community and all movements of a progressive nature may depend upon his co-operation and hearty support. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degree, and also holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, while his brother is a popular member of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lemmon was united in marriage with Miss Ida E. Sharp, who was born in the state of Kansas, and to them there have been born two children: Ruth May and Clarence Emory.

GEORGE R. SCHWANER. It is to a large degree to the self-made men of Idaho, and especially those of the rapidly-growing section wherein lies the city of Richfield, that the industrial and financial interests of this part of the West owe their present importance and prosperous condition; to those who, starting out in life with but little capital, have worked their way to the front, placing themselves by the sheer force of their energy and perseverance among the successful men of their communities. In this class stands prominently George R. Schwaner, cashier of the First State Bank of Richfield, and a man of progressive ideas and public spirit, who, although a resident of Idaho only since 1910, is widely known in business and banking circles. Mr. Schwaner was born at Sauk City, Wisconsin, March 30, 1880, and is a son of Robert C. and Hattie (Hannsa) Schwaner, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of Germany. Mrs. Schwaner was brought to the United States as a child by her parents, who settled in Wisconsin, and there she met and married Mr. Schwaner, who is now a prominent agriculturist of Dane county, Wisconsin, the family home being located in Sauk City.

George R. Schwaner was educated in the public and high schools of Ord, Nebraska, and the Grand Island Business College, and his business career was started at the age of twenty-two years, when he became bookkeeper for the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company, with which concern he was connected for more than seven years. He continued in the capacity of bookkeeper at Ord, Nebraska, for three years, then being advanced to the position of manager at the newly-opened branch at Wood River, Nebraska, and after three years at that point was sent to Ansley, Nebraska, and given charge of the branch there, a capacity in which he continued to act for one and one-half years. Mr. Schwaner's advent in Idaho occurred in September, 1910, when he came to Richfield to accept the cashiership of the First State Bank of Richfield, and this position he still continues to occupy. His rapid rise in the world of business and finance has been due to his own efforts and abilities, and he has carefully built up a reputation for the highest business integrity and honorable dealing in all matters. He is one of the leading stockholders in the bank, which is known as one of the solid, substantial institutions of Lincoln county. All matters of a public nature have felt the benefit of his energies, and as one of the progressive men of the city he is at present devoting a large part of his time to organizing a Commercial Club, in which endeavor he is being assisted by many of the city's leading business citizens. He has a comfortable modern home in Richfield, and he and Mrs. Schwaner have numerous friends in social circles.

In June, 1909, Mr. Schwaner was united in marriage with Miss Edith W. Schisler, a native of Nebraska. They have had no children. During the leisure time that he can spare from his business duties, Mr. Schwaner takes the opportunity to indulge in his favorite sports of hunting and fishing, and numerous fine specimens of the furry and finny tribe have fallen victims to his skill.

VERNON V. BOWER. Perhaps no better estimate of a community's stability, importance and prospects can be secured than that given by a success-

ful business man, one who has made his own way and through experience has learned both the possibilities and limits of business development. Many prospectors, tourists and transients have come to Idaho and have left again with but a cursory knowledge of the great resources of this part of the Union and their statements are of no more value than those of the traveler from across the sea who spends a day in the great eastern metropolis and goes back to his home to publish his notes on America. It is from the solid, sensible, business-establishing, home-building class of residents of Idaho that comes the enthusiasm that proclaims this one of the most promising states of the western country, rich in every possibility and awaiting proper developing agencies. To this class belongs Vernon V. Bower, a successful real estate man, at Richfield, Idaho, where he is also one of the representative men in all public matters.

Vernon V. Bower was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 20, 1877, and is a son of William J. and Augusta (Atkins) Bower, the father being a native of Ohio, and the mother belonging to one of the old settled families of Ohio. In 1879 the Bowers moved from Ohio to Norton, Kansas, and there the father engaged in merchandising and so continues. There were nine children in the family, Vernon V. being the fifth in order of birth, the others being as follows: A babe that is deceased; Adelmor A., who is a resident of Norton, Kansas; Frank L., who is in the real estate business at Gooding, Idaho; Ernest B., who is in the mercantile business at Goodlands, Kansas; Maude B., who is the wife of Noel J. Hedge, of Norton, Kansas; Claude, who is associated with his father at Norton and Goodlands, the firm being extensive hardware and furniture merchants; Floyd, who is a resident of Kansas; Glenn E., who is associated with the Ostrander Furniture Company at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Vernon V. Bower was graduated from the Norton high school at Norton, Kansas, afterward taking a business course in a commercial college there and then worked for his father for two years, after which he went out on the road as a commercial traveler and continued in that line for seven years, seeing much of the country and making and cementing many friendships, his routes taking him through Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. After retiring from that line he engaged in merchandising at Norton for two years and then sold his interests there and in the fall of 1908 came to Richfield, Idaho, and early in the following year embarked in the real estate business, which he has continued with every evidence of marked success. He owns a considerable amount of valuable realty in this place and enjoys one of the most attractive and well placed residences as his home.

In June, 1904, Mr. Bower was married to Miss May Hedge, who was born in Iowa, and they have one daughter, Irene B., an engaging little maiden of seven years. Mr. Bower is not only an energetic and active business man but he is also deeply interested in public matters and has been a factor in Republican politics, and in 1909 was elected to the Idaho legislature and served ably in the interest of his constituents.

JUDGE GEORGE H. STEWART. Somebody has said: "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." Scratch any man who bears the name of Stewart, and you will find much Scotch, with a decided strain of Irish. This may come from very far back, but it is there.

Little did kind Father Matthew Stewart and his good wife Nancy dream that blustering February day

in 1858 when the stork dropped into their humble home a tiny blue-eyed baby boy, that he would live to become one of the founders of a great western state, and write his name large in its judicial and political history; but Wisdom is justified of her children.

Matthew Stewart was a native of Ohio, where our presidents come from. He was a hardy, earnest, prodding man, a contractor and builder by occupation up to middle life, when he took a notion to get back to the land, and bought a farm near Connersville, Indiana, where on the 23d day of February, 1858, George was born.

Nancy Harland, his mother, was the daughter of a Free Will Baptist minister, who was for many years a general superintendent in that denomination of all the Free Will Baptist churches in the southern part of Indiana, residing at Connersville. She was a bright, winsome girl of good hard sense; one of those rare women who reflect honor on motherhood. From both his father and mother George inherited a rugged body and a strong, vigorous intellect. At the age of sixty-five his father went over to the "great majority," but for some time before that, owing to an accident, he became unfitted for the work of the farm, and the burden of looking after the practical affairs of the farm fell on young George, who rose to the occasion and became a successful boy farmer.

He received his preliminary education in the common schools of Indiana, at a period when the memory of the Hoosier Schoolmaster was still fresh in the minds of the young folks of Indiana; in fact, George was a sort of Ralph Hartsook, and like many men who have become distinguished later in life, taught country school. Whether or not he "boarded 'round," this deponeth sayeth not; but in teaching the young idea how to shoot, first in the country schools about Connersville, and later as superintendent of the East Connersville schools, he not only supplemented his own education, but cultured an ambition for higher things. He entered the Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated in the scientific course in the class of 1879, receiving his proper degree, and thereafter entered the law course, which he completed in 1881. He was admitted to the bar of Indiana in 1882, and for five years practiced his profession in Fowler, Indiana. He then moved to Stockville, Frontier county, Nebraska, and engaged in the practice of law and acted as prosecuting attorney during the years 1887 and 1888.

In his native state Judge Stewart occupied an enviable position as a lawyer, but he lifted up his eyes toward the West, where he saw new worlds to conquer.

In 1890 Idaho became a state, and among the men who have carved their names imperishably upon the history of the state, and who came to Idaho that year, was Judge Stewart. The writer well remembers when a masterful appearing, bright-looking man came to the Republican headquarters in the statehouse building and introduced himself to the notables assembled there as a lawyer and a Republican, and tendered his services in the campaign then waging to make Idaho a Republican state.

He immediately took rank with such men as George E. Shoupe, Willis Sweet, Fred T. Dubois and other wheel horses of the Republican party. W. E. Borah, now United States senator, came a short time afterward, with all his worldly goods in a valise. Judge Stewart became associated in the practice of law with John S. Gray, one of the pioneer attorneys of Idaho. He at once took front rank in politics. He was elected to the state senate from Ada county in 1893. He then became associated for three years in the

Geo. H. Stewart

the story of
the life of
the man who
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practice of law with the present United States senator, William E. Borah.

Among the distinguishing features of Judge Stewart's life, apart from politics, was his association as trustee with the public schools of Boise, beginning in 1895, when for eight years he gave his culture and splendid abilities to making the public schools of Boise among the very best in the Northwest. From 1903 to 1905 he also served as trustee of the Albion Normal School.

His career on the bench began in 1898, when Governor W. J. McConnell appointed him judge in the third judicial district. So satisfactory were his two years of service under that appointment, that he was elected for the full term of four years, and afterward to succeed himself for four years, making in all a service of ten years on the district bench. The record which he made as district judge gave him his party's nomination in 1906 for the office of justice of the supreme court. His election was a fitting tribute to his previous record. In due course he became chief justice during the last two years of his term.

In 1912 Judge Stewart achieved one of the most remarkable political victories in the history of the West. At that time, somewhat broken in health and bowed under the weight of bereavement caused by the death of his wife after a protracted illness, he faced a peculiar situation, and an impression had somehow gained credence that, owing to his supposed physical condition, the duties of his office would be too much for his strength, and this impression permeated the state. He seemed to be up against a forlorn hope; but, as a matter of fact, although the outward man had failed in a measure, his eye was not dimmed, nor the natural strength and vigor of his intellect abated. No public man in Idaho ever had more true, loyal friends than Judge Stewart, but they did not understand the situation. When it became known that apart from some slight physical misfortunes, his mind was as clear and strong as ever, and that in every way he was fitted for the duties of his office, his friends rallied around him. He organized victory all along the line, and was nominated in the direct primary in the year 1912, and elected by a good majority.

Before the election an incident happened in connection with a decision concurred in by him, the effect of which was to throw out the national ticket of the Progressive party in this state. The friends of Judge Stewart feared that it would react upon him to a very great extent, imperilling his election; but so great was the personal popularity of Judge Stewart and the confidence of the people in his ability, integrity, and the soundness of his judicial judgment and knowledge of the law, that they gave him a vote of confidence by again electing him to the position of justice of the supreme court. His present term bids well to copy fair his past.

Judge Stewart has been married twice. His first wife, Miss Elizabeth School, whom he married at Connersville, Indiana, in 1881, died in 1884, leaving two children. The son, Charles S., is a well-known banker of Boise, Idaho, and his daughter, Ethel, is the wife of Judge Charles P. McCarthy, one of the judges of the third judicial district.

Judge Stewart's second marriage was with Miss Agnes L. Sheets of Fowler, Indiana, which occurred in 1886. Her death occurred on the 13th of August, 1911.

Judge Stewart is a member of two fraternal orders, the Masons and the Elks. His was number one among the membership of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., and he was its second exalted ruler. Originally he held number two, which signified that he

was the second initiated, but for some reason number one withdrew from the order, leaving Judge Stewart occupying the first place, which he considers quite an honor among so distinguished a body as the Elks.

Judge Stewart will leave as a legacy to the state of Idaho quite a number of important decisions. These decisions in general cover constitutional and irrigation laws, lien laws and the rights of laborers and the materials used. His decisions on the rights of citizenship attracted wide attention throughout the West. He has also upheld and sustained laws for the general development of the state. One peculiarity of Judge Stewart's decisions is their clearness; there is not a muddy line in any of them. They are so many crystal globes, flashing their light every whither.

To this might be added as a distinctive quality, his absolute incorruptibility and fearlessness. No suggestion of graft has ever touched his fair name. It might be said of him, as it was said of John Knox, that he does not fear the face of man. He follows his convictions of right in spite of popular clamor, and would though the heavens should fall.

To Judge Stewart life has been no primrose path; no dalliance before the amorous looking glass. He has felt the stress of the storm, the glow of the struggle. Achievement and earnest battle for the highest things of life early left their marks upon his vigorous frame and touched his head with snow; but eternal spring is in his heart, and numbering less than three score years crowded with worthy deeds as the sky with stars, he meets the demands of the future hopefully and bids fair to round out his life by deeds that will add to his fame and make it secure in the hearts of his countrymen.

CHARLES J. LISLE, journalist, proprietor of the *Richfield Recorder*, of Richfield, Idaho, proudly bears this title, placing it in front of others justly won in the business arena, in political connection and in military service, and is, in himself, an answer to the query that sometimes has arisen as to why Idaho has so rapidly forged to the front. It is not climate, nor mineral, nor soil, nor situation; it is the manhood of which Mr. Lisle is a type that has made this young state interesting and valuable. Should he need the reflected glory of illustrious ancestors to prove the usefulness and value to his fellow-citizens of his own life, Mr. Lisle can easily turn history's page and read thereon names which bear imperishable honors. Major deLisle, the first known of the family in America, was a French soldier of fortune, who came to the American colonies to fight in the Revolutionary war, and remained here, marrying and leaving the family name. His son's given name is unknown, but the latter's son was Joseph Lisle, father of James Lisle, the last-named the father of Charles J. Lisle. The paternal grandmother was Mary Evans, a descendant of Eleazer Evans, who served in the Revolution, and as she did not belong to the Quaker faith, her husband was disinherited for wedding her. Three of their sons served in the Civil war, in Iowa regiments or batteries, and one, John Lisle, was badly wounded at the battle of Kanesaw Mountain. On the maternal side of the family, little is known save that it was of Irish stock, the grandmother, Hannah Briney, being Irish. Her father disinherited her for marrying Cephas Camblin, a Whig. The mother of Mr. Lisle, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Camblin, was born in Ohio, in 1842, and moved to Iowa in 1855, where she taught school during the early days. Her father was a famous Methodist and a friend of Peter Cartwright, who baptised her. She was a woman of marvellous strength of body, as well as

Christian faith and devotion. In Iowa she was married to James Lisle, a collateral descendant of Rouget de Lisle, author of the Marseillaise Hymn. After serving in the Third Iowa Battery during the Civil war, Mr. Lisle became a Methodist preacher, and in 1911 celebrated his fiftieth year in the pastorate, and since that time has been librarian of Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.

Charles J. Lisle was born at Des Moines, Iowa, November 2, 1869, and after attending the public schools of his native city worked his way through Nebraska Wesleyan University as an employe of the car shops and a printing office. While at college he was a famous member of the track team and a dependable unit in one of the greatest football teams ever turned out by that institution, and graduated with athletic honors and the degree of Bachelor of Literature. Following his graduation, Mr. Lisle was connected with various country newspapers in Iowa and Nebraska, and in 1897 located in Montana, with the *Avant-Courier*, of Bozeman, subsequently being a member of the staff of the *Helena Herald* and the *Butte Inter-Mountain*. In 1906 he came to Boise, Idaho, where he was connected with the *Daily Statesman*; in 1907 moved to Shoshone and took over the *Journal*, and there, with Edwin T. Barber, under the firm style of Lisle & Barber, had the promotion of the Gooding townsite, selling \$400,000 worth of town lots. About the same time, Mr. Lisle established the *Leader*, in Gooding, and the *Recorder*, in Richfield, his principal interests now being in the latter city. In addition to owning the last-named newspaper, Mr. Lisle has land and other interests in other parts of southern Idaho, and is interested extensively in several new townsites.

The family's eminent military record has been ably maintained in Mr. Lisle's career. In 1890-91, he served in the Sioux Indian war, in Nebraska and Dakota, and enlisted as a private in a cavalry troop in Bozeman, Montana, to go to Cuba, but this troop was not accepted. Subsequently he became a member of Company C, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, and saw eighteen months of active service in the Philippines, never missing a roll call nor an engagement participated in by any of his company. He was recommended by General Funston for a special bravery medal when in command of a post of eight men that was attacked by 150 Filipinos who were defeated. Mr. Lisle was discharged as a sergeant. During his army life he was a member of the football team of the Montana division that tied the heavy and speedy Minnesota team for the championship of the army.

Mr. Lisle is a progressive Republican, but has never been a candidate for any elective office. He has, however, held many appointments from governors to various state and national conventions, irrigation congresses, dry land congresses, and gatherings of a similar nature, and in 1909 was appointed trustee of the Albion State Normal School, Idaho, for a period of six years. Mr. Lisle prefers his home to any fraternal lodge, and although he has held membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen, the Odd Fellows and the Artisans, has not maintained his relationship. A consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1900, he has been a trustee at various times in the churches at Butte, Grangeville, Shoshone and Richfield. He is affiliated with all development clubs in his home town, and belongs to the Commercial Club, the Fortnightly Club, of which he is president, the County Fair and the Richfield Day Fair.

On November 27, 1900, at University Place, Ne-

braska, Mr. Lisle was united in marriage with Miss Lena Mae Wineland, who attended the university with him and graduated in the same class in 1897, she securing the degree of Bachelor of Science. From that time until the year of her marriage she was engaged in teaching school. She is a daughter of George W. and Luella Wineland, students in Adrian (Michigan) College. Mr. Wineland served four years in an Ohio volunteer regiment during the Civil war, after which he removed to Michigan, and in 1878 removed with his family to Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Lisle have had two children, namely: Everett Willard, who was born in 1901; and Esther Luella, born in 1907.

JOSEPH EDWARD PALMER. The present mayor of Gooding, Idaho, Joseph Edward Palmer, was chosen for the position because he seemed to be just the man for the place. For several years he had been a prominent business man in Gooding, and he had shown in his business dealings both executive ability and tact, two qualities that any head, be it governmental or commercial, should have. Mr. Palmer is a man who owes his success in life to his own efforts, having started out in the world as a farmer with little save his strength and brains to aid him in rising in the world. As the proprietor of the Palmer House, one of the leading hotels of Gooding, he has a wide acquaintance throughout the state, and his geniality and sincerity have made most of these acquaintances his personal friends.

Joseph Edward Palmer was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 3rd of September, 1869. He is the son of Henry Palmer and Amanda (Rayburn) Palmer, the former being a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. Henry Palmer was a pioneer farmer in Illinois and a prominent citizen of Hancock county. He was always interested in public affairs and held a number of public offices, being probate judge of Graham county, Kansas, for many years. In 1878 he moved from Illinois to Kansas, first locating in Jewell county, and later moving to Graham county, in both of these localities devoting himself to farming. He spent the remainder of his life in Kansas, dying in 1910. Mrs. Palmer now lives with her son in Gooding, Idaho. Two sons were born to Henry Palmer and his wife: J. E. and William E., the latter a rancher of Lincoln county, Idaho.

Joseph Edward Palmer was the second son, and grew up on his father's Kansas farm. He was sent to the public schools of Graham county, and when his preparation was complete, he matriculated in the state university at Lawrence, Kansas. After completing his course at the university, he went to farming for himself, and for eight years lived and worked on a farm in Graham county, Kansas. Not content with the quiet and rather monotonous life, he sold the farm and moving to Hill City, Kansas, he invested his capital in a stock of goods, and became a merchant. He remained here for five years, and during four years of this time he served as deputy sheriff.

It was in 1909 that he came to Gooding, Idaho, and here he established a shoe business. After a time he added to his interests by becoming the owner and manager of the Palmer House. Gooding is a comparatively new town, even in this country of new towns, and every man has to stand on his own feet, and prove his worth, before he can win a place for himself,—there are no niches already carved out and waiting in Gooding. Therefore when E. J. Morrow resigned the mayoralty, and the city council elected Mr. Palmer as his successor, it showed how high a place Mr. Palmer had won in the regard of

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A. A. Galbraith

the people. As a merchant, he has been very successful, being energetic and progressive, and he has carried these qualities into his public life.

The Democratic party has Mr. Palmer's political allegiance, and he has served his city as alderman. In other ways than as an office holder has he served his party well, and he is one of the party leaders in this section of the state.

Mr. Palmer has little time to spare from his business and public affairs to give to fraternal societies, though he is a firm believer in what these organizations stand for, but he holds membership in only one, the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through all the chairs.

On March 15, 1902, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Jessie M. James, a native of Casper county, Missouri. Mr. Palmer is the owner of ranch lands in Lincoln county, Idaho, and of a considerable amount of improved city realty, believing most firmly in the brilliant future of Gooding.

SUTPHEN & SUTPHEN. It is a gratification in these busy days when families are so often divided and widely separated by the exigencies of the time, to see two brothers as closely bound together in every way as are Doran and Percy Sutphen, of Gooding, Idaho. All of their lives they have been most intimately and closely associated and now they form the firm of Sutphen & Sutphen, one of the best known of the law firms of Gooding county, Idaho. They are possessed of splendid well trained minds, and with the enthusiasm of youth, tempered now with the wisdom of experience, and their success in their chosen profession has been indeed merited.

The parents of these two men are Truman P. Sutphen and Celeste (Doran) Sutphen. The father and the mother are both natives of Illinois. Truman Sutphen is a well known man in the region about Miller, South Dakota, for he went as a pioneer to that country in 1880. Here he started a mercantile business, in a very modest way, but with the growth of the country he began to make money, and in time became a prosperous merchant. With consummate wisdom he invested his money in surrounding ranch lands, which became very valuable. He lives now with his wife in Miller, South Dakota, and in addition to his South Dakota property, is the owner also of ranch lands in Lincoln county, Idaho.

The two sons, Doran H. and Percy T., were the only children of their parents. Doran H., the eldest, was born in Hand county, South Dakota, on the 22nd of July, 1885. His younger brother, Percy, was born near Lawrence, South Dakota, on the 3rd of July, 1887. As young boys the brothers showed remarkable cleverness, which while it did not verge on the precocious yet assisted them in getting through their school work unusually young. They were graduated from the high school of Miller, South Dakota, in 1904, and entered then the University of South Dakota, matriculating in the law department. They were graduated from this institution in 1907, but not content they next went to Yale University, and graduated there with the class of 1908, receiving the degree of LL.B. In this same year they received admission to the bar of South Dakota. Soon afterwards, they came to Gooding, Idaho, and there began to practice law. It was not long before the young attorneys were beginning to be noticed by the older lawyers and by the people at large, for they were possessed not only of the brilliancy of speech and forcefulness of manner so valuable to a lawyer, but they also possessed the patience which permitted them to spend hours in tedious preparation for a case. Older heads

predict a future for the firm of Sutphen & Sutphen which is an enviable one.

Not alone in their profession do the two brothers stand together. They are the owners of valuable lands in Owyhee and Gooding counties and they are also the joint owners of several residences in Gooding as well as valuable property on Main street and their own attractive residence. They give their entire time to the law and to the management of this property, not caring to dabble in politics, although there are no men in the town more interested in the general welfare of Gooding.

In their political allegiance they are members of the Republican party, and Percy T. is prosecuting attorney of Gooding. Both of the brothers are members of the college fraternity of Phi Delta Theta and Percy is a member of the law fraternity of Delta Phi Delta. Doran is a member of the Knights of Pythias, but Percy has no affiliations with any of the national fraternal societies.

Percy Sutphen was married on the 12th of September, 1909, to Miss Madeline Eaton, a daughter of Joseph and Jule Madden Eaton, both of whom were natives of the state of New Jersey. Doran is unmarried. He has served his city as city attorney to the satisfaction of everyone.

Idaho is to be congratulated upon securing as citizens men of the type of the Sutphen brothers. Well educated, of upright morals, high ideals and a keen sense of the honor and dignity of their profession they are an asset to any community. The West has many such men, and it is no wonder that the East which has ruled so long in the affairs of the nation is at last beginning to turn to the West for leadership. This phase of national development will grow as the years pass, and it is men of just the type of these two who will be the leaders. Gooding will some day probably have cause to feel proud that the Sutphen brothers determined to make their home within her boundaries.

WALTER S. GALBREATH. A product of the West, reared among stirring scenes, and spending his entire career in the rapidly-progressing state of Idaho, Walter S. Galbreath, president of the Boise Basin Bank and proprietor of the Luna House, of Idaho City, is one of the most prominent and progressive men of the town. His intimate and leading connection with the leading industries of this section has made him an influential factor in their development and prosperity for a number of years. Taking a foremost position in social, public and business affairs, he is a citizen at once prominent and useful, filling with credit to himself and with satisfaction to others the multifarious duties and obligations imposed upon those whom talent and industry have placed in positions of responsibility and trust. Mr. Galbreath was born in Shasta county, California, February 5, 1861, and is a son of Stephen B. and Mary (Magee) Galbreath.

Stephen B. Galbreath was a native of Hamilton, Canada, and in 1852 became one of the early gold-seekers in California. He was successful in his mining ventures there, and in 1863, left his family in California and came to the Boise Basin, where he first followed mining and subsequently became one of the builders of Thorn Creek Ditch, which brought the waters of the Oneida river to Boise Basin on the south side of Moore's creek. During the fall of 1865 Mr. Galbreath returned to Shasta county, California, on a visit to his family, and while there went on a quail hunting trip and met an accidental death by the premature discharge of his own gun. He had large interests both in Shasta county and the Boise

Basin and was a man universally respected and esteemed. His wife was a daughter of John Magee, and was born in Londonderry, north of Ireland, from whence she was brought to the United States at the age of three years, being educated in Philadelphia, and reared by an older sister. She died in Denver, Colorado, in February, 1912. By her first husband she had three children: Walter S.; Annie, who was killed in a runaway accident in 1879 when sixteen years of age; and Clara, who married Dr. William J. Rothwell, a well-known physician of Denver, Colorado. Two years after the death of Mr. Galbreath, his widow married the Hon. M. G. Luney, a prominent hotel man and business citizen of Idaho city, who became active in Democratic politics and served several terms in the Idaho state assembly. His death occurred in 1901.

Walter S. Galbreath still retains a vivid recollection of the trip made by his mother, step-father, his two sisters and himself from Sacramento, California, to Idaho city, although he was a small lad at the time. The trip was made by stage coach via Winnemucca, Nevada, and Silver City, Idaho, and they traveled only at night thus making the journey safely, although the Indians captured the stage coach ahead of theirs, killed the male passengers and captured several women. He received his education in the rural schools of the territory of Idaho, and subsequently took a course in a business college in San Francisco, and when twenty years of age began his career as a miner in the Boise Basin. This venture, however, did not prove successful, and Mr. Galbreath became manager of the Luna Hotel, which since the great fire of 1867, has been the oldest hostelry in Idaho City, and after several years he became proprietor of the hotel and has continued as such ever since. He was one of the organizers of the Boise Basin Bank, of which he is now president and one of the heaviest stockholders, and is also largely interested in mineral claims and city realty. In political matters a Republican, he has served as deputy clerk of the district court and as deputy sheriff of Boise county. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the Royal Arch degree.

Mr. Galbreath was married April 17, 1884, to Miss Saide Emma McClintock, daughter of Dryden McClintock, a Mexican war veteran, member of the Pittsburgh Grange and pioneer of California and Idaho. Two sons have been born to this union: Walter D. and Raymond, the latter of whom died of typhoid fever at the age of seventeen years. Walter D. is engaged in placer mining for the B. D. S. Dredging Company of Idaho City. Mr. Galbreath has inherited his father's love of hunting and fishing, and is the proud possessor of a number of excellent trophies which have come to him by his skill with gun and rod. He takes a pardonable degree of pride in the fact that his success in life has come as a result of his own efforts, and that his life has been so spent as to gain and maintain numerous friendships.

LLEWELLYN M. ZUG. Among the public officials of Lincoln county, Idaho, whose faithful discharge of the duties of their offices has made this one of the best governed sections of the state, the present incumbent of the sheriff's office, Llewellyn M. Zug, is deserving of more than passing mention for the part he has played in upholding the country's laws and in making this a law-abiding community. Mr. Zug has been a resident of Idaho for ten years, during a part of which time he was connected with the newspaper business, but since 1910 has acted in the capacity of public official, and his activities have served to gain for him the support and esteem of

the citizens of Shoshone and the surrounding country. Sheriff Zug is a native of the Prairie state, born at Franklin Grove, Illinois, February 10, 1874. His father, Israel Zug, was born in Pennsylvania and as a young man moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in the meat business, and died in 1896, at the age of sixty-eight years. Israel Zug was a devout Christian and great Bible student, and was also known as an active political worker and campaign talker, his services being in constant demand in this line. He married Rachel Johnson, who was also born in Pennsylvania, where they were married, and she still survives and makes her home at Franklin Grove, Illinois. They had a family of six children, Llewellyn M. being the youngest.

Llewellyn M. Zug received his early education in the public schools of Franklin Grove, Illinois, subsequently attending high school, and eventually went to Dixon, Illinois, where he took a college course. During this time, as a member of the football, baseball and track teams, his work as an all-around athlete had attracted considerable attention, and after a short stay in his father's meat market, he went to Princeton, Illinois, where he became a member of a professional athletic organization, receiving a handsome salary for his services. Later, Mr. Zug became a member of a surveying party, and in 1902 came West therewith, locating first at Rupert, where he remained six years and was engaged in the newspaper business. At that time he was appointed deputy sheriff of Lincoln county, and after two years, in the fall of 1910, he was elected sheriff, an office which he holds at this time. Mr. Zug has done valiant service in his official capacity, and has to his credit the capture and conviction of some of Idaho's most noted offenders, including the notorious "Star Route" gang, freight car robbers and general bad men, nine of whom were captured, convicted and sent to long terms in the penitentiary. A brave and faithful officer, with a high regard for the duties of his position, Sheriff Zug has at all times had the respect of the better element throughout the county. His early training as an athlete has stood him in good stead on a number of occasions when dealing with law-breakers, as well as in the hunting trips in which he indulges. A number of fine animal heads testify to his skill as a Nimrod, one especially good specimen having the place of honor over his desk. He has confidence in his adopted state, and gives it as his sincere opinion that the climate of Idaho surpasses that of any other section and that there is an indescribable fascination about the southern part of the state that cannot be explained, but that is thoroughly understood by those who live there. While still a young man and a resident of Illinois, Mr. Zug displayed his patriotism by enlisting in the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war.

Politically, Sheriff Zug is a Republican, and has ever taken an active interest in the success of his party and its candidates, working faithfully in the ranks. Although a member of no special church organization, he supports all movements of a religious nature, contributing liberally to all denominations. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs, and in which he has many friends throughout the state.

SAMUEL E. TODD. The title of Samuel E. Todd to a place among the biographies of representative men of Idaho rests upon the fact that he has been a resident of the state for more than a quarter of a century, during which time he has been connected

with its industries and business activities, and that during this long period he has so conducted his operations as to hold a high place in the esteem of those with whom he has come into contact in a business or social way. Born in the Buckeye state, he was still a young man when he changed his field of activity to Idaho where for years he was prominent as a sheep raiser, although at this time he is engaged as a merchant in the city of Shoshone. Mr. Todd is a native of Winchester, Ohio, and was born February 19, 1862, a son of Samuel A. and Letitia (Booth) Todd.

Samuel A. Todd was a plasterer by trade, a vocation which he followed throughout his life, and although he never rose to a position of prominence, he was a good and industrious citizen, a devout Christian and an active worker in his church. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in battle was wounded and lost one of his eyes. He died in 1900 and was buried in Ohio. In that state he was married to Letitia Booth, who was born in Virginia, and she died in 1907, at the age of seventy-four years and was buried in Ohio. She and her husband had a family of seven children, Samuel E. being the youngest.

Samuel E. Todd received his education in the public schools of his native state, and as a lad of fourteen years earned his first money, \$1.50 per day, working at the plasterer's trade, a vocation in which he had been trained by his father. A part of this money was turned over to his mother, and until he left home he always assisted in the family support. Mr. Todd was twenty-two years of age when he left the parental roof, and at that time went to southern Kansas, where he spent about two years in the dairy business. In 1886 he came to Idaho, and first made his headquarters at Boise, following the sheep business for about twenty years, and in the meantime, in 1892, coming to Shoshone. During his long career as a sheep man, Mr. Todd made eight trips overland to Nebraska, trailing sheep eastwards to the feed yards. He still has a wide acquaintance among sheep men all over the country, although in 1906 he retired from the business to set himself up as a merchant in Shoshone. Mr. Todd now has a well equipped stock of cigars, confectionery, books and stationery, and is doing a thriving business. Education has always enlisted his hearty support and co-operation, and at this time he is acting as president of the school board and is rendering his adopted city signal services. In political matters Mr. Todd is a Republican, and the success of his party's policies and candidates is a matter of great interest with him. He leans towards the faith of the Methodist church, his wife being an active member thereof and a worker in the Ladies' Guild. Mr. Todd is well known in fraternal circles of Shoshone, being a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has passed through all the chairs and is now grand vice-chancellor of Idaho. Mr. Todd waxes enthusiastic when asked his opinion as to the future of Idaho, and as one whose work has taken him into every state west of the Mississippi states it as his opinion that there is not a finer state in the West. He is a dyed-in-the-wool baseball "fan," is fond of hunting and quite an expert at trap-shooting. In all the relations of life he has shown himself to be an honorable and upright citizen, and there is no more popular man in his adopted city.

On May 13, 1904, at Shoshone, Mr. Todd was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Crane, daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crane, of Freeport, Illinois, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Pearl L.

JAMES R. BOTHWELL. The pursuits and positions that have occupied the attention of James R. Bothwell, county attorney of Lincoln county, Idaho, designate him not only as one of the most able legists of the state, but also as one whose executive abilities entitle him to equally high rank among the strong and useful men of the day. Belonging to the class of attorneys who value their knowledge of law and jurisprudence the more because it has been self-gained, Mr. Bothwell has not been content to settle into the professional rut, but has aspired to and gained high position, and if his past years may be taken as a criterion of the future, still further advancement awaits him. As a lawyer, he has won wide and well-merited reputation; in his official capacity he has shown a conscientious regard for the duties of his position that gives evidence of his appreciation of the trust and responsibility placed in him.

James R. Bothwell was born May 29, 1882, in Republic county, Kansas, and is a son of Eli A. and Nancy (McCabe) Bothwell. His father, a native of Illinois, was married in that state, and subsequently removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1892, when he was about fifty years of age. Mrs. Bothwell, who survives her husband and lives in Nebraska, was born in Ireland and was brought to the United States as a child, her parents settling in Illinois. The youngest of his parents' eight children, James R. Bothwell earned his first money working on a farm, and subsequently secured employment in a stone quarry. His father's farm being near the state line, young Bothwell attended the public schools of Hubbell, Nebraska, and by working in the summer months and attending to his studies in the winters, managed to graduate from high school. When he was about sixteen years of age he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and there took a preparatory course of about six months, following which he entered the State University and pursued academic work. On leaving college, Mr. Bothwell secured a position as school teacher in the public schools of Nebraska, and continued to follow the vocation of educator for two years, during which he assiduously pursued his law studies. He next went to Brookville, Missouri, and for one year read law there, eventually being admitted to practice before the Court of Common Pleas. In 1905 he came to Idaho, and in Boise was admitted to the bar, but in 1907 made removal to Shoshone and established himself in a general law practice.

On October 18, 1907, Mr. Bothwell was married in Boise to Miss Fern Latimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Latimer, of Manchester, Iowa, and to this union there has been born one son: James L. In political matters Mr. Bothwell is known as one of the leading Democrats of Lincoln county. In 1910 he was elected to the office of county attorney, and in that capacity has exhibited such high executive ability that in 1912 he was made his party's nominee for the office of attorney general of the state. Always a student, always thorough, and ever exact, Mr. Bothwell has long held a reputation as an able and learned lawyer, accurate in his pleadings, alert in trial and convincing in argument. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous warm friends.

JOHN O. LEVANDER. As this history of Idaho is dedicated to the pioneers who laid the foundation and made possible the present flourishing civilization in the state, it is specially appropriate that prominence should be given in these pages to the names and careers of surviving pioneers, men, and women, too, who fifty years ago came to this part of the Northwest, were valiant fighters against all the dangers and difficulties of the frontier, and who have since settled into the quieter ways of life, and are now enjoying the esteem and comforts which such early settlers above all others most deserve. Among such examples of living pioneers the attention of the reader is directed in the following paragraphs to the exceptionally interesting career of John O. Levander, of Goff, who has known Idaho for fully half a century, and who was one of the ablest among many able men in his time.

John O. Levander is a native of Sweden, born December 27, 1837. He comes of ancestry who had high connections in the kingdom of Sweden. His parents were Gustave and Jane (Kay) Levander. His father was born in French Flanders, and the mother was a native of London, England. By occupation, the father was a civil engineer, and served as an engineer on the staff of the noted General Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's most distinguished officers. General Bernadotte subsequently became king of Sweden, and Gustave Levander followed him to that kingdom. Jane Kay was a daughter of the British consul to Sweden, and in this way the destinies of Gustave Levander and Jane Kay were united. After their marriage Gustave Levander was appointed surveyor general on the Island of Gotland in the Baltic sea. He was well known in military circles, and the home life and early surroundings of the Idaho pioneer was thus of the highest character. There were six children in the family of the parents, three sons and three daughters, John O. being the youngest. He had his early education in Sweden up to the time he was fourteen years of age. Like thousands of boys whose youth is spent within sight and sound of the fascinating activities of the sea, he ran away from home in order to become a sailor, and spent two years as a cabin boy, which was the first step in promotion to the more important ranks in the career of sailor. During this time he made six trips across the Atlantic ocean. In the spring of 1853 while in New York City, he decided to remain on the land and to go west for the purpose of locating his older brother, then living in Knox county, Illinois. Arriving in that county he found his brother and soon afterwards was given a position in his general merchandise store, conducted under the firm name of Whiting & Capler. At the end of about two years his brother concluded to go to Iowa, and the younger brother went with him, locating in Boone county. There he was engaged in different occupations up to the spring of 1859.

That was the date of the resolution and enterprise which had most to do with all his subsequent career. He and two other young men, named John and Miles Anderson, fitted up an outfit, consisting of a wagon and two horses, with six yoke of oxen, and thus started across the plains with the Northwest as their destination. Their outfit was completed at Council Bluffs, Iowa, which at the time was the "last chance" for obtaining supplies and equipment for all the immigrant trains bound for the West. Omaha at that time was not on the map. Soon after leaving Council Bluffs they fell in with a larger party of immigrants, with whom they united their forces, so that the entire company comprised twenty-five people, twenty-two men and three

women. They went on together, and traveled not without danger of hostile attacks because of their number. The trip was full of incidents and trial and hardships, and they arrived at Portland, Oregon, in September, 1859. During the journey they fought a battle with the Indians on the headwaters of Malheur river, eastern Oregon, from 10 o'clock to sundown on August 16, 1859, in which one of the party, Miles Anderson, was seriously wounded, and Mr. Levander was hit by three bullets, but not seriously hurt. Mr. Levander with the Anderson brothers then went to Polk county, Oregon, where he was employed for a time in the timber in making rails, at which occupation he persisted until the following spring. During the summer he was employed chiefly as a cowboy, engaged in driving cattle, and during that time gathered one herd of three hundred head and drove them to Shasta valley in California. After that he had his first experience in mining, engaging in placer mining in Douglas county, Oregon, and remained there about one year. In the spring of 1861, his attention was attracted by the new discoveries of gold in the Clearwater basin, then in the state of Washington, but now in Idaho. His prospecting and ventures in the mining district soon brought him to Oro Fino, which is now called Pierce City, Idaho, named after the original discoverer of gold in that vicinity, Captain Pierce. Two years were spent at Oro Fino, and then in the fall of 1863 he went to Walla Walla, Washington. Buying a team and wagon he loaded it with goods for Idaho City, then one of the principal centers of the mining district, and brought in a large supply of goods to that place, and remained there engaged in teaming for one month. Returning to Walla Walla, he stayed there long enough to help put in a crop and then loaded again for Boise valley. This time he brought over a load of seed, and farm implements, it being his intention to locate land and take up farming.

His arrival in Boise valley was in April, 1864. He located a quarter section of government land two miles on the south side of the Boise river, and two miles from the present city of Caldwell. That was his home until the fall of 1868. He then returned to Oregon, locating at Pilot Rock, where he remained until 1869, when he once more found his way into Boise valley, locating on another ranch about three miles below Caldwell. The improvements which he placed there during the next year enabled him to sell at advantage, after which he came to a point about two miles above Middleton. There he located two hundred acres in the sage brush. It is noteworthy that Mr. Levander, so far as can be ascertained, was the first Idaho settler to clear off sagebrush land and attempt to use it for agricultural purposes. At the same time he was the first to employ irrigation as a method of growing grain and other farm crops in this state. On that location in the sagebrush, though soon converted into a splendid and productive farm, he had his home for twelve years, and besides his grain fields also planted an orchard of all kinds of fruit. The failing health of his wife next compelled him to move to Meadows, where he engaged in the cattle business, his home ranch consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, though he also used much of the free range in the vicinity. That was his home from 1884 to 1894. In the latter year he moved to Salmon River, and established a roadhouse. It was the first year the mail came through that part of the country and there were no wagon roads except the track trail, and he was thus a pioneer in that section of the state. At the establishment which he erected

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he entertained travelers, both man and beast, had the postoffice and also a general store and outfitting place. In 1899 he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and a stone claim of sixty-two and a half acres, and soon bought another quarter section adjoining. In the improvement of that land he was employed for a number of years, and made much success in the growing of alfalfa and garden products and fruits. He has raised on that estate some of the finest apples, peaches and pears grown in Idaho or the Northwest, and has received premiums at all the fairs upon his pear exhibit, at Grangerville, Lewiston and Spokane. At the mouth of Race creek, on the Salmon river, Mr. Levander opened the Goff House, which contains seventeen rooms, has a complete water system, electric light plant, and is one of the best equipped country hotels in the state.

In 1909 Mr. Levander finally retired from active business, turning over to his son, Homer, most of his business interests. However, as a way of diversion and occupation for his declining years, he controls and works a small ranch of twenty acres adjoining the old homestead. Since reaching manhood Mr. Levander has always been a Democrat and served one term as county commissioner of Washington county. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan. His church is the Baptist. He has been too much of a frontiersman and pioneer all his life to have had opportunity for joining fraternal lodges, since a greater part of his career has been spent in advance of the growth in population and the centers which permit activities of the more formal social organizations.

On October 10, 1864, in the Boise valley Mr. Levander married another pioneer of Idaho, Miss Sarah E. Cox, who had come into Idaho at that early period of the sixties with her father, William Cox. Eight children were born to their marriage, four sons and four daughters, one son dying at the age of three years. Two of the daughters are since deceased, both having been married and having children living. The five now living are as follows: Mrs. Frank Hart, who lives near Star, Idaho; Edgar, who is married and lives on a ranch two miles above Cambridge; Homer, who manages much of his father's estate and resides at Goff; Mrs. A. L. Riggle, whose home is at Meadows, on a ranch; Virgil, who lives in the state of Washington. The mother of this family died at the home in Goff, and Mr. Levander now finds his solace and pleasure in the companionship of his children and with the large circle of friends who unite in paying their respects and admiration to a citizen who has worthily lived in this state for a full half century.

FRANK M. CRANDALL. A resident of Idaho for more than a quarter of a century, during which time he has been directly identified with the growth and development of various sections of the state as a contractor and builder, Frank M. Crandall, of Shoshone, has the distinction of having been the builder of more buildings in this city than any other man. As a youth he picked up the carpenter trade, and gradually, through industry and perseverance, made a place for himself among the men who were engaged in contracting in the fast-growing young state of Idaho, and today no man in this section has a higher standing in his chosen calling. Mr. Crandall was born at Jefferson, Iowa, November 29, 1859, and is a son of Dr. Lamont S. and Eunice (Campbell) Crandall.

Dr. Lamont S. Crandall was a native of Vermont who came West as a young man and first settled in Minnesota, where he opened a drug store and built

up a practice in medicine. He later moved to Wisconsin, where he was married, but eventually went to Iowa, where he followed his profession until his death, dying in Lamberton, Minnesota. During the Civil war he fought as a Union soldier, and he later took much interest in politics, holding numerous important offices. In Masonry he attained to the thirty-second degree. His wife, daughter of a minister, taught school for some years. She passed away in Minnesota and was buried near New Auburn, Minnesota, while her husband was laid to rest in the cemetery at Lamberton, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall had a family of four children, of whom Frank M. was the second in order of birth.

Frank M. Crandall received his early education in the public schools of Minnesota, whence he was taken by his parents when four years of age, and later he took a course in the seminary at Alden, that state. As a lad he showed himself industrious and enterprising by earning money in his father's drug store, but this work did not appeal to him, and in 1884 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he became a special inspector in the railroad shops. Three years later he came to Idaho, settling first at Ketchum, where for three years he followed various occupations, in the meantime picking up the carpenter trade. Mr. Crandall's advent in Shoshone occurred in 1890, and during the next three years he worked in the railroad shops, subsequently traveling to various parts of the state for several months. He then returned to Shoshone and began contracting and building, and his advance in this line has been continuous and steady. He has operated in various counties in Idaho, and many fine buildings stand as monuments to his skilled workmanship and conscientious methods. Although Mr. Crandall's early education was of a comprehensive nature, his desire for knowledge has led him to supplement this training by much reading, his course of self-education including those branches which pertain to scientific subjects as well as those which have fitted him for the duties and responsibilities of social and business life, although he also enjoys good fiction. He has interested himself in politics only as a voter, and his convictions cause him to cast his ballot for the man he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party lines. Mr. Crandall is identified with fraternal work as a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Dokeys, in the former he has held various offices. Proud of his adopted state, he takes every opportunity of praising its resources, but is of the opinion that it has so many advantages that no one stands out from the rest, although the excellent water power here appeals especially to him.

Mr. Crandall was married at Lamberton, Minnesota, in 1881, to Carrie M. Whitcomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Whitcomb, and they have had four children, of whom one died in infancy. The survivors are: Frank F., who is pursuing a civil engineering course in the State University; Budd W., who lives in Shoshone; and Amy E., who married Frank G. Hill and resides at Ogden, Utah.

WILLIAM C. CUSTER. One of the early pioneers of Idaho, who settled in the country before the railroads had made their appearance, is William C. Custer, now one of the prominent residents of Shoshone, Idaho. Coming to this country from a foreign land, he determined from the first day of his landing in America that, in spite of the advantages held over him by the men who had been reared in this country and knew the language and people, he would climb as high as any of them. With the fine

old traits of the Teutonic nations, perseverance, industry and frugality, he has forced success from the hand of fortune, and in accomplishing this has won the admiration and respect and friendship of all with whom he has been associated. There is in Shoshone today no man who can count a larger number of warm friends than can Mr. Custer.

William C. Custer was born in the western part of Germany, in Bremen, on the 28th of April, 1856. He is the son of William and Carey Custer. He began his education in Germany, obtaining a fine preparation in the schools of his native country, which he further extended when he came to America, by attending the public schools in Iowa. He was only fifteen when he left his native land, this being in 1871, and upon his arrival in America he came at once to Iowa where he first obtained employment as a farm hand. He went to school during these first years, working to pay for his board. After finishing his education, he went to clerking in the store of William Schodde, in Monticello, Iowa. He remained nine years in Iowa, or until 1880, when he moved to Nevada and engaged in the stock business. He had had to save his money very carefully in order to have anything to invest in this business, and he now had to work very hard indeed to make anything out of it. He only remained in the cattle business for two years, selling out at the end of that time to go into the teaming business, which proved to be a lucrative one, for as yet there were no railroads through this country. His route lay from Kelton to Boise, and the Wood river country, and he was engaged in this work until the railroads were put through in 1885. Then having had some experience in the stock business he determined to re-enter that occupation. He located at Heyburn, or rather upon the spot where Heyburn now stands on the banks of the Snake river. At the time of Mr. Custer's occupancy, the site of Heyburn was an island, where he put up hay for his stock, and on either side of the river, up and down through the desert, from the American Falls to the Blue lakes, ranged the cattle and horses bearing his brand. In 1898 he again sold out, but this venture had proved so successful that he had money to invest in a business in Shoshone, which has proved very successful. This is the butcher business, and his meat market is a model affair. He has a large patronage, for he has the confidence of his customers, and they know that he has a thorough knowledge of his business. He is also interested in banking, being vice-president and director in the Lincoln County National Bank, of Shoshone. He has gained wealth and is a prosperous man, and unlike many prosperous men, his purse is an open one, he is generosity itself. He is one of the men upon whom others depend and in whose strength of character they find courage to take up their own burdens. His influence in the town of Shoshone has been always for the good of those with whom he has been brought into contact, and he is one of the best of the older generation, all too rapidly disappearing.

In politics, Mr. Custer votes the Republican ticket, believing that the principles of the grand old party are those which can best sustain the national life. He is prominent in fraternal affairs, the cause of the brotherhood of man being the one that is particularly close to his heart. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has filled all of the chairs in the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Custer is not a member of any church, having a broad minded belief in the fact that all churches

have much good in them and he is glad and willing to give of his substance to churches of all demoniations.

Mr. Custer was married on the 25th of April, 1888, at Shoshone, Idaho, to Miss Henerette Wessel. Mrs. Custer died on the 28th of January, 1891, on in September, 1900, he married his second wife, Mrs. Regan Clark, this marriage also taking place at Shoshone. He has one son, a child of his first marriage, Will W. Custer.

CHRIS O. DICE. A citizen at Glenns Ferry whose name carries influence and who is popularly esteemed throughout this section of Idaho, Mr. Chris O. Dice has been a resident of Idaho since 1904 and since 1912 has been postmaster of his present home town. He is well known in railroad circles in the northwest, and railroading was his regular vocation until he suffered a permanent disability through the service.

Chris O. Dice was born at Newton, Harvey county, Kansas, June 11, 1878, and was the second of the children of George Henry and Isobell (McGinn) Dice. Both parents were Pennsylvanians by birth, whence they removed to Kansas, where they were married. The father was also a railroad man, and his death occurred at Newton, Kansas, in 1898, at the age of forty-five. The mother died in 1890 aged thirty-eight. One of their sons, Frank W. Dice, lives at Pocatello, and another, Edward Dice, is a resident of Toole, Utah.

The early schooling of Chris O. Dice was obtained at Newton, Kansas, where he was graduated from the high school in 1897. His early environment and inclination favored his taking up railroad work, and he began in Colorado, and was in Utah from 1901 to 1904. In the latter year an accident, which crippled him for life, took him out of the service, and he then came to Idaho, where he has made himself a useful factor in affairs. His appointment to the postmastership at Glenns Ferry occurred in 1912. He has a host of friends in this part of the state, is one of the influential Republicans, and he and his family have an attractive home in the town. His recreations are hunting and fishing, and he is fond of all outdoor life and sports. Mr. Dice is a member of the Railway Trainmen's Association, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church.

He was married at Ogden, Utah, June 23, 1905, to Miss Louise May Butterfield. Their three children are: George E., born at Ogden in 1906; Isabelle, born at Roy, Utah, in 1908; and Loreen, born at Ogden, in 1909.

HOWARD C. VAN AUSDELN, of Twin Falls, Idaho, the present sheriff of Twin Falls county, is a Kansan by birth and is proud of it, a loyal spirit that is markedly characteristic of the people of that progressive state. Kansas, once on the frontier, has now taken its place among the older and advanced commonwealths of the Union and has contributed many wide-awake and energetic young men to the settlement of the farther West, just as in earlier days the East gave her her brain and brawn. Mr. Van Ausdell had been in the West about fifteen years and in Twin Falls, Idaho, since 1906, and in each of his locations has proved a worthy citizen and an enterprising and energetic worker for progress.

He was born June 13, 1868, in Crawford county, Kansas, received a common and high school education there, and early took up independent activity as a farmer and stockman in his native state, continuing in this line quite successfully until about

H. Vanarsdell



1898. Migrating west about that time, he settled first in the Bear River valley in Utah, where he remained until his removal to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1906. While in Utah he was in the real estate business for a time, also ran a meat market, filled the office of a justice of the peace and gave considerable attention to the management of his fine ranch near the town in which he resided. For three years previous to coming to Idaho he was keeping an eye on the Twin Falls district and in 1906 he deemed the time had come for advantageous location there. Disposing of his interests in Utah, he made large investments in the Twin Falls district and these he still holds. During the first four years here he dealt in grain and live stock and was engaged in ranching, and throughout the whole of his business career he has been very extensively engaged as a shipper and operator in the stock and cattle business. In 1910 he was elected sheriff of Twin Falls county and is now filling that office. He is a Republican in political views and takes an active interest in the work of his party. While a resident of district number eight near Twin Falls he served as a member of the school board but resigned when he removed to the city to take up his duties as sheriff.

John L. Van Ausdeln, the father of Howard C., was born in Ohio but has long been a resident of Kansas, where he is an active Republican politician and is a prominent Odd Fellow. Farming has been his occupation but he is now retired. He was one of the Union's brave defenders during the Civil war and took part in a number of the severest engagements during that conflict. For nine months he was confined in the infamous Libby prison. In Iowa he wedded Lodema Harriman, a native of that state, and to their union were born four children, of whom Howard C. is the eldest.

On October 25, 1891, at Girard, Kansas, Mr. Van Ausdeln, and Miss June B. Struble, a daughter of Levi and Mary Struble of that city, were united in marriage. Seven children have been the issue of their union, namely: Blaine C., Fern, Loys L., Kane H., John L., Howard C., Jr., and Ruth.

In religious views Mr. Van Ausdeln favors the Methodist faith, while Mrs. Van Ausdeln is affiliated with the Christian denomination. Fraternally Mr. Van Ausdeln is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America and has filled all the local offices of the first two orders. He is also a member of the Twin Falls Commercial Club. Loyal as he is to his native state of Kansas, he expresses it as his opinion that there is no state in the Union with as bright a future before it as has Idaho.

HERMAN JACOBSON. One of the best equipped and most flourishing mercantile establishments of Idaho is the one at Glenns Ferry bearing the name Jacobson and for years the steadily reliable trading center for a patronage drawn from a large area of surrounding territory. Founded eighteen years ago, the business passed through the difficulties incident to every new enterprise. The brothers who conducted it through that period were equal to the situation in their energy, persistence and careful management, and the business has long since enjoyed a first-class rating among Idaho's best mercantile concerns.

Herman Jacobson, the present proprietor, was born in Russia, in March, 1874, a son of Aaron and Hannah (Rosenberg) Jacobson. There were two other children, namely: Samuel, a resident of Salt Lake City; and Mrs. Sarah Ruenberg, of Michigan.

The family all came to America a number of years ago, first settling in Michigan. The father died at the age of seventy-two and the mother aged seventy-eight.

Herman, the youngest of the three children, attended school in his native land, and was employed in a store and obtained a general merchandising experience before coming to this country. At Bay City, Michigan, as a clerk he gained a thorough knowledge of American business methods, and from there in 1895 came west with his brother and located in Glenn's Ferry. The town was then almost at the beginning of its history, being a settlement of only a few houses. His brother had preceded him to this point, and they became associated in the little store which was the foundation of the present large establishment. After several years of hard struggle they got a solid foothold in the confidence and patronage of the community, and under Herman's individual ownership its prosperity has increased from year to year. The establishment would be a credit to any of the large cities of the state. Mr. Jacobson gives his personal attention to the management of the store, and employs six regular assistants in caring for the large trade.

Mr. Jacobson in politics takes an independent attitude. He is of the Jewish faith. At St. Louis, Missouri, October 4, 1911, he married Miss Pearl Jacobs, daughter of Francis Jacobs and of a well-known St. Louis family. They have one daughter, born at Glenns Ferry in September, 1912, and named Runett. Outside of business his home and family are the center of Mr. Jacobson's interests. He gives public-spirited support to the movements for the advancement of his home town, and has firm faith in Idaho. It is his opinion that the development of the next decade will surpass all that had preceded during the last fifty years.

GEORGE H. MARTIN. It is often easier to start at the very foundations of a business than it is to start in where another has been managing things, and make a success. Everyone stands back at first to see what the new man is going to be like, and then there is the difficulty of accustoming the old employees to the methods of the new master. This was somewhat the situation that George H. Martin faced on his arrival in Hagerman, Idaho. Since he is now one of the most prosperous merchants in Hagerman, his successful overcoming of difficulties may be taken for granted. He had had many years of commercial life, in spite of the fact that he was a young man, and he had also held positions that required considerable executive ability, and in consequence of this he was on the high road to prosperity in a short time after locating in Hagerman.

George H. Martin was born at Cambridge, New York, on the 18th of November, 1873. He is the son of Hugh Martin, and Martha (Weir) Martin, both of whom were born in Edinburgh, Scotland, coming to this country in their youth. They were married in New York and are now living in comfort and ease in Cambridge, New York. Mr. Martin was a successful business man in Washington county, wherein Cambridge is located, for many years, but he is now retired. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Martin. Mary, the eldest daughter, is now Mrs. William Campbell, of Cambridge, New York. Mattie married Alfred Richards and lives in Greenwich, New York. Jennie is Mrs. Millard Shaw, also of Cambridge. Rebecca, is Mrs. Ed Martin of Cambridge, her husband although not connected by the ties of blood, yet being a connection of the family's.

George H. Martin is the eldest of the family, and he thus early felt the desire to free his father of his care and to get out in the world and earn a living for himself. He was educated in the Cambridge public schools, attending the Cambridge high school until he was sixteen years of age, and at this time he decided that he had gone to school long enough, so he came west, feeling that this was the part of the country to which a young man with nothing but his head and his hands to give him his start in life, should go. He first located in Omaha, Nebraska, where he secured a position in the store department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Here he remained for eleven years, six months after starting with them, receiving the promotion to manager of the store department. He left the Union Pacific to take charge of the store department of the Rio Grande Railroad Company, at a larger salary. Here he remained for five years. He always held before him as a goal the idea of going into business for himself some day, and consequently was economical, laying by as much as he could spare from his salary. He had accumulated by the time he left the Rio Grande a goodly sum of money, and having decided after looking over various fields for investment in the west that Idaho offered the greatest opportunities, he came to Hagerman and in partnership with E. M. Roberts, P. E. Du Salt and D. F. Morris, bought the Owen Brothers general merchandise business. This store was well established and had a flourishing trade, and was a valuable investment on that account. Mr. Martin and his partners had not been in control long before it was seen that the old reputation of the store was going to be upheld, and after a time the business began to increase in volume. Mr. Morris retired in 1908 and the other three partners bought his interest. The firm is now known as the Pioneer Mercantile Company, and its business has increased to such an extent that it is now the largest general store in Hagerman.

Mr. Martin in addition to his mercantile interests, is a large stockholder in the Hagerman State Bank and is the owner of ranch lands that are in a high state of cultivation. Some of these ranches are situated in the fertile Hagerman valley, said to be the richest valley in the state, and is without a doubt the most picturesque. Other ranch lands that he owns are located in Twin Falls county, and a large portion of these are devoted to sheep raising, in which he is largely interested.

Politically Mr. Martin is a member of the Republican party, although he has never cared to take an active part in politics. He is a member of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias, having passed through all the chairs. In religious matters Mr. Martin together with his family are members of the Presbyterian church. On the 4th of December, 1910, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Mamie Middleton, a native of Nebraska. Mrs. Martin is a daughter of Silas M. Middleton and Sarah (Hadsel) Middleton, who were both born in Pennsylvania. The only child of this union is a son, Floyd Senter Martin, born November 1, 1912.

DR. AUDLEY V. FANKBONER is the leading physician in Hagerman Valley today, and that he has only been in this section for three years, proves beyond question that Dr. Fankboner is a physician of ability. He learned in his youth the meaning of hard work and sacrifice, for being determined to obtain an education he worked his way through college. This determination to succeed that early showed itself to be a dominant characteristic of his, has

since showed itself in his professional activities by his inability to give up hope, no matter how desperate a case may be, and this very determination of his to never confess himself defeated while there is life, has saved cases for him more than once.

Dr. Audley V. Fankboner was born in Grant county, Indiana, on the 1st of November, 1876. His parents are Alfred K. and Mary Jane (Reynolds) Fankboner, both of whom were born in Ohio. His father, as a young man migrated to Ohio, traveling by the slow ox-team route. He was a pioneer farmer in Grant county, and after a time became a prosperous and important citizen in the community. He is a Republican in politics and for eight years held the office of county clerk. He is still actively engaged in farming in Grant county. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fankboner: Edith, who is now Mrs. William S. Holman, of Marion, Indiana; Maggie A., who lives with her parents; and Dr. Fankboner.

Audley Fankboner, growing up on the farm received the usual education of the farmer's son, and urged on by his own ambition he completed the high school course in Marion, and then attended the normal school at the same place. After being graduated from the latter institution he entered the Medical College of Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. In spite of having to give much of his time to earning the money for his board and tuition, he graduated at the early age of twenty-two. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Summitville, Indiana, where he remained for eleven years, building up a good-sized practice.

He determined to come west in 1908, so selling out his interests in Summitville, early in the following year he came to Hagerman, and opening an office, again entered upon the practice of his profession in a new field. It is peculiarly difficult for a member of any if the profession to enter a new place and practically begin all over again, for people cling to their old favorites, and the novelty that is attractive in a new store of any kind, makes no appeal when the new arrival is a doctor or a lawyer. However, it was not long before Dr. Fankboner had a fair practice, and now he has the largest practice of any physician in Hagerman valley. He has come to this section to stay, and as a proof of his belief in the future of the country, he has invested money in ranch lands in Lincoln county, and is the owner of a charming home in Hagerman.

The doctor is a member of the Southern Idaho Medical Association, and is quite prominent in the fraternal societies of which he is a member, belonging to the Masons and to the Knights of Pythias, in which order he is a past master.

Dr. Fankboner was married to Miss Nora Conner in 1900, at Summitville, Indiana, and they have one son, Roland B.

ARTHUR M. BOWEN. This is a practical age and today, more than ever before, whatever their vocation or calling, men are measured by what they accomplish. "Efficiency" is indeed the slogan of the hour and life a constant measure of strength, a contest where ability, force and character are the determining factors. Arthur M. Bowen, of Twin Falls, a young and native westerner, came to Idaho in 1904 and in less than a decade has become one of the leading men of the state, both in his profession of law and as a factor in the public life of the commonwealth.

He was born in Mono county, California, April 26, 1876, and when a small boy accompanied his

Ed. A. Smith

parents to Nevada, where he lived until about eighteen years of age and acquired his education. After leaving school he worked for a time in the mines of Nevada and Utah and later taught school in the latter state. In the meantime he had begun to prepare for law and so assiduously and intelligently directed his energies to that accomplishment that at the age of twenty-three he had qualified for the profession and was formally admitted to the bar in 1899. He began the practice of law in Eureka, Utah, and came from there to Blackfoot, Idaho, in 1904, where he remained three years. The next four years he was a resident of Hailey, Idaho, and from there he came to Twin Falls in 1911. He has been very successful in his chosen profession and stands high at the bar of Idaho, as is evidenced by his nomination in 1912 for the office of justice of the supreme court of Idaho. In line with his professional interests he affiliates with the Twin Falls County Bar Association and is a member of the American Bar Association. As a Democrat he has long taken an active interest in political affairs. While a resident of Hailey, Blaine county, he served as a member of the state senate during the tenth session of the state legislature and at that time supported both the direct primary law and the local option law and took a strong stand in favor of an effective employers' liability law. In fact, all measures that had for their true aim the progress of the state and the welfare of its citizens received his unreserved commendation and staunch support. He was a Democratic candidate for congress in 1910 and, as previously stated, has now been nominated as a justice of the supreme court of Idaho. His whole life has been spent in the West and he is well acquainted with the conditions and advantages of the various states of this section. From this knowledge and experience he asserts his firm belief that Idaho offers more opportunities for men and women of push and industry, of vigor and ambition, than does any other state of the Union.

Mr. Bowen was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, February 12, 1898, to Miss Elizabeth Bernhart, a daughter of Mrs. W. B. Kennedy, of Eureka, Utah. One son and three daughters have been born to their union, namely: Theodore E., Phoebe, Elizabeth and Nellie.

Fraternally Mr. Bowen is associated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has "passed all the chairs" of his local lodge and is a member of the grand lodge of that order. He is also a member of the Twin Falls Commercial Club.

RICHARD H. TRAILL. The growth and development of the vicinity of Jerome, Idaho, during the past half-decade of years have been remarkable, and the visitor to this fertile country, as it is today, could hardly believe that so short a time ago such excellent farm land was a wide expanse of practically desert land. Such was the case, however, but with the advent of irrigation in this section, came men of progressive ideas and enterprising spirit, through whose activities the country has blossomed forth into one of the most productive sections of this part of Idaho, a field of opportunity for the ambitious, where fortunes have awaited those who have had the courage to invest their abilities and capital. Among the men to whom credit should be given for the phenomenal development of Jerome, Richard H. Traill holds a foremost position. Coming to the West after a successful business career

in Illinois, he has not only regained his health, which was primarily the cause of his settling here, but has directed his activities so well that he is now known as one of his locality's leading real estate men, and deserves a high position in the list of men who are accomplishing great things in their adopted state. Mr. Traill was born January 19, 1858, in Belleville, Ontario, and is a son of James and Amelia (Mutchall) Traill, natives of Canada, and a brother of Thomas Traill, a merchant of New York City.

After attending the public schools of his native place, Mr. Traill took up the study of pharmacy, and on completing a course in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in 1876, went to Chicago, Illinois. Subsequently he removed to Cicero, a suburb of Chicago, where for thirty-two years he was engaged in business as proprietor of a successful drug store, and served as a member of the board of township commissioners and as treasurer of his town. His business career was a successful one, but for some years his health had been failing, and for quite a period he had been awaiting a favorable opportunity to come to the West. Accordingly, with the opening of the North Side Tract, in 1907, he came to Jerome and engaged in the real estate business, in which he has continued to the present time, with gratifying success. Since 1909 he has been agent for the state land board, and in connection with his real estate business has become a successful ranchman, his ranching properties being located in Lincoln county. He has also valuable town realty in Jerome and Wendell, a pleasant home at the former place, and a number of business interests in both towns. He is a director of the Jerome State Bank, and has helped in popularizing its coffers among the people of Lincoln county. Politically, Mr. Traill is a Republican, but he has been too busy to take more than a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature. His fraternal connection is with the Masons. In religious belief, he was brought up an Episcopalian, but is now a consistent member of the Christian Science church.

On February 25, 1878, Mr. Traill was married to Miss Hannah M. Kemp, daughter of M. T. and Eliza (Dixon) Kemp, natives of Canada. Two children have been born to this union: Mona, who resides at home with her parents; and Dorothy, who married C. H. Chapin, of Twin Falls. Early in life, Mr. Traill began to display habits of industry and self-reliance that have marked his entire career. After leaving home he received no assistance of a financial nature, but worked out his own success, and when he was forced to change his occupation and his mode of living, he had the courage and perseverance to accomplish large things in a large way. From a country covered with sagebrush, undeveloped and uninviting, he has seen this part of Lincoln county become one of the most productive agricultural localities in the state, as well as a center of commercial and educational activity. Much of the credit for this growth and development is due to his enterprise and untiring labor, and as a man whose activities have served to advance his community he is held in high regard and esteem by his fellow-townsmen.

EDWARD M. ROBERTS. Thirty years ago, when a young man, Edward M. Roberts came to "The Gem of the Mountain" state—then a territory—and spent nearly a year, engaged in mining, in the Hailey district. So impressed was he at that time with the beauties and future possibilities of the locality that he decided if conditions ever justified he would return

to Idaho and establish his home here. Today he is one of the leading spirits of the progressive little town of Bliss. Here he figures as general merchant, postmaster and president of the school board. Executive ability and civic pride are strong factors in his make-up. He built one of the most attractive homes in the town, which he and his family occupy. And so interwoven with the business, political and social life of Bliss has been his life since he took up his residence here in 1902 that it would be difficult to make even a brief record of one without reference to the other. Therefore a resumé of his life is of interest in this connection.

Edward M. Roberts was born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1858, and there he took his first steps and formed his first words. When he was two years old his parents moved to Danville, Illinois. Five years' residence at that place was followed by five years at Boonesboro, Iowa. In 1881, E. M. Roberts came west by himself, locating in Carbon, Wyoming. The first money young Roberts earned was as a corn husker at the rate of fifty cents per day. That was when he was eleven years old. When he was twelve he went to work in the coal mine of which his father was superintendent, and he continued thus occupied for about three years. While in Iowa he had attended public school, but only for a few terms, and while at work in the mines he felt the need of more education. Then he took up a course of study, and went to school, and subsequently taught one term of school. He was connected with the coal department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company while at Carbon, Wyoming, and from Carbon he went to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he had a clerical position in a large mercantile establishment for three years. This experience was followed by four years as assistant superintendent for the Diamond Coal & Coke Company at Diamondville, Wyoming, and that in turn by one year at Ogden, Utah. In the meantime he visited and worked at various other places in the West, including his sojourn in Idaho, as above indicated.

On his return to Idaho, in 1902, Mr. Roberts took up his residence at Bliss, and he has maintained his home here ever since. His first business venture at this place was the purchase of the store of J. L. Fuller, and of this business he has since been the active head. He styled the firm E. M. Roberts & Company, which was later changed to Morris, Roberts & Company. Mr. Morris at this time has no interest in the company.

On becoming a voter, Mr. Roberts allied himself with the Republican ranks, and has ever since taken a more or less active part in local politics. Previous to his coming to Idaho, he was postmaster at Dana, Wyoming, and he also served in the same capacity at Diamondville. At Bliss he is both postmaster and president of the school board. He is a member of the Bliss Commercial Club, of which he served one term as vice president. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, having received the degrees from blue lodge to commandery, inclusive.

March 5, 1885, at Laramie, Wyoming, Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Marie F. Leary, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Leary of Carbon, Wyoming; and of the seven children that have been given to them, three are living, one daughter and two sons, as follows: Julia, at home, and Edward and Herschel, in school at Pocatello.

In addition to establishing a business and a home in Idaho, Mr. Roberts has made other investments here, including the purchase of Idaho lands. While

he takes life seriously and puts his best efforts into whatever he undertakes, he believes a certain amount of recreation is necessary, and he enjoys popular entertainment of all kinds. His chief recreation, however, is fishing.

In their religious views, both Mr. and Mrs. Roberts incline toward the creed of the Episcopal church, where they frequently worship, although neither is identified as a member with any church organization.

REX V. WILCOX, of Wendell, Idaho, is one of the best known lawyers in the whole state, although he has been a member of the bar of Idaho for only three years. He has a keen and logical mind, and great force of character, which is plainly evidenced by his triumph over obstacles which would have put an end to the careers of many men. Mr. Wilcox is not a lawyer who knows only the technical side of law, for he is a business man as well as a legist, and knows men as well as books. He is a prominent rancher in Lincoln county in addition to his law business, and he has a share in every progressive move which is inaugurated in Wendell.

Rex V. Wilcox is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born in Greensprings, Seneca county, on the 2nd of September, 1872, the son of E. D. Wilcox and Emily (Vernon) Wilcox. Both of his parents are natives of New York state. In 1873 E. D. Wilcox removed to Kansas, where he was among the early settlers of Osborne county. Here he took up a homestead and after a few years spent here he moved to Hill City, Kansas, and entered the harness and saddlery business. He was very successful, and in 1908, when he sold out his property in Kansas to come to Idaho, his success in the latter state was assured. He bought ranch land in Lincoln county, near Wendell, and also invested in city realty of value in both Wendell and Gooding. He now lives in Gooding with his family, prosperous and highly respected. Two sons were born to E. D. Wilcox and his wife, Rex V. being the elder. Will W. Wilcox, the other son, is a linotype operator in Colorado Springs, who also has property interests in partnership with his father and brother in Idaho.

The county schools of his Kansas home gave Rex V. Wilcox his early education, but the ambitious lad was not satisfied with this, and taking up the study of law, a large share of the time with no assistance from anyone, he studied every minute until he had prepared himself for the bar examinations. He passed the examinations with ease, and was admitted to the bar in Kansas in 1893. He was about twenty-one at this time and for the next sixteen years he practiced in Kansas. In 1909, in the month of February, he was admitted to the bar of Idaho by the supreme court of the state, having come to reside in the state in November, 1908. He was associated with one of the most brilliant and able men in the state, this association being a high compliment to the ability of the young lawyer from Kansas. This man was Judge A. M. Bowen, whose name is well known outside of the borders of his own state. It was during his association with Judge Bowen that he completed the work that has given him fame, this being when they established a precedent of liability of the Cary Act Companies in case of failure on their part to furnish an adequate water supply to their clients. This was a hotly contested case and won much renown, for the result was of the greatest importance to many people, and the accomplishing of this result was a masterly piece of work. When Mr. Wilcox has any time to spare

from his engrossing duties as a lawyer, he devotes it to the care of his property. He is the owner of a fine ranch one and a half miles from Wendell which is in a fine state of cultivation, and having within its bounds a fine twenty acre orchard. He also owns valuable property in Wendell.

He is an active member of the Twin Falls North Side Canal Users' Association Board, being much interested in the work of the board. Mr. Wilcox is a prominent Mason and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he takes a keen interest, and as is natural to a man with his energy and his modernity, he is a member of the Progressive party, and cast his first vote for that party in the election of 1912.

Mr. Wilcox was married in 1896 to Miss Viola Maulsby, who is a native of Dallas county, Idaho. Three children have been born to this union, Vernon, Paul and Esther Lois. All of the family are members and attendants at the Baptist church in Wendell.

RALPH H. SCHNEELOCK. The visitor to Lincoln county, Idaho, viewing for the first time its fertile lands, well-regulated ranches and general air of prosperity, will find it hard to believe that but a few short years ago this country was a wild waste of desert land, productive principally of sage brush; yet such was the case, and the present excellent condition of the section has only been attained through the untiring labor and persistent endeavor of men of energy and perseverance, whose activities have been devoted to the forwarding of the development of their adopted locality. One of the most potent factors in this great growth and development has been the reclaiming of desert lands through irrigation, in which the Settlers' Reclaiming and Operating Company has played an important part. This concern, one of the largest of its kind carrying on operations in Lincoln county, was organized by its present president and general manager, Ralph H. Schneelock, of Jerome, a man of sterling business ability, whose career has been one of constant industry and steady advancement since his entrance into the business world as a young man. Mr. Schneelock is a product of the East, born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 14, 1877, a son of Hugo and Emilie (Neuman) Schneelock, both natives of Germany.

Hugo Schneelock emigrated to the United States when still a lad, and in his younger years followed the trade of gunsmith. Eventually he became a successful expert in the manufacture of firearms, but for some years he has been living a retired life, and is still a resident of New Haven, advanced in years. His wife, who also came to this country as a child, is now deceased. Nine children were born to them, of whom five survive, and of these Ralph H. is the only resident of the West, the others being: Emma, who married Leonard W. Bacon and resides at New Haven, Connecticut; Martha, who married Major Edward E. L. Munson, a surgeon in the United States regular army; Eda, who is the wife of E. W. Clark, of Portland, Maine; and Walter E., a real estate dealer of Winnipeg, Canada.

Ralph H. Schneelock received his early education in the public schools of his native place, graduating from the New Haven high school in the class of 1897. He then entered Yale University, where he studied four years in medical and academic work, and his initiation in the business field was as traveling representative for the Simmons Hardware Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, in the interests of which concern he traveled all over the United

States and the Orient, five years being spent with this firm. He next entered the employ of the American Water Works Guarantee Company of Pittsburg (the Kuhn Irrigation Company), in an official capacity, and in 1908 he came to Lincoln county, Idaho, with the Kuhn irrigation projects. He was with that concern for about four years, seven months of which were spent on the North Side project, and in 1908 he organized the Settlers' Reclaiming and Operating Company, established for the reclaiming of desert land and for farm extension. At the present time this company is reclaiming thousands of acres of land, employing as many as from seventy-five to one hundred men during the busy season. Mr. Schneelock is president and general manager of the company. An intelligent, shrewd and progressive business man, he has been a leader in all movements that have benefitted Lincoln county, and stands today as one whose activities are aiding in the growth and development of the community's commercial, industrial and agricultural interests. In political matters Mr. Schneelock is a Republican, but his extensive private interests have demanded so much of his time and attention that he has taken only a good citizen's interest in public affairs.

Mr. Schneelock was married to Miss Clara L. Vedder, who was born in Idaho, daughter of Charles W. and Cora Vedder, pioneers of Wallace, Idaho, where Mr. Vedder was first engaged in mining and later turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. His death occurred in 1900, and his widow now resides at Baker, Oregon.

DR. JOHN HAROLD CROMWELL. The name of Cromwell since the time of the first Oliver down to the present day has ever been known for the sturdy virtues which inhabited the great leader of English Puritanism. Courage, loyalty, devotion to duty, and a stern sense of justice were characteristics that are to be seen in his descendants to the present day, though the intermixture of other blood has softened some of the harsher outlines of the old stock. One of the members of the Cromwell family who has attained a high place in the regard of the community where he lives and is a worthy representative of the old name, is Dr. John Harold Cromwell, of Gooding, Idaho. Although he has lived in this thriving new town for a very short time, yet he has won the friendship and regard of a great many people and has already established a successful practice in his profession of medicine.

John Harold Cromwell was born in Pike county, Illinois, on Christmas day, 1876, a memorable day not only because it is the greatest anniversary the modern world recognizes, but also because just one hundred years before General Washington and his army had crossed the ice filled Delaware and defeated the British and Hessians at the battle of Trenton. Dr. Cromwell may have inherited his taste for medicine, for not only was his father a physician, but his grandfather was also. The latter was Nathan Cromwell, a pioneer of Pike county, having come to this section in 1819. He was a man of great prominence in this section, for men of education were accorded an even greater respect then than now, and his services as a physician were in demand from one end of the county to the other. His son, George Oliver Cromwell, who was born in the state of Illinois, following in his father's footsteps, took up the profession of medicine, and became in turn the friend and adviser, both in a professional and friendly capacity of most of the residents of Pike county. He married Angeline McClain, who was also born in

Illinois, and until his death in 1910, was actively engaged in the pursuit of the profession to which his whole life had been given. Five children were born to George O. Cromwell and his wife. Olive, the eldest, is now Mrs. L. A. Farmer, of Anacortes, Washington. Her husband is an architect of note, some of his structures being of nation-wide fame. He was the designer and builder of the Washington state building at the St. Louis exposition, and of the Washington building at the Washington exposition in Seattle. Alta, the second daughter, married Dr. R. P. Miller, of Pleasant Hill, Illinois. Lucilla Cromwell is a student and makes her home in Anacortes, Washington. Ray Cromwell, also a student, lives in the same place. Dr. Cromwell is the fifth member of the family.

Dr. Cromwell grew up in Pike county, Illinois, attending the Nebo schools, and graduating from the high school at Nebo. He was then sent to the Northern-Illinois Normal School, from which he was graduated at an early age. He then began to earn his own living as a teacher, for four years teaching in the schools of Pike county, Illinois. He had, however, never intended to make teaching anything more than a preparation for the study of medicine, for with his inherited tastes and the traditions of the family, he at no time had any other intention than that of becoming a physician. He went into teaching partly because he had to have money in order to take a professional course, and partly because he realized the discipline of teaching would be a good thing for him. He began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis in 1899, and he was graduated from this institution in 1903, with the M. D. degree. He then returned to his old home and for the next five years practiced his profession in Nebo, Illinois. He gained practical knowledge and skill and also had the advantage of being with his father and receiving the benefit of an older head and wiser judgment. He next located at Altona, Illinois, where he remained for three years. In 1911 he came West to Idaho, and settled in the new town of Gooding, where he has since remained. It is a very short time to give any estimate of his success, but his practice is already a large one, and his patients are enthusiastic over the merits of the new doctor.

As a citizen of Gooding Dr. Cromwell rapidly grew into the hearts of his neighbors, and no man is more eager and willing to do his share toward the upbuilding of the town which he has made his home than is Dr. Cromwell. He owns his own home and considerable valuable realty in Gooding and is firm in his belief that the town has a great future.

Dr. Cromwell was married on the 1st of November, 1904, to Miss Willis E. Berry, of Pike county, Illinois. Mrs. Cromwell is a graduate of the Illinois State Normal School and for five years was a very successful teacher at Mackinaw, Illinois. Two sons have been born to the doctor and his wife: Frederick, aged six years, and James, aged seven.

The doctor takes considerable interest in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Masons, and affiliating with the local chapter, and he is also a member of the Order of Foresters. In his professional capacity, he is a member of the Knox County Medical Society, of the Idaho State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

JOHN F. SCHMERSHALL, M. D. The citizenship of the newly-opened and rapidly advancing section lying around Jerome, Idaho, is made up of men from every walk and condition of life. Among the

early settlers are found many professional men, who, when opportunity offered, left practices in the large cities to become residents of the new country, and are now reaping the rewards for their foresight and good judgment. In this class may be mentioned John F. Schmershall, M. D., of Jerome, who came to this section in 1908, and who has become the owner of an excellent ranching property and in addition has built up a large and representative practice in the fields of medicine and surgery.

John F. Schmershall was born June 15, 1876, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a son of H. W. and Caroline (Riesmeyer) Schmershall. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States as a young man, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he followed the trades of blacksmith and wagon maker throughout a long and useful career. Mrs. Schmershall was born in Pennsylvania, a member of an old and honored family of the Keystone state, of German origin, which gave to the Union army three lads, brothers of Mrs. Schmershall, one of whom was badly wounded in battle and subsequently died. Mrs. Schmershall passed away in Pittsburg in 1886, having been the mother of five children, as follows: Katherine, who married John Henson, a ranchman of Cassia county, Idaho, where he settled some years ago; Margaret, who married George Smallbone, a resident of Chicago, Illinois; Alice, the wife of Dr. John N. Thomas, a prominent physician of Leroy, Michigan; Caroline, the wife of Frank J. Brich, an electrical engineer, who is now engaged in ranching in Lincoln county, Idaho; and John F.

John F. Schmershall received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, after leaving which he worked at telegraphy, in the meantime carefully saving his earnings and spending his spare time in the study of medicine. Eventually, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in medicine with the class of 1904, and for one year following his graduation was engaged in interne work in Streator Hospital, in the same city. For three years thereafter he was engaged in practice in the Illinois metropolis, but in 1908, with the opening of the North Side Tract, he decided to come West, and accordingly invested in a ranch situated near the town of Jerome. He has been successful in his ranching operations no less than in his profession, and is already known as one of the leading medical practitioners of Lincoln county. In 1911 he was elected president of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Idaho, a position which he still holds, and he has also served efficiently and conscientiously in the position of health officer of Jerome. A close and careful student, he is actively interested in the work of the various medical organizations, and he keeps fully abreast with all the changes and discoveries in his profession by his subscription to the leading medical journals. In political matters he is a Republican, but he has not been desirous of holding public offices. He holds membership in the I. O. O. F. and the Masons, in the latter of which he is serving as senior deacon.

In April, 1911, Dr. Schmershall was married to Miss Agnes Miller, of Denver, Colorado, daughter of Hugh and Marjorie (White) Miller, pioneer ranchers of the South Side Tract, at Buhl, Idaho. They have one son, Peter Clark, born November 27, 1912.

MARION REED KAYS. The men who have given of their energy, skill, ambitious vigor and enthusiasm to build up and develop a community are the benefactors of humanity and their names cannot be

John. Schmeckelmeier.

J. Jackson

held in too high esteem. In every undertaking there must be a logical beginning and the man who lays the foundations of what afterwards becomes one of the greatest undertakings of his day and locality, must needs have the courage of his convictions and unlimited faith in what he chooses as his scene of endeavor. Marion Reed Kays, civil engineer and irrigation expert of Richfield, is one who has been given the ability to look far beyond the narrow horizon of today and easily read the signs of a dawning tomorrow. Absolute faith in the future of his native state, combined with this ability to read the possibilities of the soil here, has made him enthusiastic in his work, and as vice-president and general manager of the Idaho Irrigation Company he is now known throughout the state. He was born in Tonica, Illinois, January 22, 1881, and is a son of Emery and Emma (Trask) Kays, who came to Arizona in 1885, settling at Phoenix, where Mr. Kays the elder is now engaged in a flourishing creamery business and is the owner of large tracts of valuable land.

Marion Reed Kays received his education in the public and high schools of Phoenix, and the University of Illinois at Urbana, where he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of B. S. in civil engineering, his specialty being irrigation. Following his graduation he entered the government reclamation service, spending a year on the Salt River project in Arizona and three years on the North Platte project in Wyoming and Nebraska. Mr. Kays came to Idaho in February, 1910, to accept the position of assistant chief engineer for the Idaho Irrigation Company's project in Lincoln county. In December, 1911, he was advanced to chief engineer, and in February, 1912, he became vice-president and general manager, positions which he has held to the present time, being also a member of the board of directors. His extensive forethought, excellent judgment and thorough ability have been recognized by his associates, and his advice is invariably sought on all matters of importance. His faith in the future of this section has been demonstrated by his purchase of an excellent tract of well-irrigated land in the vicinity of Richfield, consisting of eighty acres. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and is a member of the Board of Trustees for Richfield.

Mr. Kays was married to Miss Alice Grier, of Bloomington, Illinois, daughter of William and Mary Alice (Lindsay) Grier, now residents of Phoenix, Arizona, and one daughter has been born to this union: Alice Lindsay. Mr. Kays has been the architect of his own fortunes, and has planned and builded well. He has so conducted himself and his operations at all times as to thoroughly win and retain the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and although he is still a young man, is widely known both in and out of business circles. All matters of public interest enlist his energies, and to all that he engages in he brings the same enthusiasm that has characterized his private efforts. It is to such men that Idaho owes what has been accomplished in the past, and it is also to such men that the state looks for its development in the future.

SAMUEL D. BOONE. Irrigation, the process of watering or moistening land by ditches or other artificial means, is probably the earliest application of science to agriculture. The land reclaimed and the value of the products of irrigation, make it one of the great factors in the industrial development, and this is causing both its methods and its institutions to be studied as never before. It has wholly

changed the appearance of the westerly one-third of the United States, and the irrigated farms now surpass in value the livestock industries which were first established in Idaho. A pioneer business man of Hailey, whose foresight made him one of the first to advocate irrigation, but whose early operations were constantly blocked by the mistaken caution of local wiseacres who had not progressed in their views as far as had he, is Samuel D. Boone, dealer in real estate, insurance and loans. Mr. Boone was born at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1859, and is a son of Samuel V. and Nancy (Post) Boone, natives of the Keystone state. Mr. Boone was a very successful farmer and stock raiser, and his wife was a daughter of Gideon and Ann (Dodson) Post, the Dodsons being pioneers of that state, prominent people in educational work, being the founders of one of Pennsylvania's largest schools, and largely interested in the coal mines in the anthracite region. Five children were born to Samuel V. and Nancy Boone, of whom two are deceased, the others being: Josiah B., who is engaged in the insurance business in New York City; and Frank, who is carrying on operations on the old homestead that has been in the family name for over 150 years, being originally purchased from William Penn.

Samuel D. Boone received his education in the public schools of Bloomsburg and the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and until he was twenty-four years of age was engaged in farming. At that time he entered the drug business at Mt. Carroll, Pennsylvania, but in 1886 sold out and came to Idaho, having since been engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business at Hailey. In 1888, in company with Judge Price, Judge E. B. Lemmon and others, Mr. Boone spent \$10,000, at Minidoka in the pioneer irrigation project of southern Idaho. Mr. Boone was the father of this enterprise, but could not interest enough of the local people to make it a success, but this was afterwards carried out successfully by the Twin Falls & Minidoka Irrigation Company. Later, Mr. Boone became associated with Charles Hershman of New York in the Idaho Irrigation Company, this project succeeding in irrigating 160,000 acres of desert land which now yields large crops. Water is furnished for Richfield, Detrich and Gooding tracts and this is said to be the best water project in southern Idaho. This great work, started in 1906, was completed in 1910, having cost something over \$3,000,000, and his connection with this enterprise stamps Mr. Boone as one of the men who are doing real things in Idaho today. He is the owner of several fine ranches in Blaine county and has a fine home and some business realty in Hailey.

Mr. Boone married Miss Mary Burke, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and to this union there has been born one son, Frank S., a graduate of Hailey high school and of St. Clair College, class of 1911. Mr. Boone enjoys an occasional fishing and excursion trip in the Saw Tooth mountains, but aside from this his whole attention is given to his business and his home. Political life has not attracted him. He is known everywhere as a good citizen, and no man in Hailey has a greater number of warm friends.

HENRY D. JACKSON. One of the most successful men in Wendell, Idaho, is Henry D. Jackson, cashier of the Wendell State Bank. Before coming to the West he had had splendid training in the business world, and this experience enabled him to step into a position of responsibility at once. That he had found his proper place in the business world was at

once made manifest, and as a financier he has won the respect of all his associates. He is exceedingly public spirited, always eager for a chance to improve and advance the interests of the town. His fine education and wide experience with men have given him a broadmindedness and clarity of vision, that have won him the liking and friendship of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

At Greenville, Illinois, on the 18th of May, 1880, Henry D. Jackson was born. His father, Alvin H. Jackson, has been a professor in the high schools of Bond county, Illinois, for the past thirty-five years. He made wise investments in farming land some years ago and is now a prosperous man, and a highly respected and influential citizen of Bond county. He married Mary E. Davis, and Henry D. Jackson is the only child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are natives of Bond county, Illinois.

Reared among the influences that books and music and culture bring with them, in a home of education and refinement, it was natural that Henry D. Jackson should have ambitions in a scholarly direction. He received his education almost as much at home as in the school room, and he was graduated from the high school in Greenville, Illinois, in 1896. He then attended the University of Valparaiso, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he studied law, graduating with the class of 1904. Although it was unnecessary, yet Mr. Jackson worked his way through his university course, having earned the money during the four years that intervened between his graduating from high school and his entering upon his law studies. He spent these years in Springfield, Illinois, as a representative of the Court of Honor, a life insurance order. Nothing could show more clearly the independent spirit of the man, the desire to accomplish results by means of his own powers, the disinclination to accept aid from anyone, even from his own father.

Mr. Jackson was admitted to practice law in the courts of Indiana in 1904, and also in the same year in the state of Washington, and located in Portland, Oregon, where he secured a position as manager for the Great Western Coal Company. He only remained in Portland a year, the desire for his old home proving too strong for him. He therefore resigned his position and came back to Illinois. After a visit with his family and friends and many days spent wandering about the old familiar places, he was again ready to leave. This time he did not go so far, only to Chicago, where he accepted a clerical position with the Chicago Title and Trust Company. He later took a position with the Continental Fire Insurance Company, as department manager, remaining with them until 1908.

In the meantime the desire to go back to the West was growing upon him. He had only been there a short time but it was long enough for him to become inoculated with the love for the freedom and the open spaces that can be found in the great Northwest as nowhere else in this country. In 1908, therefore, he came to Wendell at the time of the town opening, and here he determined to locate. He built one of the first residences in Wendell and immediately became a factor in the life of the town. He secured the position as assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Wendell, and was later advanced to the position of cashier. He did much to further the prosperity of the bank and it was with regret that the stockholders accepted his resignation at the end of three and a half years of service. This resignation was brought about by his acceptance of the cashiership in the Wendell State Bank, of which he also became one of the

stockholders. He is the present incumbent of this position, and has given the utmost satisfaction both to the directorate and to the public, the business of the bank having steadily increased since he took charge. In 1909 he was admitted to the practice of law at the bar of Idaho, and he occasionally avails himself of this privilege, but as a rule his entire time is occupied with his banking interests, and with the improving of a fine ranch which he owns. This ranch is located one mile from Wendell, and includes a fine apple orchard of ten acres. Mrs. Jackson is the owner of eighty acres of improved and highly cultivated land adjoining the ranch of her husband.

On the 18th of June, 1906, Mr. Jackson was married to May E. Parkinson, a native of Wenona, Illinois, and a daughter of W. H. Parkinson and Isabel Gibson. Her mother is not living but her father is a resident of Wenona, Illinois, where he is a retired farmer. Mrs. Jackson is a graduate of the musical department of Valparaiso University, of the class of 1902. She also took a post-graduate course, from which she was graduated in 1903, receiving the gold medal, the highest award given for proficiency in music. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson: Dorothy Aline, who died at the age of one year, and William Alvin Jackson. On the 16th of April, 1913, Mr. Jackson was offered the position of county treasurer of the county of Gooding.

JOSEPH E. HOLLAND. The early settlers of our new states and territories are not, as is often erroneously supposed, all rough men in whom physical nature predominates over intellectual activity, and who have little or no education. On the contrary, many of the pioneers, though no doubt men of brawn and muscle, are yet possessed of no little talent and mental culture; men thoroughly versed in all the intellectual and political questions which agitate the communities farther east; men of great executive ability, and capable of filling with honor and dignity any station in the Republic. To this class belongs Joseph E. Holland, of Hailey, a pioneer who came West as early as 1865, and who is still hale and hearty in spite of his more than seventy years. Mr. Holland was born in Linn county, Missouri, September 22, 1841, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Woolridge) Holland, natives of Virginia who removed to Missouri in 1830 and engaged in farming and stock raising until their deaths.

Joseph E. Holland received his education in the country schools of his native state, and as a youth of eighteen years came to the West, beginning his career as a miner and prospector around Central City, Colorado, whence he had travelled over the plains in a wagon. In 1865 he came to Idaho and settled in Boise Valley, subsequently beginning mining operations in Owyhee county, for a quarter of a century being one of the successful men in his line of work in that section. In 1903 he sold his interests and came to Hailey, beginning prospecting in the Wood river district. Mr. Holland is a well-preserved specimen of the early pioneer and miner, and a life of healthful activity has given him youth and strength even at the age of seventy-one years. Honest to a high degree, generous to a fault, from the days when he assisted in blazing the trail for those who came later to follow, Mr. Holland has had a high reputation among all who have known him, and although he has never been an office seeker, he has so conducted himself as a citizen as to materially assist in the growth and development of his section. He and his wife are now living in com-



CC Bedford

and in their pleasant home in Hailey, content in the knowledge of lives well spent and satisfied that they have done their duty as citizens, as neighbors and as parents. They have given their children good educational advantages, fitting them for whatever positions in life they may be called upon to fill, and teaching them the benefits to be derived from industry, integrity and clean living. Mr. and Mrs. Holland have had four children, of whom three are living: William A., a merchant of Hailey, of the well-known firm of Campbell, Home & Holland, further mention of which is found on another page in this work; Charles, who is a miner of Tonopah, Nevada; and Elizabeth, who married Hartley Purdem, and is engaged in ranching in Blaine county.

JOHN J. TRACY. Known as the pioneer pharmacist of Blaine county, John J. Tracy has been a prominent factor in the development of Hailey, and his continued integrity and connection with business affairs of importance has given him an enviable position among the progressive men of the city and has served to establish him firmly in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Tracy was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 29, 1858, and is a son of William and Jane (McManus) Tracy, natives of Ireland. Mr. Tracy's father came to the United States as a boy, and for twenty years was a resident of Boston, where he was married. He subsequently moved to Madison, Wisconsin, where he became a farmer and rancher, and there his death occurred in 1882, while his widow survives him and makes her home in Milwaukee. Of their thirteen children, nine grew to maturity, and all were given excellent educational advantages. John J. Tracy, who was the fifth in order of birth, is the only one who has come West, the rest of the children living in Milwaukee.

John J. Tracy received his education in the public schools of Boston, after leaving which he was apprenticed to the drug business. At the age of twenty-two years he migrated to the West, spending three months at Kelton, Utah, and then moving on to the Wood river country of Idaho. In company with W. T. Riley, he opened the first drug store in Bellevue, but after several months, with commendable foresight, they decided to remove to Hailey, which, they rightly saw, was to be the leading city of Blaine county. This was in the spring of 1881, nine years before Idaho was admitted to the Union as a state. They erected a stockade building, with tent roof, at the corner of what is now Main and Bullion streets, and after completing this Mr. Tracy organized and held the first dance in Hailey. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Riley continued in partnership for four years, at the end of which time the latter retired, and Mr. Tracy has since carried on the business alone. This store has continued to remain the leading establishment of its kind in Hailey, and its proprietor is recognized everywhere as a man of much business ability, keen judgment and excellent foresight. He has constantly added to his patronage by genial accommodating ways, and the people of the city have the utmost confidence in his integrity. Personally he is a man of education, and much study and close observation have made him remarkably well informed. A deep reader, he is alive to all the prominent topics of the day, and is a fluent and interesting conversationalist. He owns his own business block in Hailey. In politics a Democrat, he has not allowed public life to interfere with his business duties. His religious belief is that of the Catholic church.

FRED W. JACKSON, proprietor of a well-patronized garage, at Hailey, Idaho, and of an establishment for the making of electrical and automobile repairs, is one of those who has been benefitted materially by the advent of the automobile, although his success in the business may be accredited to his thorough knowledge of machinery, with which he has been connected since starting upon his career. Mr. Jackson was born in Moberly, Missouri, September 16, 1878, and is a son of W. B. and Susan (Harden) Jackson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. The father is now engaged in mining operations near Pueblo, Colorado, and is a well-known inventor, having several valuable patents upon the market. Mrs. Jackson died in 1906.

Fred W. Jackson received his education in the public and high schools of Pueblo, Colorado, and left school at the age of sixteen years to learn the trade of machinist, having a natural inclination for mechanics, inherited no doubt from his father. Subsequently, he worked as a journeyman in Denver, and for two years followed the vocation of railroad fireman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, then becoming a stationary engineer in Denver, at which he spent several years. In 1907 he was engaged by the Indiana Dredge Company to put in the dredge in Stanley Basin, Idaho, and was so employed during one year, and on the completion of this undertaking came to Hailey and went into the electrical and automobile repair business, this proving so successful that in 1910 he opened a garage. His business grew so rapidly that he was soon compelled to add an additional building to handle all of his trade, and he now has one of the most prosperous establishments of its kind in this part of the county. Mr. Jackson has been associated with machinery all of his life, and his practical knowledge has been supplemented by inventive ingenuity that makes the hardest problems seem simple. Added to this are progressive business methods, tireless energy and a pleasant personality, traits which have won for him the custom of some of Hailey's best people. He devotes his entire time and attention to his business, and has not cared to dabble in politics, although he realizes the benefits to be gained by progress, and supports all movements which he believes will affect the welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. Jackson was married in June, 1899, to Miss Winnifred Dunsworth, a native of London, England, who was brought to this country in girlhood by her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had three bright and interesting children, namely: Florence, Frederick and Madeline, all of whom are pupils in the Hailey public schools. Aside from his home and business, Mr. Jackson has few interests, although he has identified himself with the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Like many of his fellow-townsmen who have succeeded in business, he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and he may look back with a pardonable degree of pride upon what he has accomplished since coming to this city.

CLIFTON C. BEDFORD. Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible clearly to determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability, amounting to genius, perhaps, was the real secret of the pre-eminence which

many envied. So it appears to the student of human nature who seeks to trace the history of the rise of Clifton C. Bedford, a typical American of the best class. He is yet a young man but has achieved a success that many an older resident of Twin Falls might envy.

Clifton Crews Bedford was born in Mansfield, Illinois, September 10, 1879, and he is a son of Steven and Mary (Jacoby) Bedford, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a pioneer farmer in Illinois and his demise occurred at Mansfield, that state, in 1888. His wife passed away in 1881.

Left an orphan at the tender age of nine years, Clifton Crews Bedford was the second in order of birth in a family of three children. He is self-made and self-educated, having himself earned the money with which to defray his college expenses. After completing the curriculum of the graded schools at Mansfield, he entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and in that excellent institution was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, with the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. Immediately after graduation he came West and for the ensuing four years he was a drug clerk in different cities in Colorado, Montana and Oregon. He was one of the pioneers in Twin Falls, Idaho, coming here in the spring of 1905. With a limited capital of less than one thousand dollars he engaged in the drug business. This enterprise prospered from the start and Mr. Bedford's investments in city realty have increased each year until now he is one of the prominent real-estate holders in Twin Falls. In 1909 he organized the Bedford Drug Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Idaho with a capital stock of \$10,000 and which is officered as follows: Allen G. Fisher, president; and Clifton C. Bedford, secretary and treasurer. The Bedford Drug Company has its headquarters in a fine modern building and its equipment and stock is on a par with the first-class establishments of large cities. In addition to his interest in the drug business, Mr. Bedford is the owner of extensive ranch lands in Twin Falls county and he owns a modern business block on Main street in Twin Falls. He likewise has a beautiful residence here.

August 28, 1907, Mr. Bedford married Miss Nellie O'Neil, of Salt Lake City, Utah. This union has been prolific of one child, Allen O'Neil, whose birth occurred on the 28th of September, 1910.

In politics Mr. Bedford is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and in fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with both branches of the time-honored Masonic orders. He is one of the essentially representative business men and citizens of Twin Falls and he is a liberal contributor of his time and means to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. Here he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens who honor him for his native ability and for his fair and straightforward career.

HENRY R. PLUGHOFF. Holding distinction as mayor of Hailey, Idaho, and as the pioneer harness maker and saddler of Hailey, whence he came some thirty years ago in rather moderate circumstances, Henry R. Plughoff is known as a man who has accumulated a handsome competency and won an honored position in the state of his adoption. During his long residence in the West, Mr. Plughoff has been identified with numerous enterprises of an extensive nature, not confining himself to his own vocation, but taking part in the development of ranches and mines and holding public office, and in all of these he has proved

his versatility; but what he is proudest of, perhaps, is the fact that it has been given him to assist others, to lighten the loads of the discouraged and disheartened, and to help in various ways those less fortunate than he. It may be seen that a man of this nature can rise to a high position in any community, and a record of his long and honorable career will no doubt prove of interest to many.

Henry R. Plughoff was born February 16, 1856, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of Henry B. and Amelia (Fortman) Plughoff. His parents, natives of Germany, came to the United States in early life, the father following his trade of blacksmith in Baltimore for some years, but eventually becoming a pioneer of Nevada and California. He also engaged in farming, and had attained a reasonable degree of success, when his death suddenly occurred at the early age of forty-two years. His widow survived him for a long period and passed away at the age of seventy-six, having spent many years living with her son, Henry R., at Hailey.

Henry R. Plughoff was attending high school in California when news of his father's death reached him, and he at once left the school at Marysville and began to learn the trade of saddler and harness maker in order to be able to support his mother and her three other children, he being the oldest. After completing his apprenticeship at Elko, Nevada, he remained there as a journeyman for two years, and then engaged in business on his own account at Tuscarora, Nevada. There he continued his operations until 1882, when, on the opening of Bellevue, Idaho, he sold his store in Tuscarora, Nevada, and journeyed to the new city. There he remained only a short period, however, for the same year saw his advent in Hailey, on the opening of this town, and he immediately embarked in the manufacture of harness. The business has had a steady and continuous growth, and is now the leader of its kind in Blaine county, Mr. Plughoff having a stock and establishment that equal those of Boise or of any of the large cities in Idaho. He has always been an active Democrat, and during the early days was a staunch and loyal friend of Governor Hawley. He has served in various official capacities, being first elected to the office of county commissioner for two terms of two years each, and then being elected to the office of county treasurer for four terms. For many years Mr. Plughoff was a director in the First National Bank of Hailey, and in addition to having one of the finest homes in Hailey and other city realty, is a large owner of Blaine county mining property. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, in which he has reached the Scottish Rite and Shriner degrees, and of which he was past master for many years.

On April 29, 1894, Mr. Plughoff was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Osborne, daughter of James Osborne, and they have one son: Frank. Probably few men can claim more warm friends than Mr. Plughoff. While he is a shrewd, careful business man, ready to see an opportunity and possessing the courage and ability to grasp it, his operations have always been of a strictly legitimate nature, and his spirit of respecting the rights of others has made his name widely known and always associated with honesty and integrity of purpose. His charities have been as many as his heart is large, and any worthy object can command his attention and support. It is such men who not only build up a community, but built up a belief in mankind, and for this reason are well worthy the universal respect in which they are held.

WILLIAM FAYETTE HORNE. Every branch of industrial activity is represented at Hailey, Idaho, for this locality is not only a flourishing community and the county seat of Blaine county, but furnishes a large contiguous territory that looks to it as a base of supply. For this reason many progressive men who seek the best locality for the prosecution of their lines of endeavor have settled here, confident in the future of the place and in their ability to make their mark upon its advancement. The men who succeed here, as elsewhere, in forging ahead to the front ranks, have to possess more than average ability, sound judgment and unswerving integrity of purpose. One of them, who has raised himself to a much-envied position in this line of enterprise, and at the same time has secured and maintained a reputation for good citizenship among his business associates is William Fayette Horne, of the leading mercantile firm of Campbell, Horne & Holland. Mr. Horne's career since earliest boyhood has been one of hard, faithful labor, and his success has come entirely as a result of his own efforts, for he lost his father when he was but seven years of age, and when he was fourteen began supporting himself and contributing to the support of his mother and sister. Hard-fought battles and well-earned victories have marked his business life, and through it all he has continued to hold the warm regard of those who have come into contact with him.

William Fayette Horne was born near Rockford, Illinois, January 7, 1857, and is a son of Robert and Adeline (Mallory) Horne, natives, respectively of New York and Massachusetts. His father, a farmer by occupation, spent one year in Illinois, where William F. was born, and then took his family to Iowa, where his death occurred in 1864, leaving his wife with a family of eleven children, of whom William F. was the youngest. The last-named, and one sister, Dorleska, who later became the wife of James Abshire, are the only members of the family who migrated to the West, she crossing the plains by wagon in 1859, and dying in California in 1907.

William F. Horne was not able to secure many advantages of an educational nature, but he attended the public schools of Lee county, Iowa, until he was fourteen years of age and subsequently picked up the trade of telegrapher. At this he worked for a period covering eight years, thus supporting himself and contributing to his mother's and sister's support, and then became manager of a lumber company's store at Montrose, Iowa, where he continued two years. In 1884 he came West to California, and after a three-month stay removed to Hailey, Idaho, which city has been his home to the present time. First securing work as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of which T. H. Brew was the proprietor, he remained therein for two years, and then became employed by the firm of Swift & Regan, an establishment with which he was identified until 1894. In that year he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office, a position which he filled four years, and in 1898 associated himself in a business partnership with C. D. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Horne. This was soon developed into one of the leading mercantile establishments of this part of the state, and in 1901 a one-third interest in the business was sold to Joseph Holland, of Hailey, the firm style becoming Campbell, Horne & Holland. As such it has continued to the present, its rating being high and its members bearing excellent reputations

in the work of business. A Republican in his political proclivities, Mr. Horne has always been active in the support of his party's candidates and principles, and in 1906 was elected county clerk and recorder, his administration proving of so satisfactory a nature that he received the re-election in 1910. He has invested his means in ranch property and cattle, having a firm belief in the future of his adopted state, and is known as one of his community's solid, substantial men.

On May 1, 1879, Mr. Horne was married to Miss Emma F. Figgins, daughter of Presley Figgins, a pioneer of 1859 in California. Six children have been born to this union, as follows: William H., who is cashier of First National Bank of Shoshone, Idaho; Presley F., register of the United States Land Office; Robert Ray, who is an assistant in his father's store at Hailey; Hazel A., a deputy in her father's office; Keith, who is still attending the public schools; and one who died in infancy.

JOSEPH G. HEDRICK was born in Trenton, Missouri, January 28, 1875, and is a son of Joseph and Matilda C. (Henry) Hedrick. Joseph Hedrick was a native of Ohio, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was one of nine brothers who enlisted in the Union army, of whom two were killed in battle. He first became a member of Company I, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, but after serving his enlistment of three months veteranized in the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and three years later again enlisted as a member of Company D, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He saw some of the hardest fighting of the war, being wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, where one of his brothers was killed, and captured by the Confederates at Fort Republic, Virginia, and placed in Belle Island prison, and his services extended over a period of five years, when he was honorably discharged and returned safely home. His death occurred November 11, 1911, in Hutchinson, Kansas, while his wife passed away in January of that same year, she being a native of Illinois.

Joseph G. Hedrick received his early education in the public schools of Hutchinson and Larned, Kansas, following which he entered Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C., being subsequently graduated in the law class of 1904, at the National University. He practiced for a short time in the District of Columbia, and in 1909 came to Idaho, on November 3 of which year he was admitted to practice before the bar of the state, whence he had come as a member of the Land Law Department of the United States. He has been prominent in fraternal matters, being a charter member of Hutchinson Lodge of Elks No. 453, and has risen to the Shriner degree and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Boise Consistory and of El Korah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Republican in politics, he has served as city attorney of Hailey, chairman of the Central Committee Republican Club, and state senator, 1912-14. Mr. Hedrick enjoys hunting and fishing, in which he indulges when he finds time from his manifold professional and public duties. With the true Westerner's loyalty to his section, he firmly believes in its successful future and continued growth, and has invested in valuable ranching properties in Blaine county and elsewhere in Idaho.

On September 15, 1898, Mr. Hedrick was united in marriage with Miss Lola Ardery, a native of Iowa. They have no children.

DR. HARRY E. LAMB. The leading physician of Wendell and of Lincoln county, Idaho, is Dr. Harry E. Lamb. He is also the pioneer physician in the town of Wendell, and his practice has increased in an equal ratio with the growth of the town. He is a wealthy and prosperous man, but this does not come from his practice entirely because although his practice is large, he is one of that class of physicians who consider first the healing of sick people and last the money to be made, therefore for much of his work he charges merely a nominal fee. His wealth comes from his ability as a business man, and his fine judgment of land values, for he is the owner of some of the finest ranch land in the county. He is perhaps more generally known as a personal friend than any other man in this section, and his popularity is widespread.

Dr. Harry E. Lamb was born in Platt county, Nebraska, on the 16th of June, 1878, the son of George N. Lamb and Anna (Burrows) Lamb. George Lamb and his wife were natives of the state of Illinois, and came to Nebraska during pioneer days, in 1865. Here they took up a homestead and in time became very prosperous. Mrs. Lamb died in 1899, her husband is still living in Platte county, Nebraska. They were the parents of nine children of whom Dr. Lamb is the only one who is living in the state of Idaho.

The public schools of Platt county furnished the rudimentary education of Harry E. Lamb. After completing his elementary work he attended the Normal School of Fremont, Nebraska, and then entered Creighton Medical College, at Omaha, Nebraska. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1906, and located in Orleans, Nebraska, where he practiced for two years. Before entering upon his medical studies he had taught school for three years in Platt county, and saving the money from this work he had invested it in a farm in Platt county. During the years between 1902 and 1906, while he was in college, he also found time for the cultivation of this land, and since the prices of corn were very high during these years, and he succeeded in raising abundant crops, he was rewarded not only by a substantial bank account, but also by a large increase in the value of his land.

The money which he thus earned enabled him to invest in Idaho land on his arrival here in 1908, and he is now the owner of four fine ranches, in partnership with his wife. He settled in Wendell, Idaho, on coming to the West, Wendell being at this time a new town. Here he immediately began to practice, and now he is undoubtedly the leading physician in Wendell and in the county. As the county becomes more settled Dr. Lamb's practice will inevitably increase, although now it seems as though he had as much as he could handle.

Dr. Lamb was married on the 14th day of January, 1907, to Miss Effie Gergan, a native of Geneva, Nebraska. Her parents are John and Anna Gergan, living in Humphrey, Platte county, Nebraska, where her father is a retired rancher of considerable wealth. Two children have been born to the doctor and his wife, Harriet and Leroy. Mrs. Lamb is about as fine a judge of farm land as her husband, and her business ability and wise judgment have been prominent factors in their financial success.

The popularity of Dr. Lamb during his college days might have been taken as a prophecy for the future, for he was president of his class during his sophomore year, and it takes personal popularity and the sincere admiration of one's fellows to attain such an honor, more so, perhaps, than in any other electoral office. Dr. Lamb is very prominent

in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Masonic order and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He also belongs to the Royal Neighbors, the Rebeccas and to the Highlanders. In a professional way, Dr. Lamb is an active member of the American Medical Association. In addition to their ranch lands, the doctor and his wife are the owners of one of the two finest homes in Wendell.

LAVERNE L. SULLIVAN. The citizens of any live, hustling community, are generally very quick to recognize a man's worth and abilities, especially if his activities lie in the field of law, no great length of time being required for them to show their appreciation of his good qualities by electing him to positions of honor and trust. In this connection it is not inappropriate to sketch the career of Laverne L. Sullivan, of the well-known law firm of Sullivan & Sullivan, of Hailey and Boise, Idaho, a man whose ability and natural inclination have made one of the prominent attorneys-at-law of his state. Mr. Sullivan was born at Coffin's Grove, Iowa, August 15, 1876, and is a son of the Hon. Isaac N. and Chastine J. (Moore) Sullivan. Isaac N. Sullivan came to Idaho in 1881 and was engaged in the practice of law until 1890, when he was elected supreme judge of the state, an office which he still fills with distinguished ability. The family makes its home in Hailey, where its members are well known and highly esteemed.

Laverne L. Sullivan received his early education in the public schools of Hailey, the Portland (Ore.) High and Normal schools, and Valparaiso (Ind.) College. He then became a student of Columbian (now George Washington) University of Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in the law class of 1898. In the fall of that year he was admitted to the bar and began to practice his profession in Hailey, and in 1904 formed a professional partnership with his brother, Willis E. Sullivan, under the firm name of Sullivan & Sullivan. His brother, also a graduate of George Washington University, class of 1898, takes care of the Boise branch of the business, having offices in the Boise City National Bank building. The firm has prospered in a material way, and its members both stand high among their professional brethren.

In politics Laverne L. Sullivan is a stalwart Republican and on that party's ticket was elected prosecuting attorney of Blaine county, in 1902, an office in which he efficiently served for two years. He is an enthusiastic and popular member of the Hailey Commercial Club, and at all times supports movements promising to benefit his community or its people in any way. With a sincere belief in the future advancement and prosperity of Idaho, he has invested extensively in ranch land and city realty, being one of the owners of 920 acres of ranch land in Blaine county, in which his father and brother also have an interest, a pleasant home in Hailey and other real estate. During his vacations he spends his time in hunting, he and his brother being well-known nimrods, and among the many fine trophies which adorn his home, and which have fallen as victims to his skill, may be found a magnificently mounted group of silver tip bears, as fine as may be found, consisting of a mother bear and two cubs.

On March 29, 1899, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage with Miss Mamie A. Short, daughter of William Short, and to this union there have been born two children: Newton Eugene, who is thirteen years of age; and Frances Vernetta, aged ten

Harry E. Lamb M.D.



years, bright and interesting children who are attending the Hailey public schools.

HERBERT D. CURTIS. The banking interests of a community are necessarily among the most important, for financial stability must be the foundation stone upon which all great enterprises are erected. The men who control and conserve the money of corporation or country must possess many qualities not requisite in the ordinary citizen and among these high commercial integrity, exceptional financial ability, poise, judgment and foresight may be mentioned. Public confidence must be with them, and this fact has been again and again demonstrated in the United States, when panics that even threatened the stability of the government have been averted by the wisdom, sagacity and foresight of the men whose whole training has been along the line of finance. A citizen who has been prominently connected with the banking interests of Blaine county, Idaho, for many years and who has done much in the effective upbuilding of Hailey along different lines, is Herbert D. Curtis, president and part owner of the Hailey National Bank, who is also connected in an official capacity with the First National Banks of Caldwell and Soldier, Idaho. Mr. Curtis was born in Brunswick, Maine, April 3, 1870, and is a son of George S. and Letitia A. (Skolfield) Curtis, residents of Leadville, Colorado, where Mr. Curtis's father is a prominent mine owner.

Herbert D. Curtis was educated in the public and high schools of Leadville, to which place he was taken as a youth, and later he received a course in a business college. His first employment was as deputy county assessor, following which he held various other public positions in Colorado and Salt Lake City, Utah. He received his initiation into the banking business as a clerk in the Leadville American National Bank, where through industry, integrity and inherent ability he rose to the position of cashier, and continued in the service of that well-known institution for a period covering twelve years. Mr. Curtis came to Hailey, Idaho, in 1907, and during the financial panic of that year, with J. E. Cosgriff, of Salt Lake City, Utah, purchased the Hailey National Bank. Since that time he has continued to hold a half-ownership and to act in the capacity of cashier and president, having gained an enviable position in banking circles of the city. The institution has had a constant and healthy growth, showing a decided increase in its business and deposits, and at all times retaining the full confidence of the people of Hailey and the surrounding country. Mr. Curtis is also a director in the First National Bank of Caldwell, Canyon county, and of the First National Bank of Soldier, Blaine county, and owns a handsome home in Hailey and three hundred acres of ranch land in the county. Fraternally, he is connected with the Elks and the Masons, having attained to the Shriner degree in the latter society.

Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Gertrude Wilson, of Pennsylvania, daughter of H. C. Wilson, who held the rank of captain in the Federal navy during the Civil war, and who died in March, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have one enterprising and interesting son: George Wilson, who is fifteen years of age and a high school student.

JAMES J. MCFADDEN. Since James J. McFadden was admitted to the bar in Idaho in 1906, he has carried on a general practice in Hailey and vicinity and has enjoyed a reasonable measure of success in his activities in the legal profession. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Idaho in

1906. In addition to his law work, mining also has come in for a degree of attention from him, that being an enterprise in which he indulges more as an amusement and a speculation than otherwise. Mr. McFadden has won a considerable prominence in his town and county in the years of his residence here, and has served as probate judge and as county superintendent of schools. In those offices he gave a most admirable account of himself and gained rank as a citizen of a high order.

The town of Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, was the birthplace of J. J. McFadden, and his birth occurred there on May 18, 1870. When a mere child his mother died, and the boy grew up without the care and nurture of a mother. The parents were pioneers in Breckinridge, Colorado, in the early sixties, and in 1876 the father left Colorado with his three children, "treked" to Salt Lake, in Bingham Canyon, where his resources failed him, and he then tried his luck in Bonanza City, Idaho. He next prospected in the vicinity of Hailey, and in his later years located many claims, many of which proved rich in pay dirt, and netted him handsome returns.

J. J. McFadden received his education in a somewhat round-about way, and lacked the advantages of a college career, in spite of which, he has been able to make his way in one of the learned professions. When he was fourteen years old he took second honors in his graduation from an academic course at St. Francis Xaviers College, in New York City, and later attended the school of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York City, the year 1885 seeing the end of his actual schooling. Later he read law in connection with his other duties, and in the course of time,—in 1896, to be accurate, he was admitted to the bar of Idaho, for practice in the district courts, his admission to practice in the supreme court of the state coming in 1906. Mr. McFadden has in the years of his identification with the legal fraternity of this district enjoyed a fair share of the court and office practice, and has supplemented his legal work with more or less activity in the real estate and insurance business. As has been mentioned, the business of mining comes in for a due share of his notice. He explains his liking for the business by saying that he inherited the taste from his father, but that he follows law for a living, and mining for amusement and speculation. However that may be, he is known to the people hereabouts as one fairly well versed in mining lore.

Mr. McFadden gave four years of service in Company F of the Idaho State Militia in the early nineties, and was at Wardner and Wallace during the first trouble in that region, serving as high private with the Hailey Company. While there he was detailed on special clerk duties by Attorney General George Parsons, then judge advocate. In 1895 and 1896 he served as probate judge, and county superintendent of schools in Blaine county.

Mr. McFadden is a Democrat, and shares in the activities of the party in his district, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He has no fraternal affiliations and the only social organization with which he is connected is the Hailey Commercial Club, if that may be regarded in the light of a social affair, and he was a charter member of that club, and is one of its most useful and popular members. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

On June 16, 1907, Mr. McFadden was united in marriage at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Augusta Murphy, daughter of Peter and Ella Murphy, the father being a prominent chemist and for forty years being identified with a large photographic

house. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McFadden,—Luella Helena, aged four years, and Isabella, born in August, 1912.

JUDGE THOMAS A. JOHNSTON. Pocatello was a settlement with only two houses when Judge Johnston first saw it thirty years ago. With the exception of about four years he has been identified with this locality ever since, and has witnessed practically all the important history recorded by the development of this portion of Idaho and has himself been no inconsiderable factor in all this progress. He has recently retired after six consecutive terms in the office of probate judge, and has long been prominent both in business and public affairs in Bannock county.

Thomas A. Johnston was born in Ontario, Canada, July 19, 1848. With a common school education, he began at the age of thirteen to learn the trade of shoemaker, which was the basis of his business career for many years. When he was seventeen he left his native province and went into northern New York, where he worked at his trade three years, then continued the same line in western Pennsylvania during the early climax of the oil industry in that region, and in the spring of 1869 started for the great West.

By a roundabout way, following the great river courses from the slope of the Alleghenies, he arrived at Omaha on June 9, 1869. He soon settled at Lone Tree, now Central City, Nebraska, where for seven years he followed his trade, engaged in farming, and also for one year was on the road for a wholesale shoe house. In 1876 he came still further into the West, and for five or six years was located at Rawlins, Wyoming, following his trade there until January, 1882.

From that point, in the spring of 1882, he came across the line into the territory of Idaho, and it was about that time that he first became acquainted with the little settlement of Pocatello. For two years he was employed in the building department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, but then returned to Rawlins, where he conducted a shoe store for four years.

In 1888, having sold out his business in Rawlins, he settled permanently at Pocatello, and has helped and watched this place grow ever since. For the first two years he had a cigar store here, and then engaged in the building and contracting business, which he followed with excellent success for about ten years. From this he was called into official duties, first by his election for six years as justice of the peace and police judge. While in the latter office he was nominated and elected probate judge of the county. At the end of each term his party gave him the renomination without any soliciting on his part, and he was chosen by substantial majorities until he had completed in 1912 a service of six terms, or twelve years. When he finally determined to retire from the burdens of office and business, he exercised his influence for the nomination of his old-time friend, O. J. Bell, for probate judge, and the election of the latter was of itself a compliment to Judge Johnston. He has long been one of the Republican leaders in this part of the state, and both in business and political life has many warm friends and admirers.

Judge Johnston was married at Central City, Nebraska, September 3, 1873, to Miss Ella B. Doolittle, whose father, Dr. L. L. Doolittle, was formerly from New York state. The judge and wife had three children, two daughters and one son, Lou B., Harry L. and Fannie, but all are now de-

ceased. Judge Johnston is a member of the Episcopal church. He has long been interested in athletics and all outdoor amusements. His musical tastes are for singing and violin music. He seldom misses an opportunity to hear a good lecture, and enjoys public speaking, whether political or on general topics.

BEN. R. GRAY. Idaho has had an efficient and popular official in the person of Mr. Gray, who held the important post of fish and game warden of the state and who has done much to protect the splendid resources of this commonwealth along the line of assigned duties. None is more familiar with or appreciative of the value of the fish and game in which the state abounds, and he has been indefatigable in preserving the same by proper protection and conservation, the while he has shown distinctive administrative ability and has gained the earnest co-operation not only of his subordinates but also of all true sportsmen throughout the state.

Mr. Gray is a native of Marshall, the judicial center of Saline county, Missouri, where he was born on the 14th of November, 1870. His father, Daniel L. Gray, was born in Benton county, Missouri, in 1833, and was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the state, to which his parents removed from Kentucky in 1830, about a decade after the admission of the state to the Union.

Daniel L. Gray represented his native state as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and in Missouri he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he came to Idaho and numbered himself among its sturdy and progressive pioneers. He settled in the vicinity of the present thriving town of Hailey, Blaine county, and there developed a valuable ranch property. He died at Hailey, in 1889, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of the pioneers of the state. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan B. McLaren, was a native of Kentucky, where she was born in the year 1834. In 1836 her parents removed to Missouri, where she was reared and educated and where her marriage was solemnized, and she passed the closing period of her life at Mountain Home, Elmore county, Idaho, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1901, secure in the loving regard of all who knew her. Of the four sons and four daughters the subject of this review is the youngest.

Benjamin R. Gray may well have definite appreciation of the manifold natural attractions and resources of Idaho, for amidst its giant mountains and gracious valleys his youth was passed. He was about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Idaho and was reared under the sturdy discipline of the home ranch, the while he early gained wide experience in connection with hunting and fishing, to which noble sports he has never wavered in allegiance. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Hailey and Boise, and in the high school of Hailey he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. After leaving school he became identified with mining operations in the Wood river district, but his success in this field of enterprise was not more than nominal. For three years after abandoning mining operations Mr. Gray conducted a hotel at Hailey, and in this connection he gained a wide acquaintanceship. For the past twenty years he has served the major part of the time in public office, and in every position of which he has been the incumbent he has made an admirable record. In 1893-4 he served as deputy sheriff of Blaine county, and in 1897-8 he was sheriff of the county, an office which he retained for the regular

F. A. Johnston



term of two years. In 1903-4 he was assessor and tax collector of the same county, and in 1900 he was deputy state treasurer, under the administration of L. C. Rice. He resigned this position to turn his attention again to mining, and in the spring of 1902 he was elected a member of the board of school trustees at Hailey, an office in which he served for a term of three years.

On the 2d of January, 1911, Mr. Gray was appointed, by Governor Hawley, to the office of state fish and game warden, and his administration was such as to justify fully the confidence reposed in the office of state fish and game warden in September, 1912, and was elected chairman of the state central committee on September 3, 1912.

Mr. Gray has ever been a zealous supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and has been an active and effective worker in its ranks. He was four times elected to represent Blaine county as a member of the Democratic state central committee, and was three times county chairman of Blaine county, during which he showed marked ability in maneuvering the political forces at his command. He is a member of the state central committee at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1912, and has done splendid work in behalf of the party cause in the presidential campaign. He has attended every state convention of his party in Idaho since 1896 and is an influential figure in Democratic councils in this commonwealth. Mr. Gray was formerly an active member of the Idaho National Guard, in which he served as second lieutenant of Company F, at Hailey, from 1890 to 1892, inclusive. He is affiliated with the Hailey lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the Hailey Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he was the first past grand worthy president and which he represented as a delegate to the general convention of the order, in the city of Baltimore, in 1904. He also holds membership in the Hailey Commercial Club.

On the 14th of June, 1893, Mr. Gray was united in marriage, at Hailey, to Miss May Pinney, daughter of Charles F. Pinney, one of the honored pioneers of Idaho, to which state he came in the '60s. He later returned to his old home in Iowa, but came again to Idaho in 1882, and died in Hailey, April, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: LaVerne, August 24, 1894; Dorothy, March 25, 1900; Ben R., Jr., November 25, 1903; and Gordon, August 20, 1905. All of the children were born at Hailey except LaVerne, who was born at Mountain Home. She was a member of the graduating class of 1913 in the high school at Hailey, where the family home is known as a center of generous hospitality and good cheer.

JOHN HARVEY IRETON. A history of Idaho best fulfills its purposes which preserves an enduring record of the largest numbers of careers of those men who, as pioneers, as homesteaders, laid the foundations of the solid prosperity and affluence which this western country has in recent years proceeded to enjoy as a harvest of early toil and hardships.

Among the names most entitled to the distinction of such records is that of John Harvey Ireton, who for forty-five years has been identified with the fundamental activities and occupations which have made business and industrial prosperity of this state.

John Harvey Ireton was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 15, 1845. The parents were John and Sarah (Hadley) Ireton, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of New York state. By occupation the father was a farmer. The mother was a

member of the Methodist church. In their family were five sons and five daughters, John H., being the sixth in order of birth.

At Williamsburg, Ohio, he obtained such practical education as fitted him for the responsibilities of life. He was a boy when the war between the states came on, and when he was eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company L of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and soon became known as Sergeant Ireton. He participated in those remarkable exploits of the Federal arms through the heart of the Confederacy and under the command of General Sherman. He also participated in the engagements leading up to the capture of Atlanta, in the troops under the command of General Kilpatrick, and was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea. Among the engagements and marches in which he had a part was the Expedition in May, 1864, to Florence in pursuit of General Forrest's Cavalry. On July 16, 1864, the raid under General Rousseau to Lochapoga; in December of the same year the march to Savannah with Sherman; the continuous fighting under General Kilpatrick beginning at Chappell Hill; was present at Johnston's surrender in May, 1865; then marched to Concord, North Carolina, in July, 1865, proceeded to Lexington, North Carolina, where on July 20, 1865, came the order to muster out.

After the war Mr. Ireton remained at home in Ohio, quietly pursuing the occupation of farming. Then in February, 1868, taking the steamer at New York he went down to the Isthmus of Panama, crossing over and thence by steamer going up the coast to San Francisco. The first trans-Continental railroad had not yet been completed to the West, and from Sacramento he took stage and by that conveyance arrived at Boise in April, 1868. His first location was at Centerville in Boise Basin, that being at the time a thriving mining camp and he remained there off and on during the mining season for about three years. In the meantime he had become interested in the stock business in the Squaw Creek and Payette Valleys. His career since that time had identified him largely with the great stock and ranching industry of Idaho, and few men have become so well known in that connection in this country.

Soon after his marriage in 1878 he became associated with Messrs. Mitchell & Marsh in the ranch on the Payette river thirty miles northwest of Boise. For years the headquarters were known as the Marsh & Ireton Ranch, one of the best known localities in that section of the state. For a long time the stage station, the postoffice and the road house were conducted as departments, as it were, of the ranch, and the postoffice of Marsh was a central place known to every resident and traveler in this part of Idaho. After spending twenty-five years in that location, Messrs. Marsh & Ireton sold their ranch to Dr. V. C. Platt and moved to Boise, where Mr. Ireton engaged in the real estate business. At the old postoffice of Marsh, Idaho, on May 30, 1878, Mr. Ireton married Miss Josephine Warner, a daughter of Aaron and Huldah (Fuller) Warner. Her mother was a native of Connecticut and her father of New York. Aaron Warner and wife were married in Michigan, and Mrs. Warner by a previous marriage had been Miss Huldah Marsh and the mother of Edson Marsh, for so many years the partner of Mr. Ireton. Two children of Aaron Warner and wife were Mary, who married David Stem, formerly of Reading, Michigan, and now living in Lafayette, Oregon; and Josephine Warner, who was born September 21, 1848. Josephine Warner came West to Idaho with her half brother Edson Marsh, arriving

in this state on May 7, 1874, and taking up her residence on the Mitchell & Marsh ranch, when some four years later she married Mr. Ireton. He became the junior partner of the firm. To Mr. and Mrs. Ireton have been born the following children: John Arthur, born at the Pettingill Toll-gate on April 30, 1879, and who married Miss Aurilla Chaney and now lives in Boise; and Nellie B., born on the Marsh & Ireton Ranch, April 23, 1880, and now residing with her parents.

John Arthur Ireton, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ireton received his early education on the old ranch and at Emmett, Idaho, finishing by two years study in Portland University, after which he took a course in a business college. On finishing his education he assisted his father in the stock business for a few years, went to Canada, and later had an adventurous overland trip into the heart of Alaska, and since his return has again resumed the stock business.

Nellie B. Ireton was also educated on the home ranch and at Emmett, was a student for two years at Portland University, and was graduated from the University of Idaho at Moscow with the class of 1903. Both the children while living on the ranch in order to attend school had often to drive a distance of eight miles. Miss Nellie Ireton is a young woman of many talents and great capacity for work, and served as assistant secretary of the state senate during the eighth assembly and was assistant city librarian at Boise for a time, but is now living at home and giving her attention to her parents.

Mr. Ireton as one of the survivors of the Civil war is affiliated with Phil Sheridan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Boise. His politics is Republican. Mrs. Ireton is a member of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Josephine Warner Ireton is one of Idaho's remarkable pioneer women. During her residence in the East she was a successful school teacher in Ohio and Indiana, and when her half-brother, Edson Marsh, came East on a visit, he determined to take her back with him into the northwest and continue her occupation in the new country. A woman of energy and courage and varied capabilities, she has given a faithful service to her own family and to the community with which she has been identified. John Ireton, like many men educated in the rough pioneer school of life, has always been a man of active, alert, and resourceful character, and while establishing his own home and his place in life on a solid basis he has at the same time rendered invaluable service as a member of his social community. He and his wife have interested themselves in everything that would tend to improve the country or uplift the general standard of the locality. Endowed with a keen sense of humor Mr. Ireton has used this excellent quality both for himself and others as a practical help through many of the difficult places in life. His word in business relations has always been as good as his bond, and successful himself and always sure of his individual resources he has ever been generous in his aid to the less fortunate, and many a struggler owes his better progress to the kindly advice and practical assistance of Mr. Ireton. Many of the early settlers and travelers through the regions of the old ranch have had numerous occasions to testify to the kindness of heart and to the skill as a homemaker and the hospitality of Mrs. Ireton, who was the presiding genius of that ranch homestead for many years. Mrs. Ireton was for many years the superintendent of a small Sunday school conducted near the country home, and in this way, and in many others, did she help to maintain a high level of the better

social, moral and religious influences in that community.

GEORGE W. GESS. The death on January 12, 1913, of George W. Gess, at the home of his son at Long Beach, California, recalls one of the lives, the record of which Idaho citizens should always cherish in their historic memories. The late Mr. Gess was nearly eighty years of age at the time of his passing away, and for almost half a century, lacking but a few months, had been a resident of Idaho. He was among the real pioneers of this state. He came there at a time when there were dangers to be faced from hostile Indians, and when the hardships of nature were difficulties sufficient to try the strength and determination of the best of men. With his loyal wife, who survives him, he spent many useful years, and during their course, he gathered many fruits of his enterprising endeavors, and at the same time enjoyed the thorough respect and esteem of hundreds and thousands of citizens.

There were probably but few among the old-timers who did not recognize in George W. Gess one of the best of those who came to the state in the early sixties. Like many others among his contemporaries, he chose, instead of mining, a life of an agriculturist, and it was as a farmer and developer of the soil that he was more closely and usefully identified with this state.

The Gess family have been pioneers for several generations. Mr. Gess himself was born in old Howard county, Missouri, the center of one of the first colonies to penetrate the interior of that state, and long a mother of other settlements which spread over the West. George W. Gess was born in Howard county, Missouri, April 12, 1833, so that he lacked just four months of attaining the age of eighty years. His parents were William and Sarah (Helen) Gess, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter a native of Ohio. The father was born in 1798, and died in 1865, while the mother was born in 1797 and passed away in 1857. The parents were married in Kentucky, but at an early date in the settlement of that state came to Howard county and they spent the closing years of their lives in Clinton, that state.

George W. Gess was reared in his native county, where he attended the country schools of the town, and his early associations were the scenes and activities of the old Missouri plantation of the antebellum period. It was in 1863 that he left Missouri, determined to test the material possibilities of the new West. He found a company which had been formed to migrate into the Boise Valley Basin, and on the fifth day of May the party started overland by wagon across the plains. Two and a half months of tedious journey, not without its dangers and difficulties, intervened before the party reached its destination, and there many of them began the pioneer existence which led to the development of flourishing homesteads and contributed in no small degree to the pleasant prosperity of that region.

Mr. Gess had located on land not far from Boise, and his labors, together with those of his diligent wife, for many years continued, resulted in the developments of a productive state from what had formerly been a practical desert.

The late Mr. Gess had begun his venture here at a time when labor-saving machinery was hardly known, and if it had been, it could not have been secured in this far off region of the Northwest. It was with the materials of the courage of the pioneer that he performed his early labors and with such remarkable success that the farm which he developed has long been known as one of the most beautiful

and profitable in the state. At the same time he acquired city real estate in Boise, and among other holdings is the homestead, one of the handsomest residences on the west side of the city.

Mr. Gess, by early associations and by the subsequent exercise of his own judgment, was always a Democrat in politics, and throughout his career in Idaho took an impartial interest in public affairs. His own ambition was never to court publicity, but his fellow-citizens several times chose him for positions of services and honor, in particular in 1872 he was elected county commissioner of Ada county, and it was during his term in this office that some of the country roads were constructed.

To Mrs. Gess is due a fully equal credit in the pioneering in this state. To her is now accorded that high esteem which has always been shown to both herself and her husband, as being among the oldest living residents of this state. Before her marriage to Mr. Gess, which took place in September, 1855, she was Miss Catherine Greason, of Lathrop, Missouri. It was a happy feature of the married life of this worthy pioneer couple that they were able to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of their marriage, an event which has always a solemn significance, and which with them was an occasion for many congratulations and heartfelt expressions of esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Gess were the parents of four children, two of whom reached maturity. A daughter, Lora, became Mrs. Robert H. McGuire, of Caldwell, and was the mother of seven children. Mrs. McGuire is now deceased, but six of her children, grand-children of Mr. and Mrs. Gess, are now living, as follows: Winifred, the eldest, is married and is the mother of one child; Myrtle, Alta, Mabel, Emmett and Willa C. McGuire complete the surviving family of Lora Gess McGuire. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gess was Frank, now a resident of Long Beach, California. Frank Gess is married and is the father of four children, whose names are Monte B., Arthur, Fred, and Frank. Thus there are eleven living descendants of the late George W. Gess, and they will always honor the record of his long and useful life as an inheritance of energy, faithfulness and integrity.

HENRY WILLIAM DORMAN. For thirty years Henry William Dorman has been a resident of Idaho. He has been a miner, a farmer, fruit grower, and for a long time one of the energetic and enterprising promoters of the state's development, particularly in mining, agriculture and horticulture. His most important work has been done in the vicinity of his home town of Caldwell. Many large deals in land have been undertaken and successfully carried out by Mr. Dorman. He has bought a number of large tracts, has platted, subdivided and put the land on the market in small farm divisions. His success as a fruit grower has brought him prominence not only in the state but in the nation. In 1908 his apple orchard won the first prize among competing orchards all over the country, at the National Show at Council Bluffs, Iowa. At the present time Mr. Dorman is president of the State of Idaho Horticulture Board, having been a member thereof for the past three years. During 1913 he has served as president of the Caldwell Commercial Club, also president of Caldwell's Fruit Growers Association. Among his various interests he is also vice president and general manager of an orchard company, engaged in developing a large commercial orchard adjoining the city of Caldwell.

Henry William Dorman is a native of Illinois, a son of William and Caroline (Leffel) Dorman, both born

in Hamburg, Germany, the father in 1831, and the mother in 1835. The senior Mr. Dorman was a merchant and is now living in the state of Louisiana. The mother died in July, 1911. Both were brought up, and always supported the Methodist church.

For eighteen years of his earlier life, Mr. Dorman had his home in Iowa. His education was only that supplied by the grade schools, and for some years he gained a large amount of business experience by working in a store and a flour mill. Coming west in 1883, his first location was at Ketchum, Idaho. There he engaged in mining until 1885, and in that year first established himself at Caldwell. For eight years he was employed in the M. B. Gwinn Mercantile establishment, until failing health compelled him to take up outdoor work, and he resumed mining, operating the I. & L. Mines at Pearl, for thirteen years. Returning to Caldwell he has since been identified chiefly with the land business, live stock, farming and fruit growing.

As to politics Mr. Dorman regularly votes the Republican ticket, but has never shown any desire for political honors. He has membership in the Episcopal church. In 1888, Mr. Dorman became a charter member of Mount Gem Lodge at Caldwell of the Knights of Pythias, and his membership has been continuous to the present time.

At Caldwell on August 5, 1893, Mr. Dorman married Ida Frost, a daughter of Elijah and Matilda Frost. Elijah Frost was one of the best known pioneers of the west, a California forty-niner, and also a very early settler in Idaho. He crossed the plains in 1849 to California, and from there came into the mining district of Idaho in the decade of the sixties. His home continued at Caldwell until his death, and his widow is still living in that city.

Elijah Frost was for many years a stock raiser and farmer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dorman are two: Henry Dorman, Jr., born April 27, 1899, at Boise; and Ada May Dorman, born also at Boise, June 26, 1904.

CHARLES W. STRINGFIELD. No man in the west is probably better able to speak of western conditions and the growth of the country from its early days up to the present time than is Charles W. Stringfield of Hagerman, Idaho. Although he has been a resident of the state of Idaho for only a few years comparatively speaking, yet he has acquainted himself with the resources of the state in a way that is surely worthy of emulation by those of longer residence. He has lived and worked in nearly all of the western states and his years of travel have made him quick to observe and estimate, not only land and land values, but people and character. He is now cashier of one of the largest banks in Hagerman, and his shrewd business sense and his financial instinct have done much to make the bank the prosperous institution which it is today.

Charles W. Stringfield is a native of the state of Iowa. He had the advantages of a fine education. After his preparatory work was completed, he was sent to the State Normal School at Peru, Nebraska, and after finishing the course in this institution matriculated at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln. When he left college, he was filled with the spirit of youth and the desire for adventure, and when an opportunity came to him to follow the cattle trail, he embraced it eagerly. His path led him from Wyoming, through the northwest to Canada, and all rough experiences of cow-boy life as it was lived though he was young he suffered all the hardships in those days. Next going to Montana, he followed the trail there for three years, and during all those years learned western life in its many phases. On

leaving the cattle business he next became an inspector for the Western Weighing Association, which was an association of railroads. He remained in the employment of this company for ten years, and his good work is shown by the fact that he was promoted to the position of chief inspector, a position of responsibility and only to be held by someone who was thoroughly competent.

By this time he had become a popular man in his district, one of whom every one spoke with respect, and on leaving the employ of the weighing company, he was tendered the office of clerk of the ninth judicial district of Colorado. He held that position for six years, and then was elected county treasurer of Pitkin county, Colorado. It was here that his genius for handling money was first shown, and at the end of his two years' term of office he came to Hagerman, Idaho, and took up financiering on a larger scale. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' State Bank which was founded in 1909. He is now one of its principal stockholders and cashier. The other officers are C. E. Gridley, president; and C. N. Dilatush, vice president, all three officers being residents of Hagerman.

Mr. Stringfield is a member of the Progressive party, and there is no more enthusiastic defender of the principles of progress for which that party stands in the whole country. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Masons, having taken the Knights Templar degree, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN PENCE. The late John Pence was a resident of Idaho from the year 1885 until the day of his death, which occurred on the 11th day of December, 1908. He early established himself in Owyhee county and thereafter made his home in the fertile range of Owyhee county, becoming interested in sheep raising. He prospered with the passing years and when he died occupied a position of singular prominence in both Owyhee and Elmore counties, his business activities extending beyond the confines of the agricultural or ranch business, and taking him into the field of finance as well. He was esteemed beyond the measure of regard which is usually accorded to men, and his passing was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in and about his home community.

A product of Iowa, John Pence was born in Des Moines county, on April 12, 1840, the son of William and Mary (Thurston) Pence, both native Pennsylvanians. They were sturdy pioneers of the state of Iowa, and to them is accorded the distinction of having been the first white people to locate in the county of Decatur. They established their homes on the open prairie and erected the first actual dwelling in the county. There they tilled the virgin soil and under their skill and energy the hitherto untended prairie bloomed like a garden. John Pence, the subject of this review, was the first white child born in the county, and like other hardy pioneer boys who followed him in later years, he learned his A-B abs in the little primitive log school which was in time erected to meet the demands of the times. He was an apt pupil and although his school advantages were necessarily of a circumscribed nature, he learned more in those early years than the average country lad. He was early required to assist with the farm work and to help provide for the needs of the growing family.

With the outbreak of the Civil war all the strength of his young nature urged him to enlist in the Union cause, but the pleas of his mother restrained him, and he remained at home quietly attending to the

farm duties, but chafing under the restraint, but in 1863 he burst the bonds which held him at home and joined the youth of his native community at the front. He enlisted in the 36th Iowa Volunteers and was sent on a southern campaign at once. He saw much active service from then until the cessation of hostilities, participating in numerous heated conflicts, and his campaign took him as far south as Tyler, Texas, where through a most unfortunate circumstance he was taken prisoner. He was incarcerated in a southern prison at Tyler, under a most effective military guard, and held until almost the close of the war, when he was exchanged with other prisoners of war. Following his release, he went home, and there enjoyed the pleasures of the parental home for a season, but soon decided to try the West, with a view to home-seeking. He came to Helena, Montana, with his brother, that city being at the time a mere mining camp. He tried out the life of a prospector, but met with only fair success, and soon returned home to Kirksville, Iowa, where he remained only about two years and then went to Nevada, Missouri, where he engaged in stock shipping to the eastern markets, a business which he followed for eight years. He then took up farming and cattle raising, but in 1885 sold his entire interests in Missouri and the middle West and came direct to Idaho. In Owyhee county he continued to reside thereafter, and engaged in the sheep and cattle raising business. He located on prairie lands, bought a small band of sheep, and from that small beginning in 1885 came to be one of the prosperous stockmen in the state, and widely known throughout the markets of the country as a raiser of the finest products in the sheep line.

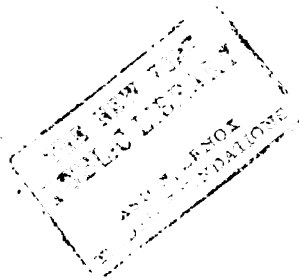
Not alone did he become a leader in the stock business, but he identified himself with various other interests, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Mountain Home, Idaho, and was president of that institution at his death, and a stockholder of the Bruneau State Bank, of Bruneau, Idaho. He was also proprietor of the J. Pence Livery & Stage Line of Mountain Home, and with all these connections he was actively identified at the time of his demise, his sheep holdings at that time running up into the thousands. In this business his sons have succeeded him, and they are making steady progress in the enterprise, showing themselves to be the fit successors of their worthy parent.

On December 24, 1879, at Nevada, Missouri, Mr. Pence was married to Miss Emily Dunbar, the daughter of Robert and Bessie (McKittrick) Dunbar. Seven children were born to John and Emily Pence, here named as follows: Robert William, born November 27, 1880, at Nevada, Missouri, and died on January 3, 1899, at Salt Lake City, while a student at All Hallows College in that city. Bessie, who was born on March 15, 1884, at Nevada, died on September 15th, of the same year. James Dunbar, born March 8, 1888, is located in Three Creek, Idaho, engaged in sheep business. John Otto, born in July, 1891, is also engaged in dealing in sheep and horses. Thurston Trueman, born April 24, 1895, at Three Creek, Idaho, is attending Logan College, in Logan, Utah. Esther, born April 15, 1904, lives at Mountain Home and is attending school there. Edward Payne, born June 11, 1906, the last born of the seven, is also attending school in his native city.

Mr. Pence was a Mason, having joined at Kirksville, Iowa, and was transferred later to Mountain Home Lodge. His widow survives him and is living in their Mountain Home residence.

HEBER QUINCY HALE. Coming from truly illustrious ancestry, and in his own personal achieve-

Henry 2. Kelly



ments reflecting credit on the same, Heber Quincy Hale, president of the Boise Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has grown to significant recognition and prominence in Idaho in business and also public affairs. He was born March 5, 1880, at Thatcher, Idaho, and is a son of Solomon Henry and Anna (Clark) Hale, and a grandson of Jonathan H. and Olive (Boynton) Hale. Casting an eye backward over the family ancestry one finds Sir Isaac Hale, lord chief justice of England; Nathan Hale, the American patriot, famed in story, poem and drama, and Edward Everett Hale, the author and philanthropist who has but recently passed from the scenes of life.

Solomon H. Hale was born at Quincy, Illinois, April 30, 1839, a son of Jonathan H. and Olive (Boynton) Hale. He accompanied his parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, then the headquarters of the Latter Day Saints, in which church Jonathan H. Hale became a high dignitary, a bishop. The annals of Illinois preserve the records of many events that have marred the fair escutcheon of that state and perhaps none of more human interest than that concerned with the mobbings and drivings of a religious body from Nauvoo in 1846. During these troubles the life of Bishop Hale, together with those of his wife and two daughters were sacrificed. Through this tragedy four children, three sons and one daughter, were left orphans and practically helpless. Solomon H. Hale came West to Utah with the other pioneers in 1848. He headed an exploring party into Bear river valley in 1856 and into Bear lake valley in 1857, and in 1861 he was engaged in breaking horses for the Pony Express Company. In 1862 he enlisted in the famous volunteer expedition sent out by President Lincoln to set up telegraph stations and lines which had been demolished by Indians and their operators killed. In recognition of this service, which history records as one of the most hazardous expeditions in the annals of local Indian warfare, Mr. Hale was placed upon the pension roll and has been appointed senior vice commander of the John Quincy Knowlton Post, which was organized in 1911.

Solomon H. Hale settled in Bear Lake county in 1865, moving to Soda Springs in 1872, and from there to Thatcher in 1875, being engaged there extensively in the stock business and in the mercantile line at Soda Springs. In 1890 Mr. Hale and family moved to Preston, in Oneida county, where he has served one term as mayor and also served a term as county commissioner of Oneida county. He continues a high church official and served as high counsellor in Bear Lake county, as bishop of Thatcher and for twenty-three years in the presidency of the Oneida Stake. For over sixteen years he was a member of the Board of Education of the Oneida Stake Academy, the construction of which institution he personally superintended. In 1907 he retired from business and public activities to his city home in Preston.

Heber Quincy Hale spent his early years on his father's stock ranch at Thatcher, and was ten years old when his parents moved to Preston and settled on the large farm on which he found his useful recreations in the summers, while his winters were given to attending school. He thus had educational advantages at the Oneida Stake Academy, at Preston, Idaho, and the B. Y. College, at Logan, Utah, and remained with his parents until his college graduation, in 1901, at the age of twenty-one years. Afterward he spent three years as a missionary to Germany, where he distinguished himself in his earnest, aggressive work, and was honored with an appointment to the presidency of one of the largest and most important conferences in the mission, and where he

also gained valuable experiences in travel and study in Europe. Upon his return to Idaho, he was appointed clerk in the state senate in 1905, and at the close of the session accepted a position as assistant commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics, which he filled with marked efficiency for four years. He was then appointed to the still more responsible position of assistant register of the state land department, one that he still ably fills. He has been a potent factor in bringing to the attention of the world the natural resources and opportunities of his native state, through his travels and also through a series of illuminating articles that have been widely published throughout the country. He is now and has for the past eight years been the Boise correspondent for the *Desert News*, furnishing, aside from the general and political news of the state, special features, setting forth the resources and development of Idaho for special editions.

In his political affiliation Mr. Hale is a Republican, and as a broad-minded, patriotic citizen recognizes the responsibilities which public office entail, and it would seem as if few were more thoroughly qualified to intelligently serve in the same. He belongs to the religious faith of his father and grandfather and from 1905 to Nov. 3, 1913, he was president of the Boise Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. On the latter date and in recognition of his splendid services in the past and his exceptional ability, he was honored by his church with an appointment to the important position of president of the newly created Boise Stake, an ecclesiastical district in southern Idaho, covering twelve counties, extending from Minidoka on the east to the state of Oregon on the west, 350 miles long. President Hale has the distinction of being the youngest Stake president and presiding over the largest Stake in the Church.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on January 17, 1906, Mr. Hale was married to Miss Bessie Eleanor Gudmundson, who was born at Springville, Utah, May 13, 1883, and is a daughter of Samuel and Inga Gudmundson, residents of Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have one child, Stanton Gudman Hale, who was born at Boise, Idaho, July 1, 1910. Mrs. Hale was educated at the B. Y. University, of Provo, Utah, in which institution her brother, Prof. M. S. Gudmundson, a master violinist, is professor of music. Mrs. Hale possesses remarkable musical talent and is a vocalist and pianist, in the former role having gained considerable local distinction.

STEWART H. TRAVIS. Since 1898 Stewart H. Travis has been one of the leading lawyers and business men of Weiser. Mr. Travis is an easterner by birth and training, and soon after graduating from college he followed the impulse which drives so many aspiring young men into the West. Having completed his course at law, and coming to Idaho he was admitted to the bar of the state, and engaged in his profession in private practice for several years. He was elected to the office of city clerk in 1901, and has retained that office continuously since that time, at the same time filling the office of referee in bankruptcy for ten years, but eventually resigning from that position. Mr. Travis has taken an important part in the professional and business activities of Weiser since he has been a resident of the city and has done good work in his capacity as city clerk.

Stewart H. Travis was born in Garrison, New York, on May 7, 1876, a son of Cornelius T. and Augusta (Knapp) Travis, both New Yorkers by birth. The former passed his early years as a farmer, and subsequently turned his attention to mercantile pursuits in which he enjoyed a reasonable success.

He is a man of quiet instincts and worthy character, highly esteemed in his community which has been his home for so many years. At one time he served his town as assessor but held no other office of public nature. He and his wife are still living in their native state. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Travis were of sturdy old Holland Dutch and German stock, who settled in New York state prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Stewart H. Travis was of French and English extraction, and traces her ancestry back to colonial days, several of her ancestors on the maternal side having given service in the War of the Revolution. Of the four children born to the parents two died in infancy. Clifton K. Travis is a brother of Stewart H., and is a resident of the state of New York.

Stewart H. Travis, the older of the two brothers now living, attended the schools in Garrison, his native town, until he was thirteen years old, when his parents removed to Peekskill, New York, and there he completed his education in the high school, graduating in the year 1894. His high school training was followed with a two-years' course at the law department of the University of the City of New York, now New York University, and during 1894-98 he served as clerk in a law office in Peekskill. On locating at Weiser, in 1898, he was admitted to practice in all courts in the state of Idaho, and his success in practice, as city clerk of Weiser, and other services have given him exceptional distinction and influence, so that he is regarded as one of the leading men of his own city and vicinity.

Mr. Travis is a Republican, and takes an intelligent and lively interest in the affairs of the county. He has been particularly active in the work pertaining to his office, and in civic affairs of whatever nature. It is conceded that his office shows as complete a set of records as any city in the state, regardless of size or importance, and the excellent work he has done in the way of securing a modern water and lighting system, as well as other improvements of a similar nature, will not soon be forgotten. Mr. Travis has one hobby, which is, indeed almost his sole diversion—and that is his interest in the National Guard at Weiser. He has been a member of the National Guard for ten years, and for two years has been captain of the Weiser company.

On March 30, 1899, Mr. Travis was united in marriage with Miss Annis Kilbourne, daughter of Lewis Kilbourne, a native of Canada and a direct descendant of the Keuilbournies, ancient barons of Scotland. Miss Annis Kilbourne (Mrs. Travis) is a great-great-granddaughter of the first president of Switzerland—on the maternal side. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Travis: Edith E., Margaret H., and Clifton K., all born in Weiser. The family home is at 513 West Court street.

EDMOND M. MERRELL, postmaster at Soda Springs, Idaho, has had a somewhat varied and eventful career. He has lived in four of the western states, was a resident of Idaho as early as 1882, and to this rather broad experience he added that of a soldier in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war.

Born at Kanara, Utah, October 31, 1868, at the age of four years he accompanied his parents to Nevada, where remained his home until the family's removal to Idaho in 1882. They were among the first settlers at Blackfoot, Idaho, but after one year there they returned to Utah and located at Corinne. Two years later, or in 1885, the family was once more in Idaho, locating this time at Soda Springs. Meanwhile Edmond M. had been attending the public schools of these different locations. From 1885 to 1890 he was employed in various ways at Soda

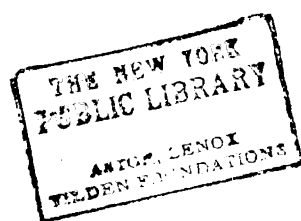
Springs; then in the latter year he was appointed as a guard in the state penitentiary at Boise, in which position he served four years. At the end of that period he went to Oregon, where three years were spent in various employments, and from there he went to Lewiston, Idaho, where a few months later he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the United States Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war. His regiment was sent to the Philippines, where he participated in numerous engagements and saw much hard service. While there he contracted locomotor ataxia, in consequence of which disease he now uses crutches. At the conclusion of his military service he returned to Soda Springs, Idaho, where since has been his home. In 1910 he was appointed to his present position as postmaster. He is a Republican, but is not active in political affairs, and he is a member of the Commercial Club. In religious faith he favors the Presbyterian church. Mr. Merrell is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans and in Soda Springs he organized Santa Anna Camp No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, in which camp he served as the first commander and was unanimously elected for a second term.

He was married at Pocatello, Idaho, September 25, 1902, to Miss Wilma Edwards, daughter of Mrs. Irena Edwards, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Merrell have four children, named: Herman, Dorris, Wayne and Rex. Francis M. Merrell, Sr., the father of our subject, is a well known citizen of this state and has the distinction of having been a member of the first Idaho state legislature. He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, and in an early day crossed the plains to Utah, where continued his home for many years. His continuous residence in Idaho dates back to 1885, and by trade he is a blacksmith and machinist. A Republican in belief and always active politically, he has held different important offices, but is proudest of his honor of having been identified with the first legislative body of this state. In Nevada he wedded Miss Adaline Marvin, who was born in Illinois and who died in 1898 at the age of fifty-two years and was interred at Blackfoot, Idaho. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and lived a devout and consistent Christian life. Edmond M. Merrell is the eldest of eight children that came to these parents.

DORSEY L. RHODES. Holding a firmly-established position in the confidence of his fellow-townsmen through the recognition of his ability in the field of law and jurisprudence and because of his efficient and conscientious services in the office of county attorney, Dorsey L. Rhodes, of Idaho City, holds a conspicuous place among the members of the Boise county bar. He has been a resident of Idaho since 1907, coming here almost immediately after the completion of his legal training, and has had no reason to regret his choice of location for the prosecution of his labors, as he is in the enjoyment of a large general practice as well as the regard of his fellow practitioners. Dorsey L. Rhodes was born in Avoca, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, May 8, 1880, and is a son of Silas and Evangeline (Cheatem) Rhodes, retired farming people of Wagner, South Dakota. His parents had a family of five children, as follows: Lotta, who married H. W. Strayer, of Wagner, South Dakota; Dorsey L.; Ivy, who married E. J. Dolph, of Schuyler, Nebraska; Edith, who married C. A. Strayer, of Moore, Montana; and Jesse, who is a college student of Iowa City, Iowa.

After attending the public and high schools of his native place, Dorsey L. Rhodes became a student in the State University at Iowa City, where he was

Ed M Menell



graduated from the law department with the class of 1907. Shortly thereafter, he came to Idaho, and in 1907 was admitted to the bar in Emmett, where he entered practice. In 1910 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county attorney of Boise county, and now practices in Idaho City, although he still maintains his office in Emmett, and has a large practice in both cities. In Emmett he is associated professionally with James P. Reed. Mr. Rhodes has been connected with a number of important cases of litigation during his comparatively short residence in Boise county, and it is a recognized fact that these have been conducted ably and honorably. To his office he has brought a high regard for the responsibility placed in his hands and his faithful services in the discharge of his duties have been such as to stamp him as a public-spirited citizen no less than an able official. His success in the profession of his choice has been due entirely to his own abilities and efforts, and he may truly be said to have been the architect of his own fortunes.

On July 20, 1910, Mr. Rhodes was united in marriage with Miss Bernice Laravea, the daughter of Stephen Laravea. Both have numerous friends in Idaho City and are favorites with the younger social set.

WILLIAM B. BAKER. A progressive young Idaho merchant, who has been in the state since 1910, and is now half owner of a large and prosperous establishment at New Plymouth, William B. Baker is a college man, who began his career in merchandising, and his success is due to the fact that he has concentrated upon one line of business activities, and though beginning without capital or other resources than his individual ability, he has already reached the position of an independent merchant and much may be expected of him in the future.

William B. Baker was born at Fulton, Missouri, August 25, 1881, a son of N. F. and Martha (Culbertson) Baker. The father, who was a native of Austin, Texas, was very prominent as a physician and surgeon during the Civil war, entered a Texas regiment and fought for the Confederate cause. The mother was a native of Virginia. Both parents passed away in Fulton, Missouri, the mother when her son William B. was four years of age. The father died after an operation for appendicitis, when he was sixty-three years of age. He was prominent in the Presbyterian church, and served as an elder in that denomination for twenty-five years. Of the six children in the family William B. was the fifth.

Reared in Fulton, he graduated from the high school of that Missouri city, and then entered the Westminster College, a noted old Presbyterian institution of Fulton, and completed his education there. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity while in college. On graduation he entered the wholesale dry goods firm of John S. Britton at St. Joseph, Missouri, and for two years was on the road selling goods for that firm. He next went out to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he was engaged in the dry goods and general merchandise for three years, and while in that city on February 24, 1904, he married Grace H. Wolfe, a daughter of Henry L. and Elvira (Burns) Wolfe. The parents were natives of Galveston, Texas, and at the time of the great storm there in September, 1900, refugees to Colorado, locating at Cripple Creek, where the parents still reside. Mr. Baker was the third in the family of five children, and was educated chiefly at the State University of Colorado at Boulder.

During all the time of his residence in Colorado, Mr. Baker continued in the mercantile lines at Cripple Creek, and in 1910 arrived in this state, first lo-

cating at Nampa, where he took charge of the Croness New York Store, of which he continued in charge for nine months. He then became connected with the C. C. Anderson Company in the Golden Rule establishment, being given the management of its clothing department in their Emmett store, where he remained for two years. In November, 1912, he acquired financial interests with the C. C. Anderson Company, and has since been half owner and active manager, of the Golden Rule Store at New Plymouth. Mr. Baker also holds stock in the Payette Valley Produce Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. As one of the influential young business men he is secretary of the New Plymouth Commercial Club. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one child, a daughter born April 3, 1912.

JOHN E. TURNER. Since 1907 superintendent of the Payette city schools Mr. Turner's experience, ability and leadership as a practical educator have been instrumental with the co-operation of the city and citizens in placing the Payette schools in the front rank in Idaho public education. Mr. Turner is an educator of broad and progressive ideals and perhaps his most important service in Payette has been due to his efforts to make the schools practical factors in the training of the young people for the duties and responsibilities which they will take up as soon as they leave school.

The Payette schools are housed in three well-appointed and modern buildings, and the enrollment is nine hundred pupils, two hundred and four of which are in the high school. The work of the Payette high school is such that the graduates are fitted for any college, and in the report of the University of Idaho for the year 1912, among the twenty-seven students listed from Canyon county, sixteen were graduates of Payette. The staff of teachers under Mr. Turner's direction number twenty-six. Among the features of the Payette schools which measure up to the modern progressive ideas in education are its special departments of music and drawing, of home economics and manual training, and it is Mr. Turner's opinion that these special departments have well proved their value not only for practical training to the students, but have also been instrumental in holding the pupils to their school work longer than would otherwise be the case. The Payette high school is ranked third in the number of its graduates in the state of Idaho, the graduating class in 1911-12 having been thirty-five, and it is one of the very best and largest in the state in the character of its work and equipment.

John E. Turner was born at Taylorville, Illinois, February 7, 1870, a son of John L. and Elizabeth Turner. The father was a contractor and builder by profession, and still resides at Taylorville. There were four children in the family, of whom John E. was the second. Mr. Turner is thoroughly educated and brought to his work in Idaho not only the advantages of training in some of the best schools, but also a large experience in educational affairs. He graduated B. A. in 1894 from Lincoln University, and in 1898 took post-graduate work in the University of Chicago. For twelve years he served as principal of the Alton, Illinois, high school, having charge of one of the largest high schools in the state of Illinois. He was then for one year professor of physics at the James Milliken University at Decatur, Illinois, after which he came West in 1907 to Payette to take charge of the city schools.

On June 23, 1898, Mr. Turner was married at Alton, Illinois, to Miss Rettie C. Haight, a daughter of

Robert A. and Gertrude Haight. Her father is one of the best known educators of Illinois, has been connected with the Alton city schools for upwards of forty years and for a quarter of a century has been city superintendent. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Turner are: Edward Lewis, Dorothy May and John Allen. Mr. Turner was raised a Mason in the Payette Blue lodge and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Payette. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church and in politics he is a Republican.

COL. HERBERT V. A. FERGUSON. One of the ablest members of the Pocatello bar is Col. Herbert V. A. Ferguson, one of the members of the present Idaho state legislature, whose residence in Pocatello has covered a score of years and whose activities, professional and as a citizen, during that period have been such as to give him distinction as one of the most prominent, forceful and valued men of that city and section. At the time of his coming twenty years ago, Idaho had but recently assumed statehood and Pocatello gave meager promise of attaining its present position as the second city of the state, but he has seen verified his prophetic faith in the future of both and has contributed to their development the labors of a most worthy, able and energetic citizen.

Colonel Ferguson was born in the old Empire state of New York, February 19, 1852, at Three Mile Bay, Jefferson county. His father is Rev. Lorenzo D. Ferguson, a native of New York and yet a resident of that state, who was for many years an Episcopalian minister, but is now retired. The wife of Rev. Ferguson was Alida Van Allen as a maiden; she passed away in 1905 at the age of seventy-nine years.

Reared in the atmosphere of a refined and cultured home, there was early instilled into the mind of Colonel Ferguson those principles that laid deep and secure the foundation of his character and that impelled him to worthy attainment. His earlier education, obtained in the public schools of New York state and consisting of the common and high school courses, was effectively supplemented by a period of study at Satterlee Collegiate Institute, Rochester, New York, and his preparation for law was made at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from the law department of which well known institution he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of LL. B. Between his high school and college days he taught school in New York and also in Michigan, and at the age of eighteen was principal of the high school at Avon, New York. After completing his course in law he returned to New York and for four years practiced his profession at Carthage. When thirty years of age, he left his native state to try out the advantages of the West. The first five years were spent in Denver, Colorado, where he practiced law and during that time served one term as a member of the Colorado state legislature. The following two years he was located at Leadville, Colorado, and from here he went to Butte, Montana, from whence after a few months he removed to Salt Lake City, in which location he remained four years. Law continued his line of endeavor the while. It was while he was in Colorado that he took on his familiar title of colonel in consequence of his having served for a time as colonel of the Colorado National Guard. In the spring of 1893 he came to Pocatello, Idaho, and this has since remained his home and field of professional activity. As a lawyer his rise to prominence has been steady and sure, bringing honor and distinction both to himself and the bar of which

he is a member. Personally he is a gentleman of strong character, strict integrity and of patriotic instincts, loyal to legal associates, clients, the precepts of his profession, and, above all, to his own convictions and self-respect. Frequent have been his legal victories. Possessing a tremendous energy and a splendid courage, he is interminably vigorous and intensively industrious. When entering upon a legal contest he makes that provident preparation that the general of an army would make on the eve of a great battle, and herein lies the great secret of his success as a lawyer. Whether he attacks or defends, as the case may be, the opposing counsel knows that Colonel Ferguson will be fortified to the last detail and that he is skillful in employing his enforcement, so that he is always accounted a most formidable opponent. Not the least of his legal strength lies in his gift of clear, terse, pointed and practical speech, by which means he is enabled to put his case in the strongest way it can be put. This talent he has also employed as a public speaker and lecturer, in which connection he is well and most favorably known throughout Idaho. He is also a writer of considerable note, some of his productions of strongest merit being "Rhymes of Eld" (Sherman, French & Co., Boston, Massachusetts). A Republican in political views, he is one of the active and leading Republican politicians of the state. His official service has included seven years of government employment in the Department of the Interior, a term as prosecuting attorney of Bannock county, and he is a member of the present Idaho legislature. He has also served on different occasions as special attorney for the city of Pocatello. He is a member and now president of the Fifth Judicial District Bar Association, and he enjoys fraternal pleasures and benefits as a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. Fishing is his favorite outdoor sport. Chief among his other diversions is reading, and he has a large and very fine private library. By birth and training he is an Episcopalian in religious belief, but during later years he has affiliated more or less with the Congregational church.

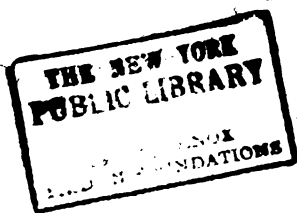
Colonel Ferguson was married in Denver, Colorado, in May, 1886, to Miss Elsie Von Haupt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Von Haupt, of Berlin, Prussia. Mrs. Ferguson died in January, 1908, and was interred at Pocatello.

CHRIS B. KOEPKE. One of the first and indispensable requisites of a community is a drug store and every one appreciates a good one. The same business principles hold in the successful conduct of a pharmacy as form the foundation for any other successful enterprise, for it is quality of goods and of service that determines the placing of patronage. One of the young, energetic and wide-awake business men of Cottonwood, Idaho, is Chris B. Koepke, pharmacist, who has made full preparation for his profession and with business ability and vim is conducting one of the most prosperous business establishments of the village.

Born March 29, 1886, in Chicago, Illinois, that maelstrom of business energy, he grew up amid that environment which taught continuously that "the survival of the fittest" was a law that applied to business as well as to nature. After completing the common schools he attended high school and then took a course in pharmacy in Chicago School of Pharmacy. Prior to taking this course, however, he had already gained much practical knowledge of the profession and business as an employe in a Chicago pharmacy. In 1907 he came West, locating at Cot-

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Herbert V. A. Ferguson



tonwood, Idaho, where he established his present business. He carries a full line of drugs and of all the other sundries that are usually included in this line of business, and conducts an up-to-date establishment in every respect. He is well satisfied with the opportunity he has found in Idaho. While his experience has been limited to the northern part of the state, he feels certain that if the other parts are equally rich in resources the commonwealth has a great future before it.

Mr. Koepke's parents are Benjamin Koepke and Marie (Christensen) Koepke, residents of La Moille, Illinois. The father, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States as a young man and located in the city of Chicago, where for many years he has followed the business of a contractor and builder. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs there. He was present and took an active part in the settlement of the Haymarket riot in that city in 1886. The mother was born in New York City and is a devout Christian and active in church work. The parents were married in Wisconsin and eight children have been born to their union, of which family Chris B. is fourth in order of birth.

Mr. Koepke maintains a cordial and practical interest in the welfare of his community and is a member of the Cottonwood Commercial Club and of the village fire department. He enjoys all forms of outdoor sports and is himself a member of the local baseball club. Politically he is an interested and active adherent of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Pythian Sisters and the Foresters of America and the D. O. K. K.

FRED A. JOHNSTON. One of the most progressive men of St. Maries is Fred A. Johnston, who was among the first to take advantage of the commercial possibilities there resulting from the extension of the railroad through that settlement. He has been a resident of St. Maries since 1907, and has been very successful and has helped the town grow.

Fred A. Johnston was born in Ilion, New York, June 8, 1867, and a year later his parents moved to Kansas, where he spent most of the first twenty-one years of his life. All his career since that time has been in the northwest. During three years' residence in Washington he took up electrical work, became skilled in construction and practical operation, and followed that line of work for various corporations for some years in Montana. From the latter state he located in St. Maries, where he established a plumbing and electrical business of his own, now conducted under the firm name of Johnston & Stark.

Most of his education was obtained in the public schools of Topeka, Kansas, and he also took a brief course in Lane University. He began his career as a farmer in Kansas, and by industry and watching his opportunities graduated into a vocation more suited to his tastes and ability. He was married at Ventura, California, on January 6, 1896, to Kittie Dodge, who had formerly resided in Hutchinson, Kansas. They are the parents of two children: Luther D., who is a high school student, and Frederick A., in the grammar school.

Mr. Johnston's father was Alexander B. Johnston, a native of Scotland, but who spent his last days in Spokane, Washington, where his death occurred in 1911 at the age of eighty-six. During his younger years he was a capable machinist, but followed farming most of his life. He was a devout Christian and gave much attention to his religious duties. His wife was a native of New Hampshire,

but they were married in Ohio. Her maiden name was Eliza E. Abbott, and she now lives with her daughter in Spokane. Of the three children, Fred is the youngest.

Mr. Johnston's choice of the churches is the Methodist, while his wife is active in the Presbyterian church and its Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Johnston was one of the charter members in the organization of the local Masonic lodge and is now its treasurer. It is his conviction that every citizen should keep well informed on public affairs and vote at every occasion, but he is not a party self-seeker, though a good Republican. He has a fine farm about six miles from St. Maries, and in ranching he finds much pleasure, being fond of handling good horses. He is a reader especially of scientific and mechanical literature, and enjoys a good speech or lecture. He is one of Idaho's optimistic citizens, and with its agricultural resources for the production of fruit, hay and grain foresees its unbounded development in population and wealth.

ARTHUR G. HERALD. It has been stated, and truly, that architecture is a decorative art, and is none the less so because it is also a useful art, a science and a profession. Take from it is decorative intent, compel it to be purely utilitarian, it is no longer an art, but a business or a science constituting a special branch of engineering. It is complex and exacting in its requirements, a many-sided and arduous profession, to follow which successfully the architect must have a working knowledge of the professions and trades allied to his own—structural engineering, civil engineering, mechanical engineering and domestic engineering. Among the leading architects of Idaho, whose work in the construction of many of its most beautiful and substantial buildings has been of a character to leave its impress on the city for many years to come, is Arthur G. Herald, who has lived in this city since 1910. Mr. Herald was born November 9, 1880, at Hebron, Nebraska, and is a son of John W. and Sophia (Payne) Herald.

John W. Herald was born in the state of Pennsylvania, from whence as a young man he removed to Nebraska, where he followed the vocation of teaching for many years, and some thirty-five years ago spent five years in teaching at Boise, Idaho. At this time he is engaged in the contracting business at Portland, Oregon, being connected with various enterprises of an extensive nature and an active and influential factor in public and political affairs. He was married in Nebraska to Miss Sophia Payne, who was born in Illinois, and she died in 1909, at the age of forty-five years, and is buried in Portland. They had a family of eight children, all living, Arthur G. being the second in order of birth and the eldest son.

Arthur G. Herald received his early education in the public schools of Hebron, Nebraska. A thrifty and industrious youth, when only thirteen years of age he secured a position as a farm hand at a salary of sixteen dollars a month, this money being given to his parents. However, it was not his intention to remain a farmer all his life, and during his spare time he studied assiduously with the idea of becoming an architect. When he was seventeen years of age he was ready to purchase his kit of tools, with which he set out for Portland, Oregon. While still continuing his studies, Mr. Herald followed the carpenter trade for about two years on a salary, and then began contracting on his own account, at one time having as many as one hundred men in his employ, but in 1910 he left Portland and came to Moscow, where he has since continued to ply his profession. He is the only architect in Moscow and is called

into consultation in every important venture. A list of the structures erected by him since his arrival here includes many fine residences, business buildings and a great deal of contract work.

On November 1, 1909, Mr. Herald was married at Portland, Oregon, to Dr. Ella K. Dearborn, one of that city's well-known physicians. She still practices medicine and surgery, and is prominently known in professional social circles of Moscow. Mr. Herald has independent views in regard to politics, and has never allowed himself to be bound by party ties, nor has he become a member of any religious denomination, although he is at all times ready to lend his support to movements of a religious or charitable nature. His fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias, among whose members he is a general favorite. Both he and his wife are omnivorous readers, and the Herald library is, as a consequence, one of the finest in the city. Mr. Herald's vacations are spent in hunting and fishing, and like the majority of Westerners he is very fond of athletic sports of all kinds. He expresses it as his belief that this part of the country is the finest in the whole Northwest, and as he has traveled extensively his opinion bears weight.

WILLIAM H. HILDRETH. One of the wide-awake members of the newspaper fraternity in Bannock county, Idaho, is William H. Hildreth, editor and publisher of the *Soda Springs Chieftain*, whose residence in Idaho covers less than a decade, but has been long enough to give him high standing in his community as a worthy, energetic and forceful citizen. He was born in Watsonville, California, October 28, 1865, but while he was yet an infant his parents moved to Texas and two years later crossed the plains from thence to Pueblo, Colorado. Here Mr. Hildreth grew up and resided nearly forty years. His education was obtained in the public schools of that city, and at the early age of eleven he earned his first money working in the *Evening Democrat* office at Pueblo. Later he accepted a position in the office of the *Pueblo Chieftain*, and it was there that he learned his trade, working up from the position of printer's "devil" to that of foreman. His life since has been one long identification with printer's ink and during these years he operated all over Colorado and was connected at one time or another with practically all of the leading papers of that state. On coming to Idaho he first settled at Jerome, Lincoln county, where he remained one year as foreman of the *North Side News*, and following that he came to Soda Springs to take charge of the *Chieftain*, of which he had become the owner. He has a modern plant in every way and very recently added a linotype to his equipment. He is a Republican and personally and through his paper he is an aggressive worker in behalf of his party's interests. He is of the progressive type, both as a newspaper man and as a citizen, is a member of the local board of education and is secretary of the Commercial Club. In the development and promotion of the material interests of his town, county and state, Mr. Hildreth has both eyes open and is looked upon as a live, energetic and pushing man, and his paper never fails to encourage every movement looking to the progress and prosperity of the industrial and social interests of his community. His religious creed is that of the Baptist church, in which faith he was reared, and he sustains fraternal membership in the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Hildreth took place at Leadville, Colorado, February 26, 1888, and united him to Miss Lulu Dean Scudder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Scudder, pioneer citizens of Leadville. Four sons and one daughter have brightened this family circle: Lambert, now deceased; William, who resides at Soda Springs and is now in the service of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company; Ruth, who is chief operator in the Soda Springs telephone office; Fay Edwards Hildreth, now a student in the high school at Pueblo, Colorado; and Frank.

ARTHUR A. ROGERS. Investigation shows that Idaho is exceptionally favored in the number of college men to be found in the ranks of her citizens. They are found not only in the professions, but they also predominate to a remarkable degree among those engaged in the different avenues of commercial and industrial activity. Arthur A. Rogers, cashier of the Bank of Winchester, Winchester, Idaho, is a young man of energy, education and abilities, whose whole independent business career has been identified with banking and who is recognized as one of the wide-awake financiers of Lewis county.

He was born at Bloomington, Illinois, December 22, 1881, a son of Lucius Rogers and Eunice Freeman Rogers, the former a native of Michigan and the latter a native of Illinois. The parents were married in Bloomington, Illinois, but subsequently removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, where since has remained their home. The father has given his whole career to farming, but is now retired. He has always taken much interest in politics and has held various public offices in his county. The mother is a devout Christian and very active in church work. Nine children were born to these parents and of this family Arthur A. is seventh in birth. Dr. Elton B. Rogers, another son, is also located at Winchester, Idaho, and receives individual mention in this work. Arthur A. was nine years old when his parents removed from Illinois to Bagley, Iowa, where he grew to the age of seventeen. He then entered Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, where he took a preparatory course, and following that he became a student in the University of Idaho, Moscow, graduating from that institution in 1906. On leaving the university he accepted a position in the Moscow State Bank at Moscow, and from there he came to Winchester, Lewis county, to take up duties as cashier and active head of the Bank of Winchester, in which position he has shown forceful business ability.

On May 16, 1908, he was married at Moscow, Idaho, to Florence O. Skattaboe, a daughter of Mrs. Carrie S. Skattaboe, of Moscow. They have one son, Arthur L. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Rogers affiliates fraternally with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and has been master of the exchequer of the Winchester lodge of the last named order ever since it was organized. Though college days have passed they are remembered as a member of the Kappa Theta Psi and also the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternities, and he yet enjoys a good game of football, as well as other diversions in the way of athletics and cultural entertainments. He is a member and treasurer of the Winchester Commercial Club, and as an active and interested worker in Republican political affairs he is now serving as a member of the Lewis county Republican central committee. Mr. Rogers is now also serving his second term as mayor of Winchester.

H. H. Hildreth & Family

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John F. Hansen

GRUNDY ORR McMINIMY, of Ilo, whose name occupies a place on the roll of Idaho's lawyers, and during almost a decade's connection with the bar of the state he has won and maintained a reputation that has given him standing among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every other walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose, a quality which is possessed in a large degree by Mr. McMinimy.

In Hancock county, Illinois, February 5, 1880; occurred the birth of Grundy Orr McMinimy, who is a son of Felix Grundy and Margaret L. (Williams) McMinimy, the former of whom was born and reared in Kentucky and the latter in Illinois. The father was a member of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry during the Civil war and he was seriously injured while in service. April 12, 1892, the McMinimy home was established in Lewiston, Idaho, whence the family removed to Seattle, Washington, in 1905. In the latter city the father was given the position of guard in the Pemberton navy yards. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMinimy and three of them, Felix Otto, George Ellsworth and John Clark are now prominent ranchers in the vicinity of Krupp, Washington.

To the public schools of Lewiston, Idaho, Grundy Orr McMinimy is indebted for his early educational discipline, the same including a course in high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. In 1899 he was graduated in the Lewiston State Normal School and for five years after leaving the latter institution he was engaged in teaching in Nez Perce county, Idaho, also acting as reporter for the *Lewiston Teller*, one of the old papers published in Idaho. He next entered the Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, and there began the study of law. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Idaho April 2, 1904, and immediately entered upon his legal career at Lewiston, Idaho, where he remained until 1909, in which year he came to Ilo. Here, in addition to practicing law, he assumed the editorship of the *Ilo Register*, retaining that position for one year. During the intervening years until 1911 he devoted his undivided attention to the practice of law, but in March of that year again became editor and proprietor of the *Ilo Register*, one of the representative newspapers of the Lewis county.

In politics Mr. McMinimy is a stalwart Republican. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Nez Perce county in 1905, and has held the same position for Lewis county since 1911. He is likewise the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of city attorney and in 1912 was candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Lewis county. He is a Mason and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been chancellor in the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. He is the owner of valuable business and residence property in Ilo.

June 7, 1903, Mr. McMinimy was united in marriage to Miss Clara J. French, a native of Idaho and a daughter of Charles A. French. She is a sister of the Hon. Burton L. French, United States Congressman for Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. McMinimy have three children: Clare F., Mary Winifred and Margaret Mina.

HENRY MOORE. To say that a man is postmaster of a town or city is to place a certain stamp upon him, for although such a post is often given as a reward for some political service, yet the incumbent is always selected with care, for Uncle Sam has to be

especially scrupulous about the holders of this particular office, and so postmasters as a class bear a reputation for strict integrity and faithfulness to duty perhaps unexcelled by any other class of men. Henry Moore is an example of the finer qualities found in this circle of official life, and as postmaster of Roseberry, Idaho, has filled the post not only conscientiously but to the satisfaction of all.

Henry Moore was born in Republic, Kansas, on the 9th of November, 1877. He is a son of D. J. and Clarinda (Bishop) Moore. The former was a native of Michigan and came to Kansas as a young man, being one of the pioneers of that state, where he was engaged in farming until 1892. During this year he removed to Idaho and settled near Boise. Here he invested in farming lands, and developed his property from wild land to a highly cultivated farm. He spent the remainder of his life in Boise Valley, dying there in March, 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, who has now reached the age of seventy-two, is still a resident of Boise Valley. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, all of whom save two are now living. These children are Mrs. H. C. Devore, who lives in California; Mrs. Nellie Beck, who makes her home in Kansas; Mrs. Frank Kimble, who lives in Portland, Oregon; Miss Carrie Moore, living in Boise Valley, with her mother; D. L. Moore, also a resident of Boise Valley; S. E. Moore, of Long Valley, and Henry Moore, who was the eighth child.

Henry Moore received his first education in the schools of Kansas, and later when his father removed to Idaho he continued to go to school for a time in Boise valley. After he was through school he went to work on his father's farm, and he was thus engaged until 1903 when he came to Long Valley and took up a homestead. This homestead was fine farming land and he soon had it in a fine state of cultivation. In 1910 he bought a partnership with Mr. Blankinship in a mercantile business in Roseberry, and it was in this same year that he received his appointment as postmaster. He has since continued in his mercantile business and at the same time fulfilled his duties as postmaster. He has other business interests, being a director and president of the Roseberry Commercial Association, which is the owner of the substantial building which contains stores on the first floor and above halls for public meetings.

In religious matters Mr. Moore is not a member of any denomination. He is a well known man in this section and would have been even had he not been appointed to his present position, for he is the kind of man who makes many and warm friends wherever he goes, and he is a man who is alive to what is going on around him and takes a deep and active interest in the affairs of the day, be they only local or of greater moment.

Mr. Moore was married on Christmas Day, 1900, in Boise, to Miss Josephine Butler, a daughter of John H. and Alice J. Butler, who are residents of Boise valley. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have become the parents of four children: Raymond Merritt, who was born in 1902 in Boise valley, and who is now attending school in Roseberry; Ellsworth S., who was born in 1905 in Boise Valley and is also going to school in his home town; Hazel Milford, who was born in 1906, and Alvin, who was born in 1908, are not yet old enough to go to school.

JOHN F. HANSEN. Coming to America at the age of eighteen a poor boy, hardly able to speak a word of the English language, working at any occupation which would afford him an honest living,

John F. Hansen since 1876 has been a resident of Idaho, and through the energy and ability which he has applied to his various undertakings has prospered steadily, and is still piloting his business with as much vigor and success as ever. Mr. Hansen for a number of years has been one of the leading merchants at Rock Creek. He has reared a fine family of children, and they in turn reflect credit upon him and are also filling worthy and honorable positions in affairs.

John F. Hansen is a native of Denmark, born March 20, 1854, grew to manhood and was trained in the mercantile lines, and left his native country at the age of eighteen. Locating at Indianapolis, Indiana, he worked there for four years, at any job he could get, and then in 1876 crossed the plains and located on Cottonwood creek in Idaho. For a time his energies were directed to placer mining on Snake river, and he opened what is known in mining circles as the Bonanza Bar mine. After about a year he gave up mining for cow punching, and his experience in that line continued for four years. He then took up a homestead and settled down to the regular activity of farming and to performing his share of public duties. In 1892 he was elected to the office of probate judge in Cassia county. In 1894 and in 1898 he was elected clerk of the district court of that county, and gave a very efficient administration of these offices. In 1900 Mr. Hansen bought his present merchandise establishment at Rock Creek, and has since conducted a large enterprise with an extensive stock of general goods for supplying all the needs of the local community. Besides his other public service he served by appointment as county commissioner of Twin Falls county for twenty-one months. He still owns a mining interest, and has much to show for thirty-seven years of residence in Idaho.

On September 2, 1877, Mr. Hansen married Miss Anne E. Petersen, of Rock Creek. They have six children, namely: Bertha, wife of H. W. Bond, who is an architect with offices in Weiser, Idaho, and Baker City, Oregon; Mary, the wife of C. J. Domroes, engaged in merchandising at Rock Creek; Anna, wife of J. E. Hays, of Denver, Colorado, where he is a civil engineer; Carrie, wife of G. D. Crockett, forester on the Minidaka reservation in Idaho; Henry, an engineer at Los Angeles, and also interested with his father in business; Ruth, wife of W. J. Kitsch, of Boise. Mr. Hansen has always voted and supported the Republican party, and is an effective worker for good government, both in his home community and in the state. In 1893 he took his first degrees in Masonry at Albion, and now has membership in Twin Falls Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. The family are communicants of the Lutheran church.

GEORGE REZAC. That Idaho meets every man of brain and energy at least half way with opportunity is almost universally conceded by her citizens, and he who cannot succeed in this state would most probably not succeed anywhere. Business employment brought George Rezac to Payette, Idaho, in 1901, and while he continued there a number of years engaged for others, he kept alert for opportunity. Today he is the proprietor of one of the leading and successful pharmacies of Payette and also owns a nine acre improved orchard located about three miles from the city.

Born December 6, 1873, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he is a son of Frank Rezac and Nettie (Stransky) Rezac, both natives of Bohemia. The father came to America as a young boy and first located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but early in the '70s he

removed to Wilber, Nebraska, where for a number of years he continued to follow his trade as a blacksmith. He passed to rest at Omaha, Nebraska, at the age of fifty. Nettie (Stransky) Rezac left her native Bohemia as a young girl and immigrated to the United States with her parents, who settled in Racine, Wisconsin. She is yet living and resides at the old home in Omaha. Of the twelve children that came to these parents, but two daughters and George of this review survive.

Mr. Rezac received a common and high school education in Omaha and supplemented this discipline with a course in a business college in that city. At the age of seventeen he left home with a cash capital of three dollars and started out for himself. He first took employment as a stenographer for the Cudahy Packing Company in South Omaha, but after a short time there he came west to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he became a stenographer in the Union Pacific railroad offices and remained over eleven years. Resigning this position, he came to Idaho as bookkeeper for the Moss Mercantile Company at Payette and took up his duties in that capacity in January, 1901, continuing to be associated with this firm for a period of eight years. Following that he became manager of the Payette Fruit Packing Company, but in the meantime he purchased the business originally established by Thomas Jones, and which was the oldest and one of the leading drug stores in Payette. Mr. Rezac employed a licensed pharmacist for the preparation and compounding of prescriptions and now has taken personal charge of the business, continuing it along its former successful lines of conduct and with an increasing trade and profit. Besides this holding he has acquired the fine orchard of nine acres mentioned in the beginning of this review. He is prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, holding his Blue lodge and Chapter membership at Payette and his membership as a Knight Templar Mason at Boise and as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine at Rawlins, Wyoming. He is a thorough Republican and has always been identified with that party, but is not an active participant in political affairs. Though repeatedly solicited, he has always declined to seek official honors. A progressive and public-spirited citizen, he sustains membership in the Payette Commercial Club and gives warm support to all measures meaning the advancement of Payette and of Idaho. Mr. Rezac is a communicant of the Episcopal church and is now a junior warden of this denomination at Payette.

In September, 1898, at Rock Springs, Wyoming, were pronounced the solemn marriage rites which united Mr. Rezac and Miss Elizabeth Mellor, a daughter of William H. Mellor and a native of Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Rezac have two daughters: Blanch, born at Rock Springs, Wyoming, April 10, 1900, and Donna, born October 27, 1901, at Payette, Idaho.

L. C. NORTHAM. Another of the younger generation of substantial business citizens of this region is L. C. Northam, conspicuous among the commercial leaders of Weiser. As the head of an enterprise that has attained great importance, the senior member of the Northam-McCann Furniture Company deserves explicit mention in this history of the state of Idaho.

Of Iowa origin, Mr. Northam is the son of George and Kate (Erickson) Northam—the former a native of Wisconsin, who removed to Webster county, Iowa, as a young man; and the latter a native of Sweden, who came to America with her parents when only six weeks old and was reared in Iowa.

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Christian Petersen

George and Kate Northam were residents of Dayton, Webster county, Iowa, for some years. That was the birthplace of L. C. of this review, who was born on February 14, 1874.

As the family removed to South Dakota during his childhood, the school life of L. C. Northam was spent in that state until he went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, to enter the business college located there. Completing his commercial course in 1895, he accepted a position with a grocery firm, where he remained for eight years. He then returned to South Dakota, where his father had certain mining interests, and he there engaged in the service of a mining company. For nine years he remained in the Black Hills, after which he came further West, locating at Caldwell, Idaho. His residence in that place began in the year 1905, at which time he became associated with the Jones Furniture Company, remaining thus for three years.

In 1910 Mr. Northam chose Weiser as a desirable location and has here established the Northam-McCann Furniture Company, as previously mentioned. Though the youngest furniture house in the city, this firm has maintained a sturdy growth and is in possession of a splendid reputation as a reliable and up-to-date house. The store is located in a substantial brick building on one of the most prominent business corners in the city, and is a large, well-lighted place, with a heavy line of furnishings for the home or office. In addition to this department of the business, they conduct an undertaking business as well, carrying a complete line of funeral goods of a superior quality. The development of the combined industries since their establishment in July, 1910, has been along the most satisfactory and stable lines both to the company and to the buying public. The business is estimated at a valuation of \$22,000 per annum.

Mr. Northam's associations with the residents of Weiser include various fraternal affiliations, among which are the Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Weiser Commercial Club. He is well known as a loyal Republican of sincere convictions, but not as an office seeker. Mr. and Mrs. Northam are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Northam, formerly Miss Emma Holgate, of Lead, South Dakota, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holgate, both now deceased, of that place. Her marriage to Mr. Northam took place in June, 1898. Both are socially popular in Weiser and are valuable accessions to the thriving little city which they have chosen as their home. Mr. Northam is especially prominent in musical circles, being cornetist of the Weiser band.

M. R. PRIEST. One of the most important industries of any large community, upon which depends in great measure the importance of its various enterprises, is its electric light and power plant. In recent years, among electrical engineers, there has been a tendency to turn their attention to the problem of utilizing heads of water for the purpose of generating electric energy to be used in furnishing light and power. In the hills back of the city of Weiser is located a reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity, supplied by the Snake river, from which is gained the power which, it is claimed, makes the municipality the best lighted city in the state of Idaho. The credit for this great engineering achievement is due, in a large degree, to the efforts of the superintendent of the Weiser Electric Light and Power Plant, M. R. Priest, who although still a

young man has risen to high position in his chosen vocation. Mr. Priest has been a resident of Weiser only since 1911, but his services to the community have been of such a beneficial nature as to make his name one to be placed among those of the men who have in late years assisted so materially in the development of this part of the West.

M. R. Priest was born at Greeley, Anderson county, Kansas, in August, 1884, and is a son of J. W. and Emma (Renzenberger) Priest, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kansas. During his early life, J. W. Priest was a manufacturer, and as such went to Kansas, where he was married. In 1892 he brought his family to Pocatello, Idaho, where he remained until 1895, in that year moving to the city of Boise, where he now has farming interests. He is forty-nine years of age and his wife one year younger, and they are the parents of five children, M. R. being the eldest.

After attending the public schools of Boise, Mr. Priest took a correspondence course in mechanical engineering, following which he was engaged in electrical work at various trades in mechanical lines. In 1906 he began to be interested in electrical power work, and eventually was given charge of the power plant at Sheridan, Wyoming. From that city he came to Weiser, Idaho, in May, 1911, to become connected with the city power plant, and took charge of the operations. The large reservoir before mentioned will soon be re-enforced by another one of similar proportions, which, like it, will receive its supply from water pumped from the Snake river. When Mr. Priest took charge of the plant here, the street lighting was of a very inferior order, but he has already installed forty cluster lights, to which sixty more are to be added, and sixteen miles of posts have been erected, it being Mr. Priest's claim that Weiser is now the best lighted town in the state. He has brought to his work untiring energy, boundless enthusiasm and marked executive ability, and his services are meeting with the unqualified approbation of the citizens of the municipality.

Mr. Priest is unmarried. He is independent in his political views, and takes no definite stand in matters of a religious nature. He holds membership in the Electrical Workers' Union and is popular with the members of the local lodges of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Moose. It is but natural that he should be fond of out-door life, and it is also not surprising that he should be enthusiastic as to the many advantages of his adopted state, for here he has met with success not only in a material way, but in the acquiring and maintaining of numerous sincere friendships.

CHRISTIAN PETERSEN. Hard work and close attention to business were the means by which Christian Petersen arrived at prosperity. He has been a resident of Idaho for thirty-three years, and during the first few years spent in this state he worked at wages until he could accumulate a little savings and get sufficient familiarity with the country and the people to make his real start. Since then he has prospered, has been one of the large cattlemen and still owns a fine ranch in southern Idaho.

Christian Petersen is one of the capable men of foreign birth who have done so much for the development of the West. He was born in Denmark, December 19, 1860, a son of Peter Jensen and Bertha Hansen, both natives of Denmark, where the mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety years. The son Christian spent the first nineteen years of his life in his native country, attended the common schools, and also served an

apprenticeship in the blacksmith's trade. Coming to America in 1880, and going direct to Idaho, he worked on a farm at monthly wage, and two summers were spent in placer mining on Snake river. In 1885 he invested his savings in a few head of cattle, and soon increased his herd of both horses and cattle, and was running his stock in large numbers over the range and over land which he had homesteaded and bought. This was the regular line of his industry up to 1909, in which year he sold most of his cattle and horses, and also has sold all his ranch lands except his home place of one hundred and twenty acres, near Rock Creek. This ranch is excellently improved, and all the arable land is under water. Besides his other interests, Mr. Petersen was one of the organizers of the Bank of Hansen, and is a stockholder and director in that concern. At Twin Falls he owns a modern residence, and leases it to a tenant. He has a nice home on his ranch at Rock Creek, and lives there in comfort and contentment. One of the features of his home which makes an impression upon every visitor is his beautiful flower garden, and in the midst of his flowers and fruits, and with the esteem of all that circle of citizens who enjoy his acquaintance, he is spending his happy and profitable years.

On December 3, 1893, Mr. Petersen married Hannah Larsen, a daughter of Lars Larsen. They have no children of their own, but have reared one child, Maude Tatro, since she was two and a half years old, and she is now attending the high school in Twin Falls. Mr. Petersen is a Republican, but has accepted no official honors, and is glad to do his part as a citizen through his private relations and by helping forward every movement undertaken for the benefit of his home community.

KARL L. KEYES. The vocation of civil engineering attracts many young men when they start out in life and it has proven a rich field of opportunity to those who are willing to work hard, scorn hardships, face dangers and prove fidelity to the systems that employ them; but rewards are not given to those who have not thus proved up. Among the leaders of this profession in every community will be found men of sterling character who would have succeeded in almost any line of work because of this, but who, through natural inclination and lifelong training, have become particularly competent in engineering work and very often have reached high official position through their own efforts. In this connection may be cited Karl L. Keyes, of Weiser, Idaho, whose ingenuity, adaptability and practical qualities have won him recognition and material success among his associates. Mr. Keyes was born at Montague, Michigan, June 12, 1880, and is a son of James A. and Carrie (Phillips) Keyes.

James A. Keyes was born in the Empire state, and in 1870 removed to Michigan, where he was a resident until 1892. In 1898 he came to Idaho and settled in the Weiser valley and was connected with the Weiser Academy until his death in 1902, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife, Carrie Phillips, was born in India, her parents being American missionaries to that country, and was brought to the United States in 1850, when she was twelve years of age. Her death occurred in Ohio, in 1896, she having been the mother of seven children, of whom five survive, as follows: Mrs. Olena Keller, residing at Mosier, Oregon; Mrs. Bertha Rich, of Phoenix, Arizona; Karl L.; Mrs. Julia Burley, of Weiser, and Mrs. Edith Hunting, of Rathdrum, Idaho. Mrs. Una Jones and Wayland Keyes are those deceased.

Karl L. Keyes took a preparatory course in the

Weiser Academy, from which he graduated in 1902. From 1904 to 1908 he attended the State University, where he was graduated in civil engineering, and immediately took up active work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, being connected with the construction department of that line for eight months. Following this, he spent nine months in working on the Goose Creek project in the Twin Falls country, and in 1909 embarked in business on his own account. He has done considerable work for the Pacific & Idaho Northern Railway, as a member of the staff of locating engineers. As a man whose work has taken him to various sections of the state, Mr. Keyes believes that he can state with authority his views that Idaho's resources are but partly developed and that the coming years will prove to be ones of great prosperity. His own activities have been so directed as to assist materially in the development of the section, where he is known as a man of marked ability in his chosen line.

On January 4, 1912, Mr. Keyes was married at Caldwell, Idaho, to Miss Salome Williams, whose parents are well known and highly esteemed residents of Brownville, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes are members of the Congregational church, and have a wide acquaintance among the best people of this section. In political matters he is a Republican, and last November was elected to the office of county surveyor of Washington county. Outside of his college fraternity, he belongs to no social organizations, preferring to give his attention to his profession and his home, but when the demands of his various duties relax, he occasionally takes a trip to the hills with rod and gun, and seldom returns without some excellent specimens of the chase.

JOHN B. KENAGY, M. D. One of the primary purposes of this publication is to accord recognition to those citizens of Idaho who stand representative in their respective fields of endeavor, and to such consideration is Dr. Kenagy specially due. He is distinctively the pioneer physician and surgeon of the thriving town of Rupert, Minidoka county, but this statement does not imply long years of professional service at this place, since the village dates its inception back only to the year 1905. The Doctor, however, is a man of high professional attainments and sterling character, and in this great and progressive state has found a most desirable field for successful practice.

Dr. Kenagy claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1863, and is a son of Asa and Salome (Yoder) Kenagy. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and removed from that state to Ohio, where he became a prosperous farmer in Logan county. He died when the Doctor, the third in order of birth of the four children, was an infant, and his widow soon after removed with her children to Garden City, Cass county, Missouri, where she eventually became the wife of Christian Yoder, who was of the same family name as herself but of no kinship. She passed the remainder of her life in Missouri and was about sixty-eight years of age at the time of her demise. Of the four children of the first marriage the eldest is Rufus, who is a resident of Garden City, Missouri, as is also Adolphus M.; and Christopher, the youngest of the four sons, maintains his home in Kansas City, Missouri. Of the second marriage were born two daughters, both of whom are living.

Dr. Kenagy was reared to maturity on the homestead farm of his stepfather in Cass county, Missouri, and the district schools afforded him his early

educational advantages. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Kansas Normal School at Fort Scott, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. For twelve years thereafter he was a successful and popular representative of the pedagogic profession, in which he taught in the public schools of Nebraska and Colorado. He served as principal of the schools at Callaway, Nebraska, for four years; held a similar position at Buena Vista, Colorado, for four years; and was for three years principal of the public schools at Gunnison, Colorado. Long before this he had become imbued with a desire to enter the medical profession, as offering a broader sphere for effective and humane endeavor, and he carefully conserved his financial resources for the purpose of accomplishing the desired ends. In 1901, therefore, he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Colorado, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906, and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the autumn of the same year he came to Idaho, where he passed the required examination before the state board of medical examiners, and he then established his home in the new and promising village of Rupert, confident of its development and progress and recognizing that its location was such as to offer an inviting field for his professional work. His judgment has been amply justified, and he has built up a large and substantial practice from this center, the while he has gained the highest vantage place in the confidence and esteem of the people of this section of the state. Though he was not the first physician to engage in practice at Rupert, those who preceded him have removed to other points and thus he has priority over those who have since located here, and in point of consecutive practice is the oldest physician of the thriving town, which now has an approximate population of fully one thousand.

Dr. Kenagy has been most liberal and progressive in his civic attitude and has done all in his power to further the social and material advancement of his home village, where he holds the position of local surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Like many others throughout the country he is a distinct progressive in his political proclivities, and is aligned with the party that has adopted the name of Progressive. He is at the present time president of the Rupert board of education, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society and Southern Idaho District Medical Society. He is entitled to great credit for the valiant spirit which he manifested in preparing himself for the profession in which he has gained distinctive success and prestige. While engaged in teaching school at a comparatively small salary he had assumed considerable responsibilities, and it may well be understood that in providing for his family and saving funds to complete his professional education he encountered many obstacles and had to observe the utmost economy and frugality, his cherished and devoted wife proving a sympathetic counselor and assistant to him in attaining his laudable ambition. In concrete evidence of the success which he has gained as a medical practitioner it may be stated he is the owner of one of the finest ranches on the Minidoka project, in Minidoka county, the property lying within a short distance from the corporate limits of Rupert. On this ranch, which he has effectually improved and in the development of which he takes the deepest interest, he has erected an attractive residence, and this pleasant

home is known as a center of gracious hospitality, the while it is readily accessible to the village of Rupert, where the Doctor maintains an office. Mrs. Kenagy is an enthusiast in the cultivation of roses, and has propagated on the home ranch many choice varieties, so that she has gained wide reputation in this interesting line, the while she is a most popular factor in the social activities of the community.

On the 5th of August, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Kenagy to Miss Harriet Sliffe, who was born in Ohio and reared in Cass county, Missouri, and who is a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Walters) Sliffe, representatives of sterling pioneer families of that state. Dr. and Mrs. Kenagy have two children, both of whom remain at the parental home. Fayre, who is associated in the work and management of the home farm, was graduated in the Rupert high school as a member of the class of 1913, and Louise is now attending school in that village. Fayre is an enthusiastic and adept hunter, and many beautiful mounted specimens of water fowl adorn the family home and attest to his skill as a marksman.

GEORGE A. SMITH. Among the younger business men of Albion, Idaho, who have a promising future before them is George A. Smith. He has worked his way to his present position in the business world doing all kinds of manual labor, and gaining a valuable training in practical experience during his early years. He is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Utah, and has inherited many of the sturdy and courageous traits that made the first generation of the West able to cope with all the hardships and misadventures that fell to their lot.

The father of George A. Smith was Adam G. Smith, who was a native of Iowa, and who came to Utah as one of the early pioneers of that state. He became a farmer in his new home and until 1880 was a well known resident of Utah. At this time he came to Idaho and settled in Goose Creek valley, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was quite successful in this business and continued to be thus engaged until 1902, when he began his mercantile career, by buying out the branch store of the Oakley Co-operative Company, at Marion, Idaho. He became an even more successful merchant than he had been a farmer, and at his death was accounted one of the prosperous men of the county. He died in June, 1911. Adam G. Smith was three times married, and was the father of thirteen children. His second wife, Eliza Shields, was the mother of George A. Smith, who was the tenth child. Mrs. Eliza Smith was born in Utah, and died on the 4th of July, 1899, in Idaho.

George A. Smith was born at Oakley, Idaho, on the 7th of December, 1885, and here he grew to manhood. He received his education in the Oakley schools, and attended school until he was twenty years of age. After leaving school he tried various kinds of work, being a sheep herder and ranch hand, and in fact learning all there was to know about ranching by first hand experience. His first position that really meant something to him was as assistant county assessor of Cassia county. After serving for five years as deputy he was elected in 1910 on the Republican ticket to the position of county clerk of Cassia county. He is at present the holder of this office and is performing his duties in a way that satisfies everyone. Mr. Smith is also the owner of a fine ranch in Cassia county.

In fraternal matters Mr. Smith is an enthusiastic member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

being a member of the Blue lodge. He is unmarried.

GEORGE EDWARD GRAY. For eleven years the late George Edward Gray occupied a foremost position among the attorneys of this city, and his name was one that was well and favorably known throughout this district. He was prosecuting attorney of Bannock county for four years, and was the legal representative of the Citizens' Bank in Pocatello until he died, on September 17, 1912, while he shared in the big business of the city and county in a professional way as long as he was identified with this section. His death was felt as a distinct loss in the city of Pocatello, both in professional and social circles, and a host of friends are left who mourn his passing in the prime of a vigorous and useful manhood.

George Edward Gray was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1867, and died on the 17th day of September, 1912, at the age of forty-five years. He was the son of Pope David and Harriet (Nash) Gray, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. The father early settled in Wisconsin, where he passed his life in the business of farming, in which he enjoyed a moderate success. He died there at the age of seventy-two.

George Edward Gray received an education beyond that of the average youth, and his common school training was followed by a course of study in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, from which he was graduated in the law department in 1890, coming almost immediately thereafter to Idaho, where he initiated his active practice in the city of Boise. There he continued for about two years, when he removed to Malad City, Utah, and established himself in a professional way. He was successful and prominent in Malad City, and was county attorney for his county while there. He enjoyed a distinctive practice and was well and favorably known throughout the district. He was a resident of Malad City for eleven years, coming to Pocatello in 1904. His association with the professional life of Pocatello was from the first a successful one, and he won and retained the highest esteem and regard of his colleagues, as well as of his clients. He enjoyed a liberal and extended clientele and success attended his efforts in Pocatello from the beginning of his identification with the city until death claimed him. He gave valuable public service in his capacity as county attorney of Bannock county while here, and served for four years in that office.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Gray were numerous, and he had membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in all of which he was prominent and popular.

In June, 1892, Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Meda Whalen, the daughter of William and Lydia (Fay) Whalen, of St. Lawrence county, New York, both of whom are now deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gray: Warren, born July 4, 1895, in Malad, Idaho, now attending the Pocatello high school, and Meda, born in August, 1903. Mrs. Gray, who was educated in the University of Wisconsin, has since coming to Pocatello occupied a leading place in the best social circles of the city, and is one of the most popular and prominent women of Pocatello, where she has a host of warm friends and well-wishers.

ROBERT A. LOUNSBURY. It is very seldom that success in life comes to those who have considerable cash in their pockets when they start out on life's journey. That man little realizes the value of money

and does not know how to retrieve himself should he lose all or a part of his resources, while a man who has had to earn every penny knows full well how hard it is to save enough to get a start, and knows equally well should disaster overtake him that he would be able to start all over again and succeed a second time. This is the kind of a man Robert A. Lounsbury, of Albion, Idaho, is. He has made his present comfortable fortune by saving his money and by knowing when and where to invest, in short, by a knowledge of how to handle finances. His success in handling his own affairs but epitomizes his success in handling the financial concerns of other people, for he is the popular and respected cashier of the Bank of Albion, although he is only a year or so over thirty.

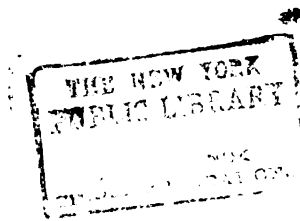
Robert Arza Lounsbury was born on the 24th of February, 1879, near Ponca, in Dixon county, Nebraska. His father was Isaiah H. Lounsbury, a native of Massachusetts. His mother, who was born in the state of New York, was Mary Ann Pomeroy Lounsbury. These two were married in the East and came West in 1890, settling in Malta, Idaho. Afterward they spent eight years in Yale, Idaho, and then removed to Minidoka, where he continued in the mercantile business and was later made postmaster, a position which he now holds. He is a Mason and a member of the blue lodge. Isaiah and Mary Ann Lounsbury became the parents of seven children, and of these Robert A. Lounsbury was the fourth child.

The public schools of Malta and Yale, Idaho, furnished his education and he later took a business course, being graduated from this business college. He has done all sorts of hard work in his endeavor to gain a living and to advance himself in the world. He worked for a time as a farm hand and then became an employe on a dredge boat at Shelby, Idaho. Such occupations took up his working days until he was twenty-one, and then in spite of the fact that his wages had been small, driven by the goad of ambition he had managed to lay aside enough to invest in the mercantile business with his father in Minidoka. He entered enthusiastically upon his new work and until 1907 was very successful there. During this year he came to Albion and accepted the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of Albion. After three years in this position he was made cashier and has held this position since that time. He has not been wholly absorbed in his work to the exclusion of all outside interests as have so many men in such positions as his. During his residence in Minidoka he was justice of the peace for six years, and now that he is living in Albion he has become interested in real estate, owning a fine homestead property in Lincoln county, Idaho.

Mr. Lounsbury is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and is unmarried.

GEORGE ANDREW AXLINE. As president of the State Normal School of Idaho, which is located at Albion, George Andrew Axline is a noted figure not only in the state but in other parts of the country, for the normal school at Albion is well known for the quality of work which is there accomplished and for the able way in which the institution is carried on. Mr. Axline is one of the most successful educators in the West, and since he has been president of the normal school he has done much to increase its usefulness and prestige, so that it now holds a high place among institutions of this class.

George Andrew Axline is a son of Andrew Axline, and he comes of a long line of noted ancestors. The founder of the family in this country was



Christopher Axline, who was a veteran of the army of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and who came to America in Colonial times and established a powder mill. His mill was confiscated by the British and when he could be of no more use to his adopted country in manufacturing the powder they so sorely needed he gave his own service, both he and his sons serving in the American army. Mr. Axline on his mother's side had at least four ancestors who served their country during the Revolutionary war. There have been other members of the family in more recent years who have distinguished themselves, among these being a cousin, Henry Axline, who was a colonel of one of the regiments during the Spanish-American war and was adjutant general of Ohio under Governor Foraker.

Andrew Axline was educated in the University of Ohio, where he took his M. A. degree. He then entered the Lutheran ministry, in which he remained until 1877, when he became a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was both preacher and teacher in the sections where he was located, for in those days as in Biblical times the two professions went hand in hand. He preached and taught in Fairfield, Iowa, and in Bloomfield, Iowa. He then removed to Iuka, Kansas, where he proved up on a homestead. Here he organized the first church and he also organized the churches in Pratt, Harper, Medicine Lodge, Anthony and Kingman. He lived at Pratt and in Arlington, Kansas, for some time and during his residence in those places was actively engaged in teaching and carrying on the work of his ministry. He was principal of the Fairfield Academy and of the Southwestern Normal and Scientific Institute, at Bloomfield, Iowa. He was also county superintendent of schools of Pratt and Barber counties, Kansas. He was chaplain of the Second Iowa Infantry during his residence in that state. Andrew Axline married Almira Stever, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Stever, who were early settlers of Jefferson county, Iowa. The death of Mr. Axline occurred at Arlington, Kansas, March 4, 1897, and his widow is now residing at Pratt, Kansas.

George Andrew Axline was born at Fairfield, Iowa, on the 22nd of September, 1871. He was educated in the common schools of Kansas during the first years of his school days, and he was then sent to the preparatory department of Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa. After completing the work here he entered the collegiate department of Parsons College, from which he was graduated in June, 1892, with the degree of B. A. He also took some work in the Chicago Normal School in 1899.

Immediately upon his graduation Mr. Axline entered the profession with which he has ever since been associated, that of teaching. His first position was principal of the high school in Cawker City, Kansas, which post he filled from 1892 to 1895. During the following year he was superintendent of schools in Kirwin, Kansas. His next position was in Humeston, Iowa, where he was superintendent from 1896 until 1903. He next went to Corning, Iowa, as superintendent of schools for the next year. He was then called to the presidency of the Albion State Normal School, at Albion, Idaho, and has held this position ever since, this year making his ninth year in office.

In addition to his educational work, Mr. Axline has to give some share of his time to his real estate interests. He has proved his belief in the future of the great state of which he has become a resident by investing largely in landed property. He owns a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, well im-

proved, which lies one mile south of Salmon City, Idaho. Near Lewiston, Idaho, he is the owner of five acres of the famous Lewiston orchard fruit land, and he has a half interest in twenty acres lying within the town limits of Caldwell, Idaho. In the city of Caldwell he is also the owner of three city lots.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Axline became a member of the Fiftieth Iowa Regiment, being a corporal in Company M. The spirit of his early ancestors lived again in him during those exciting days of 1898. Mr. Axline takes an active part in the commercial affairs of Albion and is always on the alert to seize any advantage that might accrue to the city. He is a director and is secretary of the board of directors of the Albion-Marshfield Railroad, a company which means much to the little city.

In politics Mr. Axline is a member of the Republican party, but he has never cared to take an active part. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in the order in 1899. He was master of the Masonic lodge in Humeston, Iowa, for two terms. At various times he has held membership in the following fraternities: the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Veterans, the Eastern Star and the Order of Rebecca.

Mr. Axline was married in Holstein, Iowa, on October 20, 1898, to Mabel Estella Rea, a daughter of Frank and Mary (Gilmore) Rea. Mrs. Axline is herself a splendidly educated woman, being a graduate of the public speaking department of Highland Park University, Des Moines, Iowa. She was a teacher of physical culture and public speaking in the Central Normal University, at Humeston, Iowa, and this was where she met her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Axline are the parents of three children: Marjorie Almira, who was born June 20, 1902, in Humeston, Iowa; Rea Andrew, whose birth occurred on the 19th of January, 1906, at Albion, Idaho; and Katharine Elizabeth, who was also born in Albion, Idaho, on the 21st of August, 1909.

GEORGE E. SCHROEDER. That the illustration is of more importance than the text is a fact that in recent years has practically revolutionized, not only all methods of advertising, but also the entire art of expression through printed forms.

It is not strange, therefore, that many thousands of people gain their best knowledge of distant scenes and countries through the pictorial art rather than through the medium of the printed word.

In many parts of the United States during recent years people have been first led to wonder and admiration of the remarkable beauty of the state of Idaho when they have gazed upon the large canvases and smaller sketches that have been exhibited in various land shows and elsewhere. "That is the kind of country for me," is a typical exclamation that falls from the lips of more than one observer as he comprehends for the first time the rugged grandeur of the mountains and the peaceful fertility of the valleys in Idaho. It is through such means that some of the most effective advertising has been done for this new state, and many hundreds of settlers are probably chiefly influenced or obtain their first active curiosity from such a source.

Many of the most beautiful and striking of these Idaho pictures that have gone abroad on a mission of good are the product of the brush and pencil of an artist whose home is at Heyburn, under the western ridges of the Goose mountains and not far from the wonderful Shoshone Falls. Mr. George E.

Schroeder is an artist of solid talent, possessed of a quick sense of the beautiful in nature, and at the same time a man of practical ideas, who believes in using his art to effective ends rather than in producing canvases which no one would ever want. Mr. Schroeder was commissioned to paint the scenes which adorned the Governor's Special, a train that recently made a tour throughout the eastern states, and it is doubtful if that train carried anything more effective in advertising the wonders of Idaho than these pictures. His sketches have also been features of every land show in which Idaho has been represented, and he has calls for his work and ships many sketches all over the United States and Canada.

Mr. Schroeder is a native of Chicago, Illinois, where he was born April 9, 1865, and when six years old his parents moved to Oak Park, a suburb of his native city, where he grew up until he was of age. By reason of ill health when a boy he never attended school. His mother taught him the rudiments, and as he grew older he read and studied so that eventually he possessed a fair education. His first money was earned by picking cherries at fifty cents a bushel, and some time later he was accepted as an apprentice in a sign-painting shop in Chicago. Thus a fortunate direction was given to his early activities, and from his early endeavors in inscribing letters and signs for baked beans and hams and other commercial products he developed his skill and talent by constant use for the higher forms of his art.

From Chicago Mr. Schroeder moved to Omaha, where he followed his profession up to 1906. He had a chain of offices at Omaha, South Omaha, Lincoln and Council Bluffs, and did an extensive business in sign painting, his business extending into the four states of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Since 1906 Mr. Schroeder has been a resident of Idaho, where his artistic work has taken its highest form. He was a resident of Heyburn until 1912, and in May of that year established a real estate office in Burley, where he is engaged in that business in addition to his scenic painting.

He is the owner of a fine ranch six miles from Heyburn. On this place are fifty acres of lakes, and he has made that an attractive resort for the Moorland Lakes Shooting Club, of which he was the organizer and is the active head and manager.

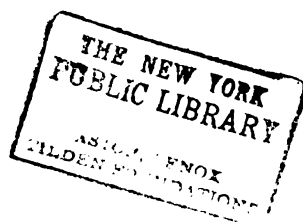
Mr. Schroeder's preference among the churches is for the Lutheran. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge. A Republican, he has been one of the party fighters in his section of the state. At Heyburn he was a member of the city council, and has refused various political honors.

Being a lover of nature and gifted in interpreting its forms and colors, it is not strange that he is fond of all outdoor life. Hunting is a regular diversion, but when he goes afield with his brushes and canvas he is likely to become so absorbed that he fails to recognize the pangs of hunger which are supposed to be one of the best features of a hunting excursion. Music and literature have also provided him with many delightful hours. Among his other business interests in the state should be mentioned that he is a director and stockholder in the Heyburn bank. His career has been one of richly merited success, but he has never been selfish with his attainments. In movements for promoting the larger welfare of Idaho he is always an eager worker, glad to do his share, and it is this genial fellowship, together with the high respect paid him for his special ability, that has made him both popular and influential in a large circle of Idaho citizens.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON. For the long period of forty-five years the Allison family have been doing great development work in the Salubria valley of Idaho. The home ranch of William B. Allison, located at the town of Salubria in Washington county, near Cambridge, comprises eight hundred acres of irrigated land, and is reputed to be the finest irrigated estate in all Idaho. Such an estate does not come by chance, nor is it the result of any haphazard and improvident enterprise, but its very existence signifies a vast amount of industry, intelligent management, and the same exceptional qualities which are possessed by the prosperous business man in whatever field of enterprise he may direct his energies. On his ranch Mr. Allison raises large quantities of grain and other products and feeds most of his crop to cattle, horses and mules, being noted as one of the large producers of live stock in the valley. Mr. Allison is more than a successful rancher and business man. He is one of the pioneers of Idaho, sharing that distinction with his father and other members of the family. He has served twice in the houses of the state legislature, and has always had a prominent and influential part in public affairs, and his wife, it should be noted, was the first white woman who came into the Salubria valley as a permanent settler, and their daughter, Minnie, was the first white child born in the Payette valley. Mrs. Allison for several years taught school in the Boise valley, and properly shares with her husband in the credit which belongs to his achievements in this region.

William B. Allison is a native of the state of Ohio, born at Glasgow, in Columbia county, August 22, 1845, a son of Alexander and Sarah (Glover) Allison, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The father came to America in 1837, was married in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and for a number of years followed his trade as blacksmith. In 1854 he went to Illinois, the next year to northwestern Iowa, and in 1863 brought his family out to the Boise valley. He took up a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, and was one of the best known pioneer farmers in that valley. As a large proportion of the population at that time were engaged in mining, he found farming more profitable than the search for gold, and all of his produce commanded high prices, with a ready market. In 1868 Alexander Allison moved into the Salubria valley, taking up a quarter section of land one mile north of where the town of Salubria was later established. There was passed the remainder of his honorable and useful career. He allied himself with every movement and enterprise which constituted the public spirited endeavor of early Idaho, and was not less honored in his civic character than as a successful farmer and business man. He was an active Republican and one of the founders of the *Statesman* at Boise. His church was the Presbyterian, in which faith he died at his home in Salubria in 1882, at the age of sixty-nine. He was twice married, and the mother of William B. Allison died in 1854. The second wife, who crossed the plains and endured the hardships of pioneer life with him, survived to a venerable old age.

William B. Allison was reared in Pennsylvania and Iowa, and about the time the family started for Idaho he engaged in his first independent venture. He was in his eighteenth year in 1863, when he was employed as a driver on a freight train across the plains. This was one of the regular trading outfits sent back and forth over the great distances of the Middle West before the construction of the first railroad, and the rate per pound for freight at that

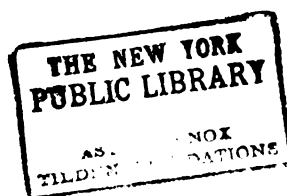


Mrs William B Allison

William D. ...

Adam B. Allen

William B. Allen



time was thirty-three cents from Omaha to Salt Lake City. His experience in the West soon brought him into Idaho, and he was engaged in freighting back and forth over this territory for several years. Altogether he crossed the plains three times with oxen and never had serious accident or misfortune.

Coming into the Salubria valley in 1868, he took up a hundred and sixty acres of rich land, and on a part of that original quarter section was subsequently built the town of Salubria. His first home in that region was a log house with a dirt floor and equipment and furnishings completely in harmony with the usual descriptions of the pioneer's cabins. With his ability as a practical farmer he also combined the good judgment and persistency which have kept him progressing steadily along one general line, and in the forty-five years that have elapsed since he first came to the Salubria valley he has created a prosperity hardly second to that possessed by any individual rancher in the state.

In 1891 he built a fine rural home, in which he and his family have enjoyed the comforts of life. Mr. Allison is fitly considered a successful man. He has won an abundance of the material goods that constitute contentment and happiness, has gathered about him a fine family of sons and daughters, and has been honored with those distinctions which indicate general public esteem and a man's usefulness in his community.

Up to 1896 Mr. Allison supported the Republican party, but then joined the silver wing of that party. During his service in the Idaho territorial legislature, he introduced the bill creating the county of Washington in which he resides. He was elected a member of the second session of the state legislature, and has known all the prominent men in political and public affairs in Idaho during the last thirty or forty years. He has served as assessor of Washington county, and in various other local positions of trust. Mr. Allison is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Allison and Ruhannah Hedgecock was celebrated November 18, 1868. Mrs. Allison, concerning whom the interesting facts about her pioneer experiences in Idaho have already been stated, was born in North Carolina, and was a daughter of Joseph Coffin Hedgecock. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Allison are as follows: Minnie, Loutitia, wife of Henry Mossman; Alexander, William B., Jr., and Joseph C.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT, JR., M. D., a prominent young physician of Hailey, Idaho, was born in Union, Oregon, December 29, 1881, son of R. H. and Frances (La Timbre) Wright.

R. H. Wright, Sr., is a native of Missouri, as also is his wife. In their early married life they left the "Iron State" and sought a Western home. For a time they sojourned in Oregon, but they settled in Idaho, and here he followed farming for a number of years. He is now living retired at Boise City. He has always taken more or less interest in local politics and has filled some important offices. Their family consists of eight children, Dr. Wright being the sixth born.

In his boyhood Dr. Wright was trained to habits of industry and economy. At an early age he began earning money at farming, mining and newspaper work, and in this way he saved an amount sufficient to take him through college. The foundation for his technical education was laid in the public schools. In 1902 he entered the American Medical College, where he took a four years' course and graduated in 1906. He began the practice of his profession in Missouri, remaining there, however, only one year. Then

he returned to Idaho and opened an office at Hailey, where he has since remained. At the time his parents moved to this state—then territory—Dr. Wright was a child of three years, and his childhood and youth were passed at Bellevue. During his few years' absence from Idaho, contrasting conditions were in its favor. He has already established a successful practice in Hailey, and expects to continue his residence here, believing that this location offers a superior market for ambition and honest, earnest effort.

At Bellevue, Idaho, June 30, 1906, Dr. Wright and Miss Cynthia A. Beamer were united in marriage, and they are the parents of two children, a son and daughter, Robert G. and Jean. Mrs. Wright is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beamer, of Bellevue, and is accomplished both as a musician and reader, which subjects she teaches. She is an active member of the Presbyterian church, and the Doctor, while not identified as a member with any church organization, inclines toward the Baptist creed, his mother being a devout member of the Baptist church. Fraternally, Dr. Wright is identified with the F. & A. M., M. W. A., I. O. O. F., and Eagles. He is examining physician for the last named organization. Also he is a member of the Idaho State Medical Association, the Southern Idaho Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in local affairs. In 1911 he was president of the school board, and he has also filled the offices of county physician and coroner. Dr. Wright is fond of outdoor sports, especially of hunting, fishing and motoring, and he finds recreation also in theatricals and musical entertainment.

FRED W. FATOR, of Drake, Jordan & Fator Company, dealers in meat, Hailey, Idaho, has been a resident of this place since 1883.

Mr. Fator was born at Frostberg, Maryland, October 7, 1873, and has French and German blood in his veins, his father, Peter Fator, having been born in France and his mother, Rose (Holzworth) Fator, in Germany. It was in Germany that his parents were married. From there they emigrated to the United States and their first settlement was in Maryland, where Peter Fator engaged in merchandising. His life was passed in Maryland, where he died at about the age of sixty-four years. His wife passed away in Idaho, in 1896, at the age of forty-eight years, and is buried at Carey, this state. Of their five children, Fred W., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth born.

Fred W. Fator, when he was seven years old, accompanied his mother to Alabama, and two years later came with her to Idaho. His education was gained chiefly in the public schools of Hailey, but for a short time he attended school at Bellevue, this state. At the age of fourteen he began to earn his own way in the world. No little of his time between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years was spent in riding the range, then, on his own account, he engaged in ranching, which he continued until he sold out in 1904. That year he opened up in the meat business at Hailey, which he has since continued, being manager of the company. Meanwhile he bought another ranch, 240 acres, about thirteen miles from Hailey, which he operates as a stock ranch.

In 1894, at Carey, Idaho, Mr. Fator and Miss Sylvia J. Park were united in marriage, and with the passing years two sons and two daughters have come to bless their home, namely: Gaston F., Effa N., Reata L. and Claude T. Mrs. Fator is a daughter

ter of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Park of Carey. She is a member of the Latter Day Saints' organization, toward which Mr. Fator inclines and which he supports, although not identified as a member. He has membership in the fraternal order of Eagles, of which he was at one time a trustee, and, politically, he is allied with the Socialist party, in the affairs of which he has taken an active interest. He was nominated by this party for the office of county assessor. Mr. Fator is fond of hunting and fishing. He is a lover of fine horses and racing, and his judgment on stock is seldom disputed.

DAVID A. JONES, druggist, Bellevue, Idaho, is one of the representative young business men of the town. He hails from Iowa, where he was born November 25, 1878, and where he spent the first twenty-three years of his life. His education, begun in the public schools of Williamsburg, was carried forward in the high school of that place, and later in the Northwestern University, Chicago, where he pursued a course in pharmacy and received his degree. After the completion of his college course, he accepted a position in the Polyclinic Hospital, St. Louis, the medical department of Wesleyan University, and after a year and a half spent there, he came west to Idaho. It was in 1901 that he landed here, and he has since remained a resident, being pleased with the present conditions and having unbounded faith in the future of the state. His first location here was at Idaho Falls, where for two years he worked in a drug store. From there he went to Hailey, where he was similarly employed the next three years, and from Hailey he came to Bellevue. Here he opened a drug store and has established himself in a permanent business.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, August 2, 1905, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Edith Reel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Reel of Boise City, Idaho; and to them have been given two children: Margaret and Maxine.

Politically, Mr. Jones gives his support to the Democratic party, and he has served as a member of the city council. He is not active in politics, however. Fraternally, he is identified with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.; and, religiously, while he favors all churches and believes in their good influence, he affiliates with no particular one.

WILBUR D. SOUTHWORTH. Between mining and ranching, Mr. Southworth has been one of the most successful men of Idaho, where he has spent more than thirty years. At the town of Buhl he is living in circumstances and comfort which only pay the rewards of a career which has been so industrious as Mr. Southworth's. He endured many hardships during the early days of mining in this state, and numbers his friends by the hundreds among both the old and new classes of Idaho citizenship.

Born in New York state in 1843, a son of Leonard and Lucinda Southworth, the father a native of Canada, and the mother a native of Illinois, Wilbur D. Southworth spent his early life along the Hudson river, and at Groton and Poughkeepsie, and was started out in life with a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he took up responsibilities of his own, and earned his first regular money in bridge building, a vocation with which he was connected for some years in New York and other parts of the East. In 1877 he ventured into the western fields, and has been in the West for thirty-five years. He was first in the Black Hills and was one of the pioneer miners in that famous district for a number of years. He was also in mining in Montana, and

came to Idaho in 1881, following the Oregon Short Line in its construction to this state. After the short line had been completed across Idaho, he went into the Wood river country, and was in mining at Atlanta and elsewhere. If the Sawtooth range of mountains in Idaho could talk and tell of the hardships, privations and adventures which they have witnessed among the pioneer miners of Mr. Southworth's class, the story would be one of the most interesting chapters in the state's history. He continued to follow the fortunes of the mines with a success on the whole encouraging until 1906, in which year he moved to Twin Falls county, and gave up mining as a regular vocation. He took up four hundred acres of land under the Cary Act, and also bought some land twelve miles southwest of Buhl. This land he has since improved and stocked with hogs, cattle and sheep, chiefly of the latter stock. He now has one of the best ranches in this vicinity and has a great deal to show for his many years of residence in this state.

On April 16, 1900, Mr. Southworth married Mrs. Anna M. Curless, a widow having two daughters—Maude, who is the wife of Harry E. March of Seattle, Washington, and Grace L., the wife of Sydnia C. Renner, of Boise, Idaho. Mrs. Southworth is the daughter of Hiram and Mary York of Louisville, Kentucky, where Mrs. Southworth herself was born. In politics Mr. Southworth is a Republican, but has no aspirations for office, and does his duty as a citizen by his honorable relations with his home community. He became a Mason in Buhl Lodge No. 53, A. F. & A. M., in 1909, took the chapter degrees in Royal Arch Masonry, and both he and his wife are affiliated with the Eastern Star.

In the building of Buhl, Mr. Southworth took a prominent part and was one of the organizers of the State Bank, of which he was the director for several years. He has always retained large interests in mining, and has a long record in this field of enterprise. He opened the Gold Eagle at Neal, and made that one of the successful properties of the state. He has done much to promote the development of mineral resources, and his work as an individual has brought him a very generous success and the esteem of all his acquaintances in every section of Idaho.

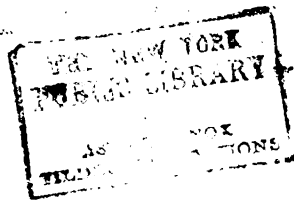
HON. CHARLES SHEEHAN, of the firm of Jones & Sheehan, dealers in lumber and implements, Bellevue, Idaho, has been a resident of Blaine county for more than two decades and is enthusiastic in regard to the future possibilities of this section of the country.

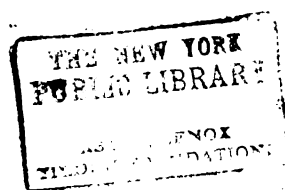
Mr. Sheehan is a native of New England. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 26, 1870, and there spent his early childhood. At the age of seven years, he accompanied his parents to Nevada, where the family home was maintained for ten years, at the end of that time being removed to Salt Lake City, Utah. In the public schools of Nevada and in the high school of Salt Lake City Mr. Sheehan received his education. After seven years spent at Salt Lake City, during much of which time he was employed in clerical work in mercantile establishments, he came to Blaine county, Idaho. That was in 1889, and here he has since resided. Until 1909 he was engaged in mining. Then he formed a partnership with Mr. J. Francis Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Sheehan, and they established the business in which they are now engaged.

Politically, Mr. Sheehan is a Democrat, and for

1864 Q. 1

Wilbur D. Southworth





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the fact that the British were not only the first to establish a permanent settlement in the West Indies, but also the first to establish a permanent settlement in the Americas. The British were the first to establish a permanent settlement in the Americas, and the first to establish a permanent settlement in the Americas.

the fact that the majority of the population is still illiterate, and that the majority of the population is still illiterate, and that the majority of the population is still illiterate.

It is important to note that the results of the analysis indicate that the New South Wales government has been successful in reducing the number of people who are in receipt of unemployment benefits. This is a significant achievement, given the fact that the unemployment rate in the state has remained relatively high over the period of the study.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

years he has been an active and influential figure in politics. He served as a member of the state legislature during the tenth session, and he is now a member of the county central committee, and of the city council. As a miner, he identified himself with the labor union, and for years was secretary of his union. While a member of the legislature, he introduced a bill which became a law, providing for eight hours' work in mills and concentrators. Also he introduced House Bill 54, which provides for the election of water masters by the water users. He is a member of the Bellevue Commercial Club and is interested in all that pertains to the growth and development of the little city of his adoption. His religious inclination are in the direction of the Catholic church.

Mr. Sheehan married a Bellevue young woman, Miss Sarah A. Ashton, this event having been consummated in November, 1911.

JOHN R. HART, sheriff of Blaine county, Idaho, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4, 1861, son of Henry W. and Amanda (Cotterell) Hart, both natives of the "Buckeye State."

Henry W. Hart spent his whole life in Ohio. In his younger days he followed railroad and ranching and later joined the Cleveland fire department, of which he was a member for a period of sixteen years, at the end of which time he was retired on a pension. He took much interest in politics, and was city treasurer of Cleveland for many years. At the time of his death he was eighty-seven years of age. His wife died at the age of forty-five. Side by side their remains rest in a Cleveland cemetery. Their family consists of three children, as follows: Herbert G., who resides at the old Hart homestead in Cleveland, and John R. and twin sister, Mrs. A. M. Purdum, of Hailey.

John R. Hart received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, finishing with a high school course. The first money he ever earned was when a youth of sixteen he worked in a wholesale and retail meat market. This work he continued until he was nineteen, when he decided to try his fortune in the West. Leaving the old home in Cleveland, he directed his way to Nebraska. There for ten years he was occupied in farming, and railroading west of Lincoln, and from Nebraska he came to Hailey, Idaho. That was in 1890, and here he has since resided.

For thirteen years Mr. Hart was manager of the Hailey Telephone & Electric Light Company. He was then appointed commissioner, to fill an unexpired term of two years, at the end of which time he was elected to the office and served another two years. The next two years he was again with the telephone company, then he was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Taylor, and two years later was elected to the office. At this writing he is a candidate for re-election.

At North Bend, Nebraska, May 11, 1886, John R. Hart and Mary A. Miller were united in marriage, and they are the parents of two sons, Clarence M. and Elmer W. Mrs. Hart was born at North Bend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, pioneer settlers of that place, where they lived on one farm for nearly sixty years. In the early days the Millers had charge of the stage station.

Mrs. Hart is identified with the United Presbyterian church and is one of the active members of its Ladies' Aid, while Mr. Hart, who was reared in the Methodist faith, has inclinations in that direction, although he is not identified with the church. Fraternally, he is an Eagle; politically, a Republican. During six years of his residence in Nebraska he

was a member of the school board. He is fond of horses and hunting, likes theatricals and music, and has a strong sense of humor that tides him over many a difficult situation. He has great faith in the future of his adopted state and believes a homeseeker would make no mistake in coming here.

J. GEORGE ARKOOSH, Bellevue, Idaho, a prosperous business man and an enterprising citizen is the subject of this review. J. George Arkoosh, although of foreign birth and education, is keenly alive to ways of adapting himself to new conditions and is quick to perceive possibilities and opportunities. These qualities have made his success financially and have caused him to be recognized as an influence for good in building up the interests of his locality.

Mr. Arkoosh was born in Turkey, November 21, 1875, and lived in his native land until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Then, emigrating to this country, he landed in New York, from whence he came directly west to Oregon, La Grande his objective point. In that immediate locality he spent six months, driving around over the country with a stock of notions in his wagon. From Oregon he came to Idaho. That was in 1897, and he has been a resident of this state ever since. In Bellevue he established himself in a business that has grown to large proportions for a town of this size; indeed, his large department store would do credit to a much larger place than Bellevue, for he carries a complete line of everything handled in a general store.

Mr. Arkoosh also operates extensively in mines. He is the owner of the Comet Mine, one of the largest and best producers in this district. Also he has recently operated the "Tulenide" No. 1, at the mouth of Lee's Gulch, which promises now to be even better than the Comet, and which is of easy access to Bellevue, being only a mile from the corporate limits of the town.

Mr. Arkoosh was married in Turkey, and is the father of three children, namely: Kasser, who is engaged in a mercantile business at Laramie, Wyoming; Sliman, who is associated in business with his father, and Nahea, who is married and with her husband resides in Brazil, South America. The mother of this family died and is buried in Turkey.

Politically, Mr. Arkoosh harmonizes with the Republican party, and while he is ever willing and ready to work for his friends, to assist them in securing official positions, he has never sought or accepted office for himself, his own time and attention being absorbed in business affairs. Indeed, to swing big business deals seems to be his chief pleasure. The only fraternal organization with which he affiliates is the Eagles. Religiously, he is a Catholic. He is fond of music and the good things of this life, and he believes he has found the ideal location in "The Gem of the Mountain"—Idaho.

ROBERT M. TERRELL. That Robert M. Terrell has achieved a signal success in his chosen profession at the age when most young men are struggling to gain a foothold in the commercial world is due not only to the earnest efforts but also to his heritage of mentality from ancestors of scholarly attainments and professional note.

Robert M. Terrell was born October 24, 1883, and is the youngest of eight children of the late Dr. James D. Terrell and Mrs. Frances A. (Corbett) Terrell. Mrs. Terrell who is seventy years of age, still survives and is living in Pocatello. She is the daughter of the late Jacob Corbett, an esteemed citizen of Ballard county, Kentucky, and for many years county clerk.

Dr. James D. Terrell was born in 1830 and was a native of Ballard county where he spent the greater part of a long and useful life. After completing his school course in Mississippi he took his degree from the medical department of the University of Virginia, and in 1858 was married to Miss Sarah Wilds. Her death occurred in 1863.

Dr. and Mrs. Terrell had the satisfaction of seeing a fine, healthy family of children develop into useful men and women of whom they were justly proud. Their eldest son Thomas Fountain Terrell, a leading attorney of Pocatello, Idaho, has served his state most ably as lieutenant governor. Corbett Terrell is a prominent officer of the Y. M. C. A. in New York City, while Robert M. Terrell has held several public offices and is now county attorney. The daughters of the family have married estimable men and are accounted important factors in the social life of the community. Dr. Terrell passed away in February, 1909, mourned by a host of friends.

Robert M. Terrell attended Blandville College, and later took up a course of law at Central University at Danville, Kentucky. Upon the completion of his scholastic career in 1905, Mr. Terrell came west, locating in Pocatello. Eager to get down to the real work of life, he began practice the day after his arrival, and his interest in his chosen profession has never flagged. Pocatello was quick to recognize in the newcomer a young man of exceptional natural ability and great promise, and no time was lost in appointing him to the post of city attorney, a position which he filled most acceptably. Upon the expiration of his term in May, 1907, he resumed private practice with Colonel H. V. A. Ferguson. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Terrell was elected county attorney, holding this post until the fall of 1910 when he was elected representative in the eleventh legislature. He served up to 1911, when, after the close of the session, he was tendered the appointment of county attorney. He resigned from the legislature in order to accept, and is doing most efficient service in this responsible post at the present time.

Mr. Terrell is a Democrat in his political affiliations. He is a member of both district and state bar associations and belongs also to the Fraternal Brotherhood of the W. O. C. In addition to this he is a director in the Y. M. C. A.

In view of his numerous legal, political and fraternal activities it is rather surprising that Mr. Terrell has found time to fulfill his social obligations. His popularity was assured from the time he began the practice of law in Pocatello. On March 29, 1911, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ruebel, daughter of Phillip H. and Elizabeth Ruebel of Little Rock, Arkansas. One child, Robert Marshall, Jr., has come to make the happiness of the young couple complete.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrell are members of the Baptist church. Both are fond of outdoor sports, especially those of an athletic nature.

Looking back over the short years that have marked the phenomenal rise and progress of this favored son of Fortune, one is impressed, first, with the great possibilities open to him who has the right mental equipment and moral stamina to hold his own in this land of opportunities, and also with the fact that ambition and high resolve are bound to win. Mr. Terrell came to Pocatello with nothing but a college education and the will to succeed, and his advancement is wholly due to his own unaided effort.

Mr. Terrell believes that Horace Greely's time-honored advice, "Go west, young man," is equally applicable to the present time; and he knows of no

better place for any one with pluck and push to make a start than this section of Idaho. Surely no young man could do better than to follow the advice and emulate the example of this rising young attorney whose fellow-citizens freely predict the highest political honors within their gift.

JOSEPH FREMSTAD, M. D. The first permanent drug store established in the new and thriving town of Burley in southern Idaho was the enterprise of Dr. Joseph Fremstad. Both as a druggist and physician and surgeon he has since been the leader in his line of business and profession in this locality, and is a man of high standing and a success based

The Fremstad family has long been notable for the achievements of its members. A sister of the doctor is Olive Fremstad, whose name has for years been a household word to all music lovers. In Wagnerian and other heavy roles she has been identified with the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York for many seasons, and she had the distinction and was the originator of first taking the part of Salome when the Strauss opera of that title was given its premier performance in America.

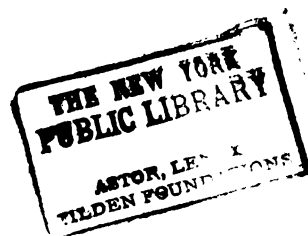
The doctor's father was also a physician, a graduate of one of the best schools in Sweden and later of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, and for many years practiced with distinction at Minneapolis, where he died in 1896, at the age of about fifty-seven. His wife, who survived him and who died at Grantsburg, Wisconsin, in 1906, was a graduate of the University of Stockholm and a woman of strong character and mental force.

Of the six children, Joseph was the second and the oldest son. He was born at Fredericksald, Norway, November 5, 1872, and at the age of four years came with his parents to America, spending two years in Chicago and then moving to Minneapolis, where he grew up. As a boy he attended the Minneapolis schools, and at an early age began winning his own way. When fifteen a drug store became the scene of his activities, at a salary of one dollar a week, but that experience gave him the practical direction for a business career. In 1897, leaving Minneapolis, he went by boat to New Orleans, and a short time later he and his wife embarked on a schooner bound for Tampa. A hurricane drove the boat clear across the gulf to Yucatan, and it was only after a long and dangerous voyage that he finally arrived in Tampa.

At Tampa he entered the marine hospital service, and during the six months there he passed through one of the last severe epidemics of yellow fever. Later he spent some months in the hospital service at Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia, and then returned to Minneapolis, where he again resumed the drug business.

Though successful as a druggist Mr. Fremstad had for some time contemplated preparing for the profession of medicine, and in 1901 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, from which institution he received his M. D. degree in 1906. He paid his way through college by work on the outside, so that he can truthfully claim that he has received very little assistance from anyone but himself in attaining success. During one year before graduation and one year afterward he did work in the Bellevue and Roosevelt hospitals of New York City, and in the clinics and other work of those noted institutions he came into association with many of the most eminent men of the profession.

It was with this unusually excellent equipment and thorough experience that Dr. Fremstad came to Burley, Idaho, in 1907, and established both a drug



H O Hartness

W. H. Holmes

store and his practice as physician and surgeon. In surgery he has not a superior in the southern section of the state, and his general practice is as large as he can comfortably manage. The doctor also owns a fine farm four miles from town.

He was married at Minneapolis on January 1, 1893, to Miss Mabel Brusven, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Brusven, of that city. Dr. Fremstad has no church affiliation, although he favors the cause of denominational religion. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and in politics he takes an independent position. Hunting and fishing and outdoor sports in general are his favorite recreations. He has a decided fondness for scientific literature, and general reading and music are also among his diversions. His faith in Idaho as a state for farming and general industry has never been shaken, and he is extremely loyal to his home town and state.

WILLIAM E. ABRAHAM, lawyer, one of the leaders of the bar in southern Idaho, has his home and office at Burley. He won his way into the profession by hard work, and now enjoys a prestige and practice that are only bestowed upon sound ability.

Mr. Abraham was born at Rose Hill, Ohio, October 29, 1881. When he was twelve years old the family moved to Indiana, where he had his early experiences as a practical worker and where he prepared for the law. In 1904 he came west and located at Albion, Idaho. After about a year in practice, other inducements attracted him to California, where for about five years he was engaged in the abstract business. On his return to Idaho in 1910 he established his office in Burley.

Much of his early youth was spent in the oil and gas regions of Ohio and Indiana, and the first money he earned at regular employment was by working with his father, who was connected with the oil and gas business. After several years at this he learned glass-blowing, and worked in that industry until his resources were adequate for carrying out the plans he had long prepared to fit himself for a profession. As boy he had attended the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, finishing at high school, and for his professional education he took his courses in the Indianapolis College of Law, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1904. On being admitted to the bar he practiced a short time in Indiana before coming west.

Mr. Abraham is one of the influential Democrats of his part of the state, and at this writing is the nominee of his party for the office of county attorney. In religious matter he prefers the Christian church. His recreations are hunting and fishing, reading in general literature, and he is fond of the theater and music.

It is his opinion that Idaho offers to the young man a wealth of opportunities in the different walks of life such as can be found in no other state, and that honest effort will here find the substantial rewards not only of material prosperity but also of position and influence.

CLYDE S. SHAW, editor and publisher of the *Gate City News*, Bellevue, Idaho, was born at Del Norte, Colorado, August 30, 1874. His early education was acquired in the common and high schools of his native town. After he was fifteen years of age, he began earning money by herding cattle on the range. Also he was variously employed in other light work during vacations until he entered the Presbyterian college at Del Norte. After the completion of his college course, he began teaching school, and he

was engaged in teaching in Colorado until 1904, when he came to Idaho. His first location here was at Emmett, where, however, he remained only a short time. Then he came to Bellevue and purchased the *Gate City News*, which he has since published.

February 11, 1898, at Del Norte, Colorado, Mr. Shaw and Miss Laura C. Jones were united in marriage, and to them have been given four children, two of whom are deceased, those living being Bernard and Dudley. Mrs. Shaw is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Jones of Saguache, Colorado. She is a member of the Presbyterian church at Bellevue, where Mr. Shaw also attends worship and toward which he inclines in his religious belief, although not actively identified as a member. He has fraternal relations with the M. W. A., W. O. W., and Odd Fellows, in each of which he has filled nearly all the offices. Also he is a member of the Eastern Idaho Press Club and is one of its legislative committee, and he is among the original members of the Bellevue Commercial Club, having served as its first vice president.

In his political views, Mr. Shaw is an Independent, but he takes no active part in politics. He has, however, filled local office. He served one term as mayor of Bellevue, and he has also served on the school board.

Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in regard to Idaho as a place of residence. In his opinion, Idaho offers greater advantages and more opportunities for a young man with limited means than any other state in the West.

HENRY O. HARKNESS. On April 5, 1911, the founder and builder of the city of McCammon, Idaho, died at his home in that place, in the person of Henry O. Harkness, long a resident of this city and one of the wealthiest men of the great state of Idaho. In his passing Idaho suffered the loss of one of the greatest of her adopted sons, and he was mourned deeply and sincerely in all circles and among all class of people. A written record of his career and life work in the state which he long made his home cannot be other than synonymous, in large measure, with the history of that state, and to recite the achievements of his more than forty years in the state is to tell of the many and varied forms of progress that have marked the section of the state which represented the home and the center of the activities of Mr. Harkness. A man of the most remarkable business capacity, with a keen, clear and decisive mind, he possessed that type of sagacity, foresight and ingenuity that are seldom found united in a single individuality, but which were dominant in him to the last. His greatest and most enduring work was done in McCammon, and he is rightly known as the father of the city. Here he for many years operated mammoth ranching interests, which added not a little to the industrial and business activities of the place, and here he organized and set in operation industrial plants, financial institutions and hotels that have in a great measure made the city, and established it as one of the busy and thriving places of the west. Success came to him, not through the favor of fortune, but rather as the result of his keen intellect, his forceful application of that mind, his splendid integrity and his unflinching perseverance and energy. To such as he, success is the just reward of his labors, and from such as he, success is seldom if ever withheld.

Born on the 28th day of May, 1838, Henry O. Harkness was the son of Abner and Nancy (Garrett) Harkness, both coming from fine old New England

families. Abner Harkness came to Huron county, Ohio, from his native state, Vermont, in 1825, and there set himself heroically to work in developing a farm worthy of the name from the dense forests that covered his land. His life, from then on, was spent in the care of his western farm, and when he died in Norwalk, Huron county, in September, 1872, he was possessed of one of the goodliest agricultural properties in that county. His faithful wife, who had borne her full share of the hardships and privations attendant upon pioneer life in a new and unbroken country, survived her husband until January, 1884. Their son, Henry O., was one of their eight children. He was born at Norwalk, in Huron county, on the date mentioned previously, and there he lived until he was nineteen years of age.

It is assumed that the schooling Mr. Harkness received did not extend beyond the country schools of his day, but he was thoroughly taught in all the many qualities of mind and heart that characterize people like his worthy New England parents. He learned, while yet a boy, lessons of industry and application that left their mark upon his entire after life, and he was most consistently tutored in the virtues of honesty and integrity. In his youth he learned the trade of a machinist, and when he was twenty-two came west to Illinois, and at Watauga, became associated with a brother in the coal and farming business. When the Civil war came on, Mr. Harkness, with four brothers, entered the service of the Union and fought through the war, all receiving honorable discharges at the cessation of hostilities. Mr. Harkness entered Washburn Lead-Mine Regiment as a private, and that regiment was mustered into the Federal Service as the Forty-fifth Illinois. For four years he served in this famous old fighting organization, and he participated in some of the hottest engagements of the long struggle between the divided factions of the country. By steady and consistent promotion he reached the rank of Captain, and was discharged with that title on June 12, 1865.

Soon after his return to civil life Mr. Harkness turned his attention in a westward direction, with a view to engaging in business in a new portion of the country. In 1866 he purchased in Atchison, Kansas, a freighting outfit of four wagons and ten yokes of oxen, which he loaded with merchandise and set out across the plains for Montana. In that state he located a ranch in the Madison valley, there embarking in stock-raising, but the first winter, which proved an unusually cold one for that section of the state, robbed him of all his cattle. He sold his wagons and other collateral and went to Idaho, spending the summer of 1867 in Salmon City, this state, devoting himself chiefly to looking over the country with a view to becoming familiar with its various characteristics and its most opportune spots for a fortune seeker. In the autumn of that year he leased the Beaver Canyon toll road in northern Idaho, which he operated profitably for two years, and in the spring of 1870 came to Portneuf and once more engaged in stockraising, which he carried on in connection with the toll road business. In 1874 he was elected to the office of commissioner of Oneida county, and for six years thereafter he continued in the office, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest of credit to himself and his constituents. With the passing years he had gradually been securing place in connection with various business enterprises of the county, and in 1876 he formed a partnership with J. W. Guthrie and J. M. Langsdorf, the firm name being J. W. Guthrie & Company, the purpose of the firm being to conduct a banking business. The new firm established a bank at Corenn,

Utah, a place that was then the chief supply point for Montana and much other northern country. That business continued until 1878, enjoying the utmost prosperity. It was in 1882 that the completion of the Utah Northern Railroad was effected, and thus the freighting business from Corenn was discontinued, being no longer profitable, in competition with railroad service. Corenn lost much of its prosperity and activity as a result, and the banking business of which Mr. Harkness was a member was transferred to Ogden. One year later Mr. Harkness bought the interest of the senior partner, changing the name of the firm to that of Harkness & Company, which it retained for many years.

In the early eighties Mr. Harkness began to devote himself more and more to his farming interests. He had by that time become the owner of a landed estate of some sixteen hundred acres in Round Valley, in the vicinity of Oxford, and this he utilized for the pasture of his mammoth herds of blooded cattle and sheep. He was one of the first to take an active interest in the possibilities of the town of McCammon, and bought freely of its land, and was from the start active in building operations in the town. He it was who built a complete and modern flouring mill at McCammon, with a capacity of 150 barrels daily, and his fine farms in the vicinity of McCammon supplied much of the wheat that passed through the mill, as a result of which he became directly responsible for the employment of hundreds of farm and factory hands. It was he who built and for years operated the fine hotel which McCammon boasted for years, and which was destroyed by fire on the night of June 1, 1913, and many another enterprise and industry in the city had its inception in the mind of Mr. Harkness and its organization was the direct result of his activity and capital. Many of the big men of the state today lay their present prosperity directly to the operations of Mr. Harkness, and he may be said to have practically established the fortunes of such men as E. E. Jacobs, T. M. W. Edwards and others of similar importance. He was the first postmaster of McCammon, and he installed in 1891 the first individual owned electric light plant in southern Idaho, the same being used to light his hotel and ranch buildings.

He was always to be found in the advance guard of progress, and no worthy movement ever found him in an unfriendly attitude. Fraternally he was a Mason. Though himself a Methodist, of no uncertain rank, he gave the ground for the Catholic church of McCammon and lent financial and material aid along other lines to assist in the erection of a church edifice. He donated the ground for the M. E. church and for the schoolhouse at Oxford. Such was the whole-souled and generous nature of the man.

On August 11, 1871, Mr. Harkness was united in marriage with Mrs. Catherine Murphy, and she died on December 28, 1898. On October 5, 1899, Mr. Harkness married Miss Sarah Scott, and to them five children have been born, named as follows: Henrietta Orville was born July 8, 1900, at Webb City, Missouri, and is now attending school at Ogden Academy; Katherine E. was born January 24, 1902, at McCammon, Idaho; Henry Orville was born on August 13, 1905, at McCammon, Idaho; John Abner was born June 9, 1908, and Theodore Roosevelt Harkness was born on June 1, 1910, at McCammon.

At the time of his death Mr. Harkness was regarded as one of the wealthiest men in his section of the state. He left, among many parcels of property, not mentioned here, seventeen hundred acres of land at McCammon, a large hotel building in the

city of McCammon, the flour mill which he established here some years ago, mammoth feed barns in the town, and sixteen hundred acres of valuable land in Oxford, Idaho. Mrs. Harkness was named as the sole executor of the estate, and is proving herself an able and capable business woman.

BENJAMIN M. DAVIS, a retired citizen of Bellevue, Idaho, has rounded out half a century of life in this state, and as a worthy pioneer, well provided with the comforts of life for his family and for himself in his old age as the result of his years of earnest, honest toil, his record is one deserving of record.

Mr. Davis is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and was born June 17, 1834. When he was one year old, his parents moved to New York, and when he was ten they went from that state to Wisconsin, where he lived until he was twenty. Thus it was that his school days were passed in New York and Wisconsin, and his advantages were limited to public-school training. When he was twenty, he went to Chicago, where he worked at the blacksmith trade for two years. Next we find him at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he spent one year, at the anvil, and from whence he crossed the plains to the far West. After six months spent in California, he entered the government service and went to Walla Walla, Washington, where for three years he was foreman of the government blacksmith shop. From Walla Walla he came to Idaho. His first location in this state was at Florence and Idaho City and then at Silver City, where he ran a blacksmith shop for about twenty years. His next and last move was to Bellevue. Here he had a shop until 1910, when he retired.

Mr. Davis has always been more or less interested in politics, affiliating with the Democratic party and helping to fight the local party battles. Many times he has been honored with official preferment, and conscientiously and well he has served in the offices to which he has been called. Both at Silver City and Bellevue he was on the school board. At the former place he filled an unexpired term as probate judge. He has served as a member of the city council of Bellevue, and for seven consecutive terms has been elected mayor of the town, at this writing being the incumbent of that office.

Fraternally, Mr. Davis is identified with both the Odd Fellows and the Masons. In the I. O. O. F. lodge he has passed all the chairs; and he has served as master of the blue lodge and high priest of the chapter in Masonry. Also he has taken the degrees of the commandery.

At Silver City, Idaho, June 23, 1867, Benjamin M. Davis and Caroline E. Ruhe were married, and they are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, namely: Albert L., married and a resident of California; Frederick C., also married and living in California; and Charlotte, wife of Alfred E. Mathew, of that state. Mrs. Davis was born in Germany.

Mr. Davis is fond of hunting and has killed much big game in the mountains and on the plains. He has been a student all his life, too, and during his busy, hard-working years he found time for a vast amount of good reading. Today he has a store of valuable knowledge gained through reading and actual experience; his is an interesting personality,—one that has a happy combination of pioneer and progressive elements.

JOHN J. MILLARD. One of the significant facts about the citizenship of Idaho is that its best residents attest their loyalty to the state by both faith

and works. Those who succeed and those in a fair way to success have none of the half-hearted zeal for their home country that is often found in older communities of the East. Idaho means to them a land of boundless resources and unlimited growth, and with such effective witnesses and workers there is no doubt that future generations in this state will have a magnificent debt of gratitude owing to the present citizenship which has laid only the substantial foundation for a Greater Idaho.

A resident for thirty years, a successful business man, and valuable citizen, who represents in his own personality and career these qualities of productive and loyal citizenship, is Mr. John J. Millard, at present manager and active head of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company at Burley, in southern Idaho. His career has been such as to deserve some extended mention in this history of the state.

He was born at Farmington, Utah, on October 23, 1855, and spent the first twenty-five years of his life in his native state. In 1882 he came into southern Idaho, and has never had any occasion to move his residence. His first home was near Oakley, and that has been virtually his permanent home, though business interests have identified him with other localities. His family reside at Oakley in a beautiful residence which he built himself. On coming to this state he took up a homestead, and developed it and kept his family on it until 1900, when he moved into town, a mile away, in order to secure the better school advantages for his children. At Oakley Mr. Millard followed his profession of teaching and also was in merchandising up to 1908, at which date he took the management of the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company at Burley, and has been the executive head of this concern to the present time.

After a thorough public school education in Utah, Mr. Millard engaged in teaching there for a number of years, and has also given six years to that work during his residence in Idaho. He was reared on a farm and was so competent as a farmer that at the age of sixteen he was placed in charge of all the work of his father's place. Later, through a combination of circumstances, he was forced into an executive position, and this early experience proved very profitable during his later life, since he has been no less successful in business than in other lines that he has followed.

Mr. Millard was married at Farmington, his native place, on June 24, 1880, to Miss Keturah Haight, daughter of Horton D. and Louisa Haight, of that place. Of their six children, two sons and three daughters are living, namely: Alice E., James H., John J. Jr., Annie C. and Lera L. Mr. Millard and all his family are members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which he is one of the influential workers and for twenty years has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

He is a Republican who has taken considerable part in local campaigns. In the county-seat fight of 1899 he was one of the most vigorous partisans, and furnishing his own teams, with a band and other means of arousing and influencing public opinion, he stumped the entire county. For several terms he served as justice of the peace at Oakley, and for two years was postmaster at the Thatcher ranch. He also served a term on the district school board. It is in his charming home circle at Oakley that he finds his chief recreation, though he also enjoys a good lecture and the reading of good literature. He is one of the solid men of the state, and has given

a good account of his talents during his residence here.

JOHN POVEY, dealer in lumber and implements, of Hailey, Idaho, dates his birth in Liverpool, England, October, 1865. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools. Then he entered upon a seven years' apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, with a salary to begin with of twenty-five cents per week; at the end of the term he was receiving \$1.50 per day of ten hours. Equipped with a trade and having attained his majority, he sought his fortune in America, and on his arrival in this country he came direct to Hailey, Idaho. That was in 1886, and here he has since lived and labored. For twelve years he gave his time exclusively to work at his trade. He helped to build many of the large mills in this locality, and from this occupation he developed into the lumber business, in connection with which he handles implements. His faith in the future of Hailey led him to make investments in real estate here, and his success in his various ventures here has been such that he has no inclination to seek a location elsewhere.

After he had been in America four years, Mr. Povey returned to England, and at Liverpool, in 1890, he and Miss Elizabeth Wilson were united in marriage. The young wife returned with him to the home he had provided in Idaho, and here for twenty-two years she shared with him the joys and sorrows of life. May 19, 1912, she was called to her last home, and her remains were laid to rest in the Hailey cemetery. Of the seven children born to them, five are living, namely: Bertha H., Ada S., John H., Harold and Ethel. Mrs. Povey was a worthy member of the Episcopal church, as also is Mr. Povey. He affiliates fraternally with the I. O. O. F., and is secretary of his lodge; and, politically, while he usually casts his franchise with the Democratic party, he is not an active party worker, and believes it his privilege to support the man best fitted for the office. He has served two terms of three years each as clerk of his school district and in various ways has shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen.

HON. THOMAS L. GLENN. To be ranked among the foremost lawyers of Idaho one must be possessed of superior abilities indeed, for there is gathered the keenest of legal talent, a large majority being young men, alert, energetic and well educated for the profession. Yet there are older practitioners there also, most of them equally well fortified in professional training and possessing the advantage of having had, prior to their coming to this state, long previous experience in dealing with intricacies of law. One of the latter class is Hon. Thomas L. Glenn, of Montpelier, distinguished as one of the first of Idaho's citizens in character and talents, and well known as one of the state's eminent lawyers and as one of its former congressmen and able public servitors.

Born in Ballard county, Kentucky, February 2, 1847, he has inherited to a marked degree that intellectual vigor, moral courage and kindly but dignified and polite bearing which have ever been distinguishing characteristics of Kentucky's best citizens. His father was Tyree Glenn and his mother was Miss Barzilia Jarvis Lawrence prior to her marriage, both North Carolinians by birth and both bearing names of old and honored connections of North Carolina. The parents were married in Tennessee, near Bone Cave, Van Buren county, but in 1833 they took up their home in Ballard county, Kentucky,

where the father took up farm lands and was engaged as a farmer and stockman until his death in 1849 at the age of forty. Six children were born to this union, and of this family Thomas L. was fifth in birth and is one of two yet surviving, the other being a brother, Ivy Lawrence Glenn, a well known retired business man of Pueblo, Colorado. After the father's death the family removed to Evansville, Indiana, then to Centralia, Illinois and then to Cairo, Illinois, where the mother continued to reside until her demise in 1862, when forty-two years of age. Thomas L. received but limited schooling in his earlier years but such as he did obtain was secured at Evansville, Indiana, then at Providence Church, Kentucky and finally at Cairo, Illinois, though subsequently he attended the commercial college at Evansville, Indiana, and the college at Milburn, Kentucky, serving also as an assistant teacher while a student in the latter institution. The opening of the Civil war in 1861 found him at Cairo a youth in his fifteenth year and fired with the ambition to become a soldier, but his repeated efforts to join the ranks were unavailing on account of his age. Here, however, he gave evidence of that tenacity of purpose that has been a predominant characteristic of his subsequent career. Not to be deterred, he sold newspapers to the soldiers of the army then mobilizing there and followed General Grant's forces from Cairo down into Mississippi. There the longed for opportunity to realize his ambitions came and made him a member of Company F, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate army known as Dukes Regiment, it being under General John H. Morgan, with which he experienced the fortunes of war, passing through many perils, being exposed to many trying vicissitudes but escaping unharmed, until about the close of the first year's service, when he was severely wounded by a minie ball that shattered the bones of his right shoulder. From this wound he did not recover until October, 1868, though wounded June 9, 1864. He sought refuge in the home of a southern planter, but was taken prisoner by the Federals and detained until September 9, 1864. He was then yet in his teens and an orphan. On his release from prison he returned to Ballard county, Kentucky, where he took up employment on his grandmother's farm, and, having decided that law should be his life pursuit, he set about diligently to prepare for the profession by reading law during such leisure moments as came to him, rapidly gaining proficiency with his quick mind and naturally studious habits.

His public career began early, and as that of most public men ought to, with an active participation in local affairs, in the course of which he gained the thorough confidence of his fellow citizens. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of Ballard county and was reelected in 1878 by a large majority. During this period he had continued to read law. At the conclusion of his second term he took up the practice of law, having in the meantime so successfully prosecuted his legal studies and so amply demonstrated his abilities that he had been admitted to practice before all the courts. In 1887 he was called to higher honors when he was elected a state senator to represent four Kentucky counties. In filling that office he rendered efficient and valuable services to that state as a member of different important committees, one of which was for the investigation of the locks and dams on the Green and Barren rivers and of this committee he was chairman. This investigation led to very satisfactory results, as the system was later taken over by the government for approximately \$10,000, though the price asked at first was \$150,000. At the expiration of his senatorial term

Thomas L. Glavin



in 1890 Mr. Glenn decided to migrate west and selected Idaho as the state in which to make his new home. He located at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, where he at once began the practice of law and where his rise to the front ranks of his profession was rapid, soon attaining a commanding eminence in this direction in eastern Idaho and becoming well known throughout the state. Here again, in 1900, he was called into public life when he was prevailed upon to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, and was elected in the fall of that year. He served as a member of the Fifty-seventh Congress as a populist, having been elected on a fusion ticket, in which body his course was marked for its fidelity to principle, and sincerity of purpose, and was an honor to himself and to his constituency. At the conclusion of his congressional term he returned to his home at Montpelier and resumed the practice of law. Mr. Glenn, together with United States Senator Francis J. Newlands of Nevada, then a congressman, was instrumental in having the Newlands irrigation bill passed which effected the whole United States, also Mr. Glenn while a member of congress voted for the construction of the Panama canal, and he, together with John R. Brennan, of Montpelier, developed the phosphate mines of Idaho, which was the first discovered in the Rocky mountains. Politically he has been an active and zealous adherent of the Democratic party most of the time. As a citizen Mr. Glenn is of the progressive type and is ever alive to whatever in his judgment promotes the best and highest interests of the people. As a member of society he is cultured, genial, high-minded and is highly respected by all who know him. Fraternally he is affiliated with one of the oldest and honored orders, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the organizers of the Odd Fellows lodge at Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mr. Glenn has been thrice married. On March 17, 1870, he was married in Ballard county, Kentucky to Miss Lucretia Stephens, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Stephens of that county. To this marriage came four sons, all born at Milburn, Kentucky. Thomas Isaac Glenn, the eldest, born January 17, 1871, resides at Fayetteville, Arkansas, is married and has three children. Ivy L. Glenn, the second son, born July 3, 1874, married Miss Sallie Moss, of St. Louis, Missouri, and now resides at Los Angeles, California; they have one child. Francis J. Glenn, born January, 1877, is married and resides at Montpelier, Idaho, his family circle including seven interesting children. William T. Glenn, the youngest son, born June 4, 1880, resides at Bisbee, Arizona, is married and he and his wife have four children. The wife and mother died January 24, 1893 at Montpelier. The second marriage of Mr. Glenn took place at Montpelier, Idaho on January 2, 1895 and united him to Miss Nellie Severn Jones, who passed away on January 29, 1910, leaving two sons: Orian J., born at Montpelier January 27, 1897, and George T., born February 2, 1899 at Montpelier and deceased March 24, 1912. On January 22, 1912, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Glenn wedded Mrs. Alice O'Connor as his third wife.

Mr. Glenn is intensely loyal to Idaho, is alive to every local interest which looks to the development of its natural resources, and holds the most optimistic faith in its future, believing that actual development here has but begun. He was left an orphan early in life and to face unaided the vicissitudes of youth, but having character, persistence and courage he surmounted such obstacles as fell in his way to success and has arisen in life by means of his own resources and abilities. He is truly a self-made man,

one that Idaho numbers among its strongest and most forceful.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON. A citizen of Burley who has a record for large accomplishment, Mr. Charles A. Johnson is both a business man and a lawyer, and one of the leaders in his profession. During the seven or eight years of his residence in Southern Idaho his leadership and practical work have had a definite value in the advancement of his home community. Mr. Johnson is a man who not only sees the great undeveloped resources about him in this state, but has the ability to plan and organize means to develop such resources to the highest advantage.

During his early life Mr. Johnson had to exercise the same energy and resourcefulness in getting his own start that he has since used in the larger affairs of his home locality in Idaho. He was born at Washington, Indiana, October 29, 1873. After a brief public school education, he began working on a farm when about fourteen, and later worked in sawmills, railroad shops, railroad offices, and in other positions, being at one time station agent on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The money which he saved in this way he applied to his further education in a normal school. He then taught school, and then entered the University of Indiana at Bloomington, where he studied law and completed the final stages of his preparation for a larger career. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana, and in 1905 came West and has since been identified with the growing town of Burley.

As a lawyer he soon became recognized for thoroughness and skill, and has enjoyed a large share of the better class of practice in the county. In his first murder case, and the most important trial that has occurred during his residence in the county, he managed the defense so ably that his client was acquitted after a hard-fought case.

Soon after coming to Burley Mr. Johnson took an active part in the organization of the South Side Water Users Association. Through lack of water the development of all the fine country around Burley was at a standstill. This association, of which Mr. Johnson was the first secretary and also served as director one year, has succeeded in building ninety miles of main canal and through its enterprise fifty thousand acres of soil are now producing crops worth hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

Mr. Johnson was for a year a stockholder and director in the Burley Townsite Company, and has in fact been one of the builders of the town. His interest in the welfare of this locality is actuated by a sincere desire to see all the present and future citizens prosper, and to people in other states wishing to secure the best information concerning Burley, no other local resident would be more willing to answer queries or could furnish more exact details than Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson married at Springfield, Missouri, December 26, 1911, Miss Mary Aaron. Her brother, Dr. William E. Aaron, is a resident of Twin Falls, Idaho. Her father, Robert Aaron, of Springfield, Missouri, is roadmaster for the Frisco Railroad. Mrs. Johnson is an active member of the Christian church, and that denomination is the choice of her husband among the various churches. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic order. As a Republican he is active, and is an earnest and effective campaigner for the party candidates, but never asks office for himself. By reading and through personal contact with prominent men, he keeps abreast of the current of modern affairs, and has none of the provincial characteristics about him. Mr. Johnson is

very fond of music, and gratifies his taste in that direction at every opportunity. During his career it has been his lot to travel over nearly all the states of the Union, and it is his opinion that Idaho, above all others, has the greatest prospects of future development.

JOHN T. PETERSON. A young business man who has found in Idaho the privileges of successful endeavor and has already gained no small degree of prosperity is John T. Peterson, of the Pioneer Coal and Produce Company, at Burley. Coal, grain, feed and seeds are the commodities which his company handles, and the enterprise is an important one in that section of the state.

Mr. Peterson was born at Ogden, Utah, November 9, 1879, and spent about thirty years of his life in his native state. His arrival in Idaho and settlement at Burley occurred in 1908, and a few months later he had formed the partnership with Mr. Gustaf Shallman, under the firm name above noted, and their business has been growing profitably ever since.

To his present enterprise Mr. Peterson brought a varied and seasoned experience in business affairs. After his early education, which was obtained in the public schools of Ogden, he began his practical career at the age of seventeen as an employe in a hotel, his first salary being fifteen dollars a month. Later his services were employed by a bank, and for ten years he was connected with banking in several capacities, and through that association acquired an excellent equipment for his independent career.

Mr. Peterson is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and though not an active member, he expresses preference for the church of the Latter Day Saints. He is a voting Republican, but has taken no part in political life. As one of the young bachelor citizens of Burley, he has varied interests in the social life and recreations of the community. He is a follower of baseball, is fond of hunting and fishing, and is always glad to find amusement or instruction in a good lecture and musical and dramatic entertainments. He adds his testimony to that of many others that Idaho has no superior among the states as the place of opportunity for young men.

MATT MCFALL. This early settler in Shoshone, a prominent business man, a most exemplary citizen, and one of the city's most liberal people, is a native of Canada, but his residence in the United States dates back to his sixteen year, when he started to work in a Wisconsin lumber camp. While he was not one of the first settlers of Shoshone, substantially the entire growth of the city has been under his eye, has been watched by him with the interest and pride of a proprietor, and has been substantially aided by his wise counsels and firm hand. Men contribute by various services and diversified gifts to the building up of a city—some by the foundation of law and municipal order; others give themselves to founding churches and schools; still others open up the avenues of commerce and furnish facilities for the transaction of business; in a thousand different but converging directions they bend their energies to the common weal. Among all the various lines of activity, none is more promotive of the reputation of a growing city than that which furnishes a comfortable home for the traveler. Shoshone, since Mr. McFall's advent here in 1893, has been noted throughout Lincoln county for the excellent conveniences presented to the traveling public, and the McFall hotel ranks favorably with any of the large caravansaries in this section of the West.

Matt McFall was born in Canada, August 29, 1851, and received his education in the public schools of his native vicinity. At the age of sixteen years he secured a position in the lumber woods of Wisconsin, receiving a salary of sixty dollars per month. Three years later he went to Nevada, and was engaged at lumbering at a salary of sixty dollars per month and board, and continued with the same firm for a period of twelve years, being promoted from position to position, until he received one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and was finally made assistant manager and his salary increased to five hundred dollars monthly. In 1881 he resigned his position with the Eureka & Palisade Railroad and came to Idaho, settling first in Bellevue, where he was engaged in the hotel business. He continued there until 1893, when he came to Shoshone and established himself in business as proprietor of the McFall hotel, which he is still managing. In addition, he carries on ranching and stock raising, and operates a well-equipped steam laundry, and all of his ventures have proved uniformly successful. Five miles from Shoshone lies his fine fruit ranch, on which he has just erected a \$5,000 barn, with other improvements commensurate in value. Mr. McFall's career has been one of great activity and uncommon success, due to the exercise of good judgment, and exhibition, under all circumstances, of the strictest integrity. He is plain and unassuming in his conduct, but has the faculty of attaching friends, whose esteem, once obtained, has never been forfeited. He is tolerant of the opinions and careful of the rights of others, recognizing the equal liberty of all. Mr. McFall is a Republican and takes an active interest in politics, and his religious connection is with the Episcopal church. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, has passed through the chairs in all four lodges, and is now a representative to the Grand Masonic lodge of the state. When he can spare time from his arduous business duties, he takes extended hunting and fishing trips, finding Idaho one of the finest game states in the Union. Like other men who have found their field of opportunity here, Mr. McFall is a booster of Idaho's climate, soil and resources, and backs up his spoken word by investing heavily in realty and other interests. Honored as a business man and respected as a citizen, he is a representative of Idaho's best citizenship, and is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

On April 12, 1879, Mr. McFall was married at Eureka, Nevada, to Miss Isabella Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, of Nova Scotia, and seven children have been born to this union, namely: Ella B., who is deceased; Stella M., John W., the only son, who is married and associated in business with his father, and is also serving in the capacity of city engineer of Shoshone; Alberta G., who married William Lundeen and resides in Shoshone; Jessie A., residing at home; Myrtle, who is deceased, and Leoma, also at home.

EDGAR E. JACOBS. A man of extensive acquaintance throughout a broad region of Idaho; of strong influence in any and all classes; and of an impelling geniality of temperament is Edgar E. Jacobs, president of the Jacobs-Murphy Company (Incorporated) of McCammon. Of more than a passing interest are the details of his career, for not only is he a pioneer and a son of pioneers, but he has been since his youth a resident of this section—from the days when it was only a sage-brushprairie, with thousands of



Eager E. Green

For by L. G. Williams of New York

Edgar E. Jones

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cattle for its chief inhabitants and with no near settlement save an Indian reservation.

The family characteristics of adventurousness, of migratory tendencies and of building up homes and fortunes in new lands, were notable as far back in Mr. Jacobs' ancestral line as the fifth preceding generation. His great-great-grandfather, Bennett Jacobs, Sr., supposedly a German, was a traveler and seafaring man, who in the latter part of the seventeenth century settled on property in Cuba. From there came the latter's son—Bennett Jacobs, Jr., great-grandfather—to the bluegrass plantations of Kentucky. With him was his son Austin, who became a miller, and reared his family in his chosen home. He became the father of James Whitcomb Jacobs, who also became a pioneer. Iowa was the locality selected by James Whitcomb Jacobs, who became a resident of the then young settlement of Keokuk county. He built there the first grist mill ever erected in Iowa and continued to conduct it for many years. He is still hale and hearty, at the age of eighty, and is living on the same piece of land on which he originally settled. He is a Civil war veteran, his enlistment having been with Company I, First Iowa Cavalry. He bears marks of a serious wound, received during a gallant charge in the battle of Pea Ridge; the rifle ball which at that time struck through his neck all but cost him his life, requiring many months of careful nursing in a military hospital, and limiting his subsequent service to that of a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office in Washington. Mrs. James Whitcomb Jacobs, nee Mattie L. Newkirk, is still living, at the age of seventy, at the same place which was the scene of her marriage in 1865 and where she and James W. Jacobs reared their four children. Of these, the eldest was Edgar E. Jacobs, to whose interesting life this account is devoted.

In the district school at Sigourney, Iowa, Edgar E. Jacobs received instruction during his juvenile days and when his studies were concluded, he accepted employment with a railroad company in the capacity of time-keeper, being connected with construction work which required his traveling to various locations in different parts of Iowa, Colorado, Arizona and Idaho. His interest in the possibilities of the "Gem-of-the-Mountains" state, led him eventually to locate on one of the immense cattle ranches of H. O. Harkness.

Mr. Harkness, one of the most extensive owners of cattle in the entire West, had some sixteen thousand acres of land in Southern Idaho and the number of his herds ran into the hundreds of thousands. In his employ, Mr. Jacobs gained a large amount of experience, much of it very valuable and a deal of it unique. One ordeal that he remembers most vividly is of a winter during which, owing to the severity of the cold and the prevalence of snow, together with the scarcity of feeding hay, he and other sturdy men were obliged to see thousands of cattle perish on the range. He risked and endured no slight amount of exposure in his many winters of work for Mr. Harkness. Such experiences, so courageously endured, develop character and win the respect of other men, as well as advancing the material welfare of those who endure them. Mr. Jacobs became one of the most trusted employees of H. O. Harkness, with whom he remained continuously, except for three years which he spent in Arizona and Mexico. In the nineties, when Mr. Harkness had established a general store, his high regard for Mr. Jacobs' character and ability led him to place the former ranger in the position of general manager of the mercantile establishment. That position he held until he determined to start in

business for himself. His first venture was the establishment, in conjunction with Mr. T. M. Edwards, of a store called the Edwards-Jacobs Mercantile Company. This the two owners conducted jointly from 1900 until 1903, at which time Mr. Jacobs bought the interests of his partner. Edward Murphy subsequently was admitted to partnership and the firm has become known as the Jacobs-Murphy Company. This mercantile house has rapidly grown into one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind. In June of 1912, the business was incorporated and is now being conducted on a large scale. With Mr. Jacobs as its president, Henry Monroe as vice-president and Edward Murphy as secretary, this establishment has achieved an immense trade from the region surrounding McCammon. From a very modest beginning it has reached a status of which Mr. Jacobs may well be proud, as the leading and guiding spirit of the enterprise from its beginning.

Mr. Jacobs has taken an active part in the political life of the community in which he has resided for so many years. For a period of thirteen years he has served as central committeeman of the Republican party, and for six years of that time has been a member of the executive committee. He was the first trustee of McCammon and one of the organizers of the town. He was also honored with the chairmanship of the board of trustees. During the ninth session of the Idaho Legislature, Mr. Jacobs represented Bannock county in the state senate. During the incumbency of ex-senator Jacobs, the legislative action dealing with the Twin Falls section was accomplished and he is therefore to a considerable degree responsible for that development which has made Twin Falls one of the most prosperous communities in the state. Educational affairs have ever claimed a large share in Mr. Jacobs' interest. He has been influential as a member of the board of the First Independent school district and served as chairman of that body. The school board of McCammon now has the advantage of his efficient service on the school board, of which he is president.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs took place on January 25, 1906, at which time Miss Jean Evans of Oneida, Idaho, united her life with his. Mrs. Jacobs is a daughter of John M. and Isabelle Evans of Oneida. The Jacobs household has been enriched by the coming of a son, Edgar Evans Jacobs, born in McCammon on January 24, 1907.

In fraternal circles Mr. Jacobs is a member both popular and distinguished. He is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 674, Pocatello. He is a member of Portneuf Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Aside from the mercantile interests to which Mr. Jacobs gives so much time and attention, his material welfare is further represented by the fine ranch property which he possesses, besides considerable real estate in McCammon. As all his holdings are of high value, his wealth is of no slight extent. None better deserves pecuniary success in a new country, for he toiled early and late in this country in a day when the city of McCammon was a thing not yet conceived. He has seen the section grow and has put the best of himself into its development. Great is his faith in this region which he authoritatively pronounces to be the best part of the state for investments in land values.

In spite of his extraordinary success, Mr. Jacobs is unpretentiously friendly to all whom he meets. His large income and his hundreds of acres of land have not impaired—as is often the case—his civic and social usefulness as a man among men. One of the most loyal of all citizens of McCammon, he

continues to favorably influence its growth and its progress toward yet better things.

EDMUND R. RICHARDS, editor and publisher of the *Wood River News-Miner*, Hailey, Idaho, has been identified with this town and this paper since 1883. As a territory, "The Gem of the Mountain" offered possibilities and opportunities which he was quick to discover. He had faith in Idaho then, and now, after nearly thirty years of continuous residence here, he believes this state is destined to be one of the greatest in the Union, possessing as it does almost unlimited agricultural and mineral resources. As the editor of the *News-Miner*, Mr. Richards has been a potent factor in Blaine and surrounding counties during the past three decades, and as such some personal mention of him is of interest in this work.

Edmund R. Richards was born in Strong, Maine, June 27, 1857, son of Dr. John A. and Sophronia (Hillman) Richards, and the eldest of their four children. Dr. John A. Richards was a prominent and influential man in his day. He had an extensive practice in Strong and neighboring towns, and was always greatly interested in politics, although he never accepted office for himself. Both he and his wife were born in Maine, and he passed his life and died there, being sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. His widow is now a resident of Farmington, that state.

In public and private schools in his native state Edmund R. received his early training. His higher education was carried forward at Bates College, Lewistown, Maine, where he graduated with the class of 1882. He earned his first money as a boy, at the age of twelve years, working in a printing office, and he has followed the printer's trade and the newspaper business practically ever since. He remained in Maine until he was twenty-five years of age. Then he came West, stopping first at Kansas City, where he remained nearly one year, during which time he was a reporter on the *Kansas City Journal*. On leaving that place he traveled over the Middle West, and in 1883 landed in Hailey, Idaho, where he immediately bought the paper he has since owned and edited.

Politically, Mr. Richards is a Democrat. While he has always been a party fighter and an influence to be counted in local politics, he has never accepted office for himself.

Mr. Richards is fond of athletics and music, and takes great delight in fishing and hunting. While he favors all churches, he does not affiliate with any special one. He is unmarried.

DR. RUSSELL TRUITT. One of the oldest and most popular physicians of Idaho county, Idaho, is Dr. Russell Truitt, who has devoted thirty-five years to his profession in the West and is one of the pioneer physicians of Cottonwood, Idaho, where he has led a most active life, busy in the practice of his profession for a number of years. He was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, May 2, 1852, a son of Samuel and Cynthia Truitt. After pursuing the usual courses in the public schools of his native county, he was successively a student at Hillsboro Academy, McKendree College and Carthage College, all educational institutions of Illinois, in which he acquired a liberal literary education as a basis for his professional training. After leaving college he taught school for a time, and then about 1875 went to Oregon, where he taught one year. Returning east, he took up the study of medicine, first becoming a student in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and then later completing his professional training in the

Eclectic Medical College in the same city, where he was graduated in 1877. In the following fall Dr. Truitt returned to Oregon, this time to follow the profession of medicine. After three years in that state he removed to Walla Walla, Washington, and he remained in different parts of that state an active practitioner for about fifteen years. From there, in 1895, Dr. Truitt changed his location to Cottonwood, Idaho, where he has now been in active professional service some sixteen years. From the beginning of his professional life Dr. Truitt has taken a high stand in the estimate of the public and of his brethren. To that faithfulness, unselfishness and unwearied diligence in the service of humanity which is the common honor of the profession, he has added that intelligence, patience and sympathy which make his services as grateful to the feelings of his patients as his skill has made them useful in their necessities. Into his practice he has carried the spirit of both the student and the humanitarian. He is a wide reader outside of professional works, especially enjoying history and the classics in literature, and he has a well-filled library along the lines of his literary tastes. He is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society, and was also a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Idaho for twelve years.

With the loyalty so universal among Idaho citizens, he has the utmost faith in the future of this state, and feels that its wealth of resources and opportunities offer splendid openings to young men and women aspiring for a home as well as to capital; that the day is not far distant when it will take high rank in the Union as an agricultural state as well as a mining state. In politics Dr. Truitt is arrayed as an adherent of the Republican party, though taking but little interest in partisan contests. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order.

At Albany, Oregon, on August 1, 1878, Dr. Truitt was united in marriage to Miss Louisa A. Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, old pioneers of Oregon, who are yet living. Two sons were born to this union—Norman M. Truitt, a resident of Cottonwood, Idaho, and Warren Truitt, now a student in the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho.

Dr. Truitt has lived to see great changes in the Northwest. When he first located in the West, Portland was only a town of 20,000 people. Seattle and Walla Walla were only small towns. Spokane was but a village of 300 inhabitants. There were no trans-continental railroads north of San Francisco, California, and no railroad in any part of the Inland Empire except a small one at Walla Walla, Washington, thirty miles long.

WILLIAM T. SHOCKLEY. Lewis county, Idaho, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and agricultural lines, and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition, as he has been actively engaged in farming operations in the Nez Perce district since 1896. He has long been known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist, and one whose business methods demonstrate the power of activity in the business world, and in that connection proved himself well fitted for participation in public affairs.

March 11, 1868, in Franklin county, Georgia, occurred the birth of William T. Shockley, who is a son of Jephtha J. and Susan (Mells) Shockley, both

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James Angel

of whom were born and reared in Georgia, and the latter of whom is now deceased. The father was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war, and served as a member of the First Georgia Infantry, under General Johnston, in Hood's Corps, Stovall Brigade. During the progress of the war he participated in many sanguinary battles, and July 22, 1864, was captured by the Union forces at Atlanta. He served for eight months in a Federal prison. After the war he went to Texas, and he is now a prominent and successful real estate dealer and farmer at Bay City, that state.

To the public school of Melissa, Georgia, William T. Shockley is indebted for his rudimentary educational training. At the age of eighteen years he left school and thereafter was interested in agricultural pursuits in the Lone Star state for a time, and was deputy sheriff at Melissa. In 1896 he came to the Nez Perce reservation in Idaho and immediately located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the city of Nez Perce. With the passage of time he improved his land and he now owns one of the finest estates in this section. He makes a specialty of raising horses and wheat and has met with remarkable success. He was appointed the first sheriff of the newly organized county of Lewis by Gov. James Hawley in 1911, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1913. His political support is given to the Democratic party. In a fraternal way Mr. Shockley is a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He owns considerable real estate of value in the city of Nez Perce. He and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church, in which faith they are rearing their children. Mr. Shockley is ever ready to assist in affairs of interest to state, county or town, and he is held in high esteem by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

September 29, 1895, Mr. Shockley was united in marriage to Miss Julia E. Eastep, a native of Texas. This union has been prolific of six children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: May, Ivy, Charles, Alice, Henry and Ada, all of whom are at home.

TEXAS ANGEL. From the establishment of the town of Hailey, at the beginning of the decade of the eighties until his death in 1905, Texas Angel was one of the foremost citizens and one of the ablest members of the Idaho bar. Fully a quarter of a century he was closely identified with this one community, and left upon it at his death an indelible impress, so that all citizens appreciated the fact that a good and strong man had passed that way. He stood high in his profession, for many years took an active part in political and civic affairs, and always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people among whom he lived.

The late Texas Angel was born in Angelica, New York, October 19, 1839, and was descended from a family which settled in New England soon after the first landing of the Mayflower colony. The founder of the American branch of this name was Nathan Angel, a Welshman, who moved from Massachusetts to Providence, Rhode Island, along with Roger Williams, the apostle of religious liberty. The grandfather of Texas Angel was William Angel, and the father was William Gardner Angel, who was born in 1790. In 1792 the family removed to Otsego, New York, where William G. Angel was educated for the law. He was in his time one of the very prominent men in public life. He was twice elected to Congress during the time of President Andrew

Jackson, served his locality as county judge, and at one time was surrogate of Albany county. He was a Democrat in early life, but when the question of slavery became dominant, he joined the new Republican party, casting his vote for its candidate in 1856. Two years later, in 1858, his death occurred at the age of sixty-nine. He married Clarissa English, whose family were among the pioneers of western New York. She reached the ripe age of seventy-three and became the mother of twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity, and gave creditable accounts of themselves.

It is one of the interesting facts of this family history how the Christian name was bestowed upon the late Mr. Angel. His father was one of the warm friends and admirers of Sam Houston, the great military and political leader of Texas during the time of its struggle for independence, and the name Texas was bestowed upon the youngest son in honor of that brilliant figure in the southwest. Texas Angel was educated in the academy of his native town, and was twenty-two years old when the war came on. He enlisted on April 22 in Company I of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry. The regiment went to the front in time to participate in the first Battle of Bull Run, and was afterwards in the Battle of West Point, and then in the Peninsular campaign, suffering additional great losses in the Battle of Gainesmills. The Twenty-seventh Regiment was also at White Oak Swamp, guarded the right flank of the Union army at the Battle of Malvern Hill, and soon afterwards Texas Angel was taken ill and sent to West Philadelphia Hospital. After a furlough, he rejoined his regiment in time to fight at the second Battle of Bull Run; was at South Mountain, and after the Battle of Antietam was appointed commissary sergeant with the rank of second lieutenant in Company I. A later promotion made him first lieutenant, and during the march from Antietam to Fredericksburg he was made quartermaster of the regiment, an office which he filled until the close of his term of enlistment for two years on May 21, 1863. From that time until May, 1864, he was in the recruiting service.

From the east, with its battles and terrific struggles of civil war, Texas Angel went west by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in May, 1864, and, arriving in San Francisco, began reading law with Samuel M. Wilson, and was admitted to the bar at Sacramento, April 3, 1866. Later in the same year he returned to his old home in New York, and established a law office at Jamestown, New York; but a year later moved out to Wisconsin, and in Eau Claire practiced his profession for a little more than ten years, half of this time being a partner of Mr. Vilas, a brother of Senator Vilas. He also served in the offices of district attorney, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers in that section of Wisconsin.

Because of ill health of his wife Mr. Angel was compelled to seek a milder climate, and in September, 1877, once more established himself in California, at San Francisco, where he practiced law for five years. Then, in 1881, he made the change of residence which brought him to what proved his permanent home at Hailey, a town which was then composed principally of tents and which had been laid out only a few months before. The recent gold discovery on Wood river, were an important factor in the creation of this town, and gave its promise of becoming an important center. Texas Angel became one of the pioneer lawyers of the time, and gave his energy and ability to realizing the ambitions of its founders and first settlers.

For eight years of his early practice Mr. Angel

was associated with Judge Sullivan, and thereafter continued to follow the law until the date of his death. From the beginning of the war until 1892 he was a consistent supporter of the Republican party, and then took issue with his party on the money question and was allied with the Populists during their continuance in American politics. Fraternally he was made a Master Mason at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1869, and was also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At Eau Claire, Wisconsin, on May 25, 1870, Texas Angel married Miss Mary E. Goodrich. Mrs. Angel still resides at Hailey, which has been her home for more than thirty years, and in which she has the esteem and regard of one of the pioneer women. She is the mother of three children. Richard M. Angel, the oldest, is sketched in following paragraphs. The son Floyd is a civil and mining engineer formerly in the service of the government in the reclamation service in Arizona, and now connected with the Idaho Construction Company in work near Weiser, Idaho. Miss Mary Goodrich, the daughter, is living with her mother in Hailey.

RICHARD M. ANGEL. A prominent lawyer of Hailey, Richard M. Angel, has followed in the footsteps of his honored father, and inherits and is engaged in the successful application of the abilities which gave his father leadership as a member of the Idaho bar.

Richard M. Angel was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, September 24, 1871. When he was six years old he accompanied his parents to California, and until 1881 lived at Alameda. He then, in 1881, came with the family to the Wood river country of Idaho, that journey having been made by stage coach. He was old enough to know Hailey in its pioneer time, and after he had passed the period of youth he identified himself permanently with this city, and has been active both in its professional and civic life. He received part of his education in the public schools of California, attended high school at Hailey, and then went to Ohio, where he was a student in Oberlin College. After his return from the east he began the study of law in his father's office, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. Immediately afterwards he began practice and has always enjoyed a liberal share of the legal business in Blaine county. Mr. Angel has always been a worker, and, although his family were in prosperous circumstances, he has earned his own way. His first money was earned when a boy of thirteen as an operator in the first telephone exchange established at Hailey, and he worked at a salary of fifty dollars per month for several years. He invested the savings from this employment in stock of the Alturas Water Company. August 22, 1895, Mr. Angel was married at Hailey to Miss Lucy Walters. They are the parents of two children, Marvin W. and Marion E. Mrs. Angel is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Walters. She is a member of the Lutheran church, while her husband is a Congregationalist. In politics Mr. Angel is a Republican, and has been one of the active party workers. He served as district attorney for four years, and prosecuting attorney for four years. As a speaker he is entertaining, forceful and convincing, and he takes a keen delight in listening to a good speech or lecture. He is also fond of music and athletics and hunting and fishing. Mr. Angel was one of the organizers of the first athletic clubs of Hailey. It is his belief that Idaho is a favored spot; that its climatic conditions are nearly perfect, and that the natural resources of the state,

at present, undeveloped, would furnish an easy living for all who care to settle here.

MAJ. FRANK A. FENN. It has been given to Major Fenn to uphold most fully the high prestige of a name that has been identified with Idaho history in a specially prominent and distinguished way, from the early pioneer era in the territory to the present days of opulent prosperity and progress. He has been a resident of Idaho since his boyhood days and has marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement—accomplishment such as would naturally be expected on the part of one of so marked ability, loyalty and progressiveness as designate the man. His career has been varied and interesting and he has been specially influential in public affairs in his home state, where he has thrice served as a member of the legislature, in which connection he had the distinction of being speaker of the house in the first general assembly after the admission of Idaho to the Union. As a youth he served in the United States navy, and he was an officer of an Idaho volunteer regiment which took active part in military operations in the Philippine islands incidental to the Spanish-American war, besides which he saw active service in the Nez Perces Indian war. He is a representative member of the Idaho bar and attained to definite precedence in the work of his profession, but since 1901 he has held the office of forest supervisor in the United States Forest Service in Idaho, a position in which he has accomplished most effective work in protecting and conserving the magnificent forests of the state. Few citizens of Idaho are more widely known and none has more secure place in popular confidence and esteem, so that it may readily be understood that there is all of consistency in according to Major Fenn specific recognition in this history of Idaho.

Maj. Frank Alfred Fenn was born at Jefferson (an early mining town on the South Yuba river, later washed out by hydraulic works), Nevada county, California, on the 11th of September, 1853, and is a son of Hon. Stephen S. and Rhoda M. (Gilman) Fenn, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in Vermont, both families having been founded in New England in the early colonial era of our national history. Stephen S. Fenn came to the West as a young man, in 1844, and he was one of the intrepid argonauts who made their way to California soon after the discovery of gold in that state. There he established his home in 1850 as one of the pioneer gold seekers of that great commonwealth, and there he continued to reside until 1862, when he came to that part of the territory of Washington now included in Idaho. (Idaho was not then known; the territory was created in 1863.) He was among the first to exploit the gold mining industry in Idaho, lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the territory, his noble and devoted wife sharing with him in the vicissitudes and deprivations incidental to pioneer life. He also became one of the early law practitioners of the territory and was called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, the while he contributed in generous measure to the civic and material development of the territory and state, his death having occurred about two years after the admission of Idaho to the Union. He was a dominating figure in the political affairs of the territory, as a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and was twice elected as territorial delegate to the United States congress, in which body his earnest efforts did much to foster the best interests of the embryonic commonwealth which

he ably represented. He served several terms as a member of the territorial legislature and also held other important offices—preferences which emphatically attested the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he was held in the territory. He was a man of exalted integrity and great intellectual power, was a natural leader in thought and action, and his name merits a prominent and enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Idaho. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a Universalist in belief, and his wife was a zealous member of the Baptist church. Of their thirteen children four sons are now living, and Major Fenn, of this review, who was the third in order of birth, is the eldest of those surviving the honored parents. Stephen S. Fenn was summoned to the life eternal in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Blackfoot, Bingham county. His loved and devoted wife passed away in 1884, at the age of fifty-six years, and interment was made at Mount Idaho, in Idaho county. The family home was first established at Florence, Idaho county, whence removal was made to Lewiston, Nez Perce county, in 1866, and Stephen S. Fenn was prominently identified with industrial development in various other parts of the state, the while he gained prominence as one of the able and pioneer representatives of the bar of the territory. His life was ordered upon a lofty plane and he had the strength of purpose, the indomitable will, the versatility in expedient and alert progressiveness which combine to make the ideal pioneer. His career was marked by earnest and productive endeavor, by fidelity to every trust and by high sense of stewardship, so that the angle of his influence continues to widen in beneficence now that he has passed from the stage of his mortal activities, in the fullness of years and well earned honors.

Major Frank A. Fenn gained his rudimentary education in the public schools of California, under the conditions of the pioneer days, and was a lad of nine years at the time of the family removal to Idaho in 1862, about one year prior to the formation of the territorial government, so that he has witnessed the development of the commonwealth from the condition of a wild and thinly populated frontier region into one of the great and prosperous states of the Union. He had the privilege of attending the first public school established in the territory, the same having been in Idaho county, and its teacher having been Miss Statira E. Robinson. Thereafter he continued his studies in schools established at Lewiston, and in 1869 he received appointment to a cadetship in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. There he remained until the autumn of 1872, after which he passed three years in voyaging to the various foreign ports, having virtually circumnavigated the globe and having met with many interesting experiences, through which he gained a broad fund of information.

In the spring of 1875, Major Fenn returned to Idaho and established his residence on an extensive ranch near Mount Idaho, Idaho county. He remained in that section of the state until 1891, and in connection with successful operations as a farmer and stock grower he found requisition for his services in the pedagogic profession, in which he taught several terms in the local schools, besides which he served as deputy in county offices. He has ever been a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and early became influential in public affairs in Idaho county. In 1886 he was elected to represent his county in the territorial

legislature, and he was likewise elected a member of the first state legislature, in which he served as speaker of the house. He had much to do with formulating and directing the basic legislation in the new commonwealth, proved a most able and popular presiding officer, and added new laurels to the honored name which he bears.

In the spring of 1891 Major Fenn was appointed chief clerk of the newly established state board of land commissioners, and he thereupon removed to Boise, the capital of the new state. He retained this position until 1896, when he resigned, as he had been again elected a member of the legislature in the autumn of that year, as a representative of Ada county. In the ensuing general assembly he had the unique distinction of being the only Republican member of the assembly who advocated the gold standard, all other members of both house and senate having been in favor of the free silver policy. After the close of his term in the legislature Major Fenn began the study of law, and he made most rapid and substantial progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1897, becoming eligible for practice in all of the Idaho courts, both state and federal. He became associated in practice with the well known firm of Kingsbury & Parsons, of Boise, and successfully followed the work of his profession in the capital city until the inception of the Spanish-American war, when he subordinated all other interests to tender his services as a volunteer. He was made captain of Company H, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, and in the summer of 1898 accompanied his command to the Philippine Islands, where he took part in a number of engagements with the Spaniards and the insurgents, and was otherwise actively concerned in military operations. He returned with his regiment to San Francisco, and there was mustered out, with the rank of major, in September, 1899. His continued interest in his former comrades in arms is indicated by his membership in the United Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, in the affairs of which he takes a lively concern.

After the close of his military career Major Fenn resumed the practice of his profession in Boise, and he thus continued his labors until 1900, when he was chosen chairman of the Republican state central committee. He showed great discrimination and ability in maneuvering the political forces at his command in the campaign of that year, and in 1901 he entered the government forest reserve service, in which he has since continued and in which he holds the office of forest supervisor. Upon assuming this government post he removed from Boise to Kooskia, Idaho county, where he has since maintained his home and official headquarters. He still takes a lively interest in political affairs, but is not active in party work, owing to his holding office under the civil service regulations. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is liberal in his support of all religious denominations, without being formally identified with any church organization, his wife being a zealous member of the Christian church and a leader in the social life of her home community, where her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances. Major Fenn is most liberal and public spirited in his civic attitude, is ever ready to give practical co-operation in the furtherance of enterprises and policies tending to advance the social, moral, educational and material welfare of the community, and he is at the present time giving most admirable service as president of the board of education of

Kooskia. Vigorous, alert, big of heart and big of mind, Major Fenn is essentially one of the representative men of the state that has been his home for virtually his entire life, and in which his friends vantage of Idaho, he is one of the state's most are equal in number to his acquaintances. Thoroughly informed in regard to the resources and advantages of Idaho he is one of the state's most enthusiastic exploiters, and his admiration for the manifold scenic attractions of this favored commonwealth has been heightened through his many exploring expeditions in the beautiful mountains and valleys, with many of which he thus became familiar in his youthful days and when Idaho still was on the verge of civilization.

On the 16th of December, 1877, in Whitman county, Washington, was solemnized the marriage of Major Fenn to Miss Florence E. Holbrook, daughter of Russell and Margaret K. Holbrook, honored pioneers of that county, Mrs. Fenn having been born at Hillsboro, Washington county, Oregon. The five children of this union are: Frederick Danner, Spokane, Washington; Homer Eugene, Ogden, Utah; Lloyd Alfred, Orofino, Idaho; Rhoda Margaret, now Mrs. W. B. Willey, St. Maries, Idaho; Florence Allene, now Mrs. F. E. Quist, Kooskia, Idaho.

The experiences of Major Fenn included valiant service in the Nez Perces Indian war, in which he participated in the Idaho campaign. In a reminiscent way he has referred to one of the most pleasant incidents of his career, the same having been in connection with his service as speaker of the first house of representatives of the state legislature. He was called upon to decide a very technical point of parliamentary law. In a strictly partisan contest in the house he failed of requisite support on the part of his Republican colleagues, who were in the majority. The lamented Hon. Frank Steunenberg, who later met his death by assassination while serving as governor of Idaho, was at that time a member of the lower house of the legislature, and though he was a staunch Democrat, he recognized with all of promptitude the correctness of the stand taken by the speaker, and, with his characteristically keen and intense sense of justice, he abandoned for the nonce his partisanship and sustained the ruling of the speaker of the house. Afterward there existed between Governor Steunenberg and Major Fenn a most cordial and loyal friendship, and the Major ever speaks with deep appreciation of the support thus given him in his official stand by Governor Steunenberg, whose name is written large in the annals of Idaho history, where his memory shall ever be revered.

MARK MAURICE MURTAUGH. The ordinary individual whose years are prolonged beyond middle age sees a future ahead wherein ease and a competency may await him and, patiently or otherwise, performs his duties until the appointed time and then sinks more or less into oblivion. There are extraordinary men, however, who have already achieved distinction and won merited rewards before this middle age is reached, and when retirement comes in one direction, just as efficiently prove their vitality in other fields, and, in fact, never find lack of interests to inspire or duties to family, church or country to perform. With notable achievements to his credit along the line of civil engineering, in all sections of his own and in other countries, Mark Maurice Murtaugh, one of Twin Falls' most valued citizens, has been equally successful in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and for the past eight years has invested capital and expended en-

ergy in developing a vast body of land, an enterprise of itself seemingly large and important enough to have occupied a lifetime. Mr. Murtaugh, rancher, farmer, fruit-grower, has succeeded Mr. Murtaugh whose expert knowledge of engineering and electricity enabled him to bring forth those results which have linked his name with many wonderful structures, including one of the largest hydraulic sluiced dams in the world for electric power, and he is yet practically a young man. The limits of this work make it necessary that a sketch of this progressive citizen be far too short to include all of his notable achievements, but an enumeration of the steps by which he has risen to his position of prominence will prove interesting to the admirers of those who have accomplished large undertakings.

Mark Maurice Murtaugh was born April 19, 1870, at Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His father, Bartholomew Murtaugh, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1841, was educated at Villa Nova College, and for thirty-five years was engaged in railroad contracting and engineering at Jersey City, New Jersey, where he died in 1910, after ten years of retired life. He was honored by congress and by the president of the United States for the construction of the famous Garfield Railroad, which, one and one-half miles in length, was built in less than twelve hours of time. After the assassination of the president, the body was removed over the same road, which was then pulled up in less than twenty-four hours, and the materials thereof were donated to the public as souvenirs. Bartholomew Murtaugh married Rachel Penrose Schnurman, who was born at Bunker Hill, Pennsylvania, in 1840, educated in Moravian University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and died at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1911. Both parents were buried at Allentown, Pennsylvania, in Fairview cemetery. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Murtaugh, Bartholomew Murtaugh, was born in County Meath, Ireland, was a railroad contractor and builder, the first Roman Catholic in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and was buried at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Odenwelder, who was born of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, in the Keystone State, and she was buried at Easton, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side, Mr. Murtaugh's grandparents were Henry Schnurman and Clementine Penrose, the former born in Baden, Germany, and at the time of his death the most prominent merchant and financier of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Quakertown, Pennsylvania. Both were buried at Allentown.

After attending the public schools, Mark M. Murtaugh entered Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1888, following which, until 1894, he was a member of the engineering corps of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. From 1894 to 1896 he was assistant engineer in the construction of the \$2,500,000 boulevard, Hudson county, New Jersey, and from 1897 to 1899 was the contracting engineer for the \$3,500,000 city and county roads of Long Island, New York. In 1900 he became assistant engineer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah, and in 1903 took a like position, at the same place, with the San Pedro-Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. In 1904 he was appointed general manager of the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, located at Milner and Twin Falls, Idaho, but December 1, 1905, after all the construction was completed (this including a canal system that cost \$3,000,000) resigned his position to accept the office of consulting engineer and chief engineer in Brazil, spending the



Joseph F. Tatro

year of 1906 at Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, constructing one of the largest sluiced dams in the world for electric power. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1907, and until 1911 was engaged as a consulting hydraulic engineer with offices in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Twin Falls, Idaho. Since 1904 he has made his home at Twin Falls, having his residence at Blue Lakes boulevard and Ninth avenue East. At this time he is devoting his attention to ranching, farming and fruit growing, and has a finely cultivated tract of four hundred and eighty-three acres. Mr. Murtaugh is a stockholder in the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company and in the Guardian Casualty Insurance Company of Salt Lake City, Utah. His political proclivities have caused him to support republican policies and candidates, and his social connections are with the Alta Club of Salt Lake City, the Elks' Club of that place, and the Commercial Clubs of Salt Lake City and Twin Falls. He is a life member of Salt Lake Lodge, No. 88, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also holds membership in Council No. 137, Knights of Columbus, at Jersey City, New Jersey, and in the American Society of Civil Engineers. With his wife, he attends the Catholic church.

In 1904, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Murtaugh was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ford, who was born in Kansas, daughter of John W. Ford. Mrs. Murtaugh was educated in the public schools of Fremont, Nebraska, and Convent College, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

JAMES H. WISE. With collegiate advantages awaiting the opening of manhood, the path of many a youth is made comparatively easy and the goal of his ambition quickly reached, but these opportunities are not always offered and seemingly much more credit accrues when individual effort must be made to secure them. The law is well represented at Twin Falls, Idaho, and one of its leading practitioners is James H. Wise, whose boyhood and youth were so circumstanced that the gaining of an education was a severe training in self denial, unselfishness and perseverance. Mr. Wise was born in Estill county, Kentucky, November 21, 1870, a son of John W. and Mary E. (Hinds) Wise, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter resides at Winston, Missouri.

John W. Wise was a native of Kentucky, and during the Civil war served for three and one-half years in the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, Union army, but was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River, which caused his discharge on account of disability. He was a tanner by trade and followed that business in Kentucky until 1882, in which year he removed with his family to Winston, Missouri, and there for many years acted in the capacity of a township officer, in addition to following agricultural pursuits. For ten years prior to his death he was forced to live a retired life, owing to poor health, which had been caused by the injuries he received during the war. He and his wife had a family of nine children, as follows: Francis; James H.; Jesse, who lives at St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary, widow of Edwin Myers, who was interred at Winston, Missouri; Eva and Fanny, both of whom make their homes at Winston; Cora, the wife of J. W. White, of Burley, Idaho, who came to this state in 1911, one year after the arrival of Mr. Wise; and Otis, who still resides at the old home place in Winston, Missouri.

James H. Wise was the second oldest of a large family, and as the father was an invalid and the family in modest circumstances, he was forced to make his own way in the world after leaving the public schools of Winston. It was necessary that

he assist in the support of his parents and younger brothers and sisters, but from earliest boyhood he had determined that he would follow a professional career, and with this end in view, not having the money to go to college, he procured law books and began to be his own teacher. Assiduously studying whenever he could find a spare moment, he thus prepared himself for the practice of his chosen profession, and in 1896 he was ready to take and pass the examination and was admitted to practice before the bar of his state. On the same day that he took the examination, he procured his wedding license, and was subsequently married to Miss Anna M. Mallory, of Winston, Missouri.

On being admitted to practice in the courts of Missouri, Mr. Wise at once opened offices in Winston, where he remained until 1908, and on February 4th of that year arrived in Twin Falls and established himself in general practice. Here he has continued to the present time, with such success that he has never regretted his change in locations. A Republican in his political views, he has been active in the ranks of his party, and while a resident of Missouri was chairman of the Republican county central committee. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, the Elks, the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has demonstrated his confidence in the future of this section, by investing in real estate, and in addition to his pleasant home owns other valuable Twin Falls realty. It is Mr. Wise's belief that the Snake River valley has room for five times its present population, that the highlands are well adapted to wheat raising by dry farming methods, and that both the valley and highlands are only beginning to show what wonderful results may be obtained by men of intelligence and perseverance.

JOSEPH F. TATRO. Many lives have entered into the foundation of Idaho, and none of them more worthy to be considered in a history of pioneer personalities than Joseph F. Tatro, whose home is now at Oakley, and who has been identified with this territory and state for half a century. Those who have come and enjoyed the splendid prosperity of the later era, however important their own contributions, have all owed a great debt to the pioneers who first tested the capabilities of soil and climate, who faced the hardships of existence when only the strong and brave could remain, and who laid the foundations of the civilization which the present generation now enjoys.

Through an unbroken succession of years Mr. Tatro has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of both old and new citizenship of this country.

Joseph F. Tatro was born in Jefferson county, New York, May 26, 1841. His family has always been close to the frontier, and has belonged to that worthy class of Americans who have cut their way through their forest and blazed the trails for later generations. His parents were Joseph and Mary A. Tatro, the father a native of France, but reared in Vermont. The mother was born in New York state. When Joseph F. was eight years old the family moved westward to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and in 1853 continued westward until they reached Fillmore county, Minnesota, where they had the distinction of being the first white family to locate in that county.

In the meantime, Joseph F. Tatro had received a limited education in the schools of the locality where the family had lived, and on April 2, 1861, at the age of twenty, he started out for himself, leaving Minnesota with his destination as Pike's Peak, Colorado. He arrived at Denver on his birthday, and lived in Colorado for about three years.

In 1863 he came out to the newest center of mining activities in Idaho territory, locating at Boise. A few days later he went to Idaho City, and spent eleven years as a practical worker in the mines. After that he was engaged in freighting at Mountain Home and Rocky Bar and elsewhere. He soon fitted out a freight train and operated it between Kelton, Utah, and all points in this western country. A considerable part of his financial success was due to his long operations as a freighter, a business which he followed for twelve years. After giving up that enterprise he engaged in the stock business on Goose Creek, where he lived for seven years. On closing out his ranching interests he located at Oakley, which has ever since been his home. For a number of years he has dealt extensively in mining properties, and owns a large amount of real estate in Oakley and elsewhere.

Mr. Tatro was married in 1895 to Miss Jensen. One child was born to their union, Maude, who was only two years old when her mother died. She is now seventeen years of age and the chief object of Mr. Tatro's interest and affection. She graduated from the eighth grade of the local public schools with the highest honors of any child in Twin Falls county, and is now a student in the Twin Falls high school.

Mr. Tatro was reared as a Whig in politics, and his first vote was cast for Lincoln in Minnesota. In November, 1879, at Idaho City, he was made a Mason, and has been a loyal supporter of that great fraternity ever since.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG. Noteworthy among the prominent men of Twin Falls, Idaho, is William J. Young, the present courteous and efficient county treasurer of Twin Falls county, who was among the first settlers in the town, which indicates that he foresaw its prosperous future. Iowa is his native state, where he was born in the town of Marysville on March 8, 1876. When he was twelve years old his parents removed from Iowa to Brookfield, Colorado, and later to Rocky Ford, that state, and the latter location thereafter remained his home until his coming to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1905. His earlier education was pursued in the common schools of Iowa and was supplemented by a high school course at Rocky Ford, Colorado. As a youth he worked on a farm near Rocky Ford, and then at the age of nineteen entered into mercantile pursuits, for the first three years as an employe in a clothing store and at the end of that period engaging independently in the business at Rocky Ford, where he continued thus identified until he removed his stock to Twin Falls, Idaho, to continue the business. This he did for three years, and then with James S. Keel he established the real estate firm of Young & Keel, which has since very successfully engaged in a general real estate, loan and insurance business in this section. In 1910 Mr. Young was elected treasurer of Twin Falls county and has proved a courteous and obliging official and one exact in his business methods. His capable and acceptable conduct of the affairs of that office secured his re-election for the position in 1912. He is a Republican in his political allegiance and is an active worker in the ranks of his party.

Samuel H. Young, the father of our subject, was a native of Indiana but spent the greater part of his life in various of the western states, locating in Twin Falls county, Idaho, in 1904. In business the most of his career was given to mercantile pursuits, and he was a brother of United States Senator Young of Iowa. He was a devout Christian and took a great interest in church work. While in Denver,

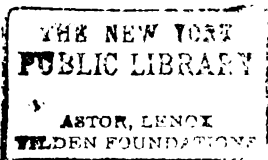
Colorado, as a delegate to the one hundred and twenty-first general assembly of the Presbyterian church he was stricken with heart failure and passed away there at the age of seventy-three. He was interred at Rocky Ford, Colorado, beside his wife, who had preceded him in death several years, her demise having occurred in 1896 at the age of fifty-five. She was Mary A. Robb as a maiden, a native of Iowa, and was married in that state. She, too, was a devout and consistent Christian. Eight children came to these parents and of this family William J. is fifth in order of birth.

At Rocky Ford, Colorado, on December 10, 1900, he was joined in marriage to B. Maud Larmore, a daughter of George H. and Jennie Larmore of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Young have two children: Gladys Gyneth Young and William Larmore Young. Mr. Young is a charter member of the First Presbyterian church of Twin Falls and both he and his wife, the latter of whom is also affiliated with that denomination as a member, are actively interested in church work. He is a member of the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic order and has held office in the blue lodge. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Mr. Young sees a great future for this state and believes that in time Idaho will lead the whole West.

JOHN J. PILGERRIM. Since 1905 John J. Pilgerrim has been a resident of Twin Falls, Idaho, and that year marks the establishment in this city of the Twin Falls Sash & Door Factory by him and George H. Adams. On January 1, 1912, Mr. Pilgerrim purchased the interest of his partner in the business, and is today the sole owner and proprietor of that thriving concern. He manufactures a full line of sash and doors, interior finish, etc., and his operations and shipments extend throughout southern Idaho. The plant is equipped with everything modern in machinery, and is constantly being added to in the way of new ideas in equipment. Just at the present time, preparations are well under way for the completion of a department for the manufacture of fruit boxes, etc.

John J. Pilgerrim was born in Lebanon, Illinois, October 4, 1865, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Daggett) Pilgerrim, natives of Germany. Until he was twelve years old Mr. Pilgerrim made his home in Lebanon, but that year marked the removal of the family to Wichita, Kansas, where he remained until 1890. In Wichita and in Lebanon, previous to his removal therefrom, he received the usual advantages of the public schools. In 1890 he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, remaining there for three years, and in that time he was occupied in the contracting and building business. In 1903 he went to Eureka, Utah, and engaged in mining, soon becoming superintendent for the Eureka Hill Mining Company. In 1905 he gave up the work there and came to Twin Falls, and since then he has been a continuous resident of this city. As before mentioned, he formed a partnership with George H. Adams and organized the Twin Falls Sash & Door Company, of which he has been the sole proprietor since January 1, 1912, and of the business of that sturdy and ever expanding young concern, a brief outline has previously been sketched in rendering further detail unnecessary at this point.

Upon leaving school Mr. Pilgerrim worked with his father in the building business, and went far towards learning the business in all its details. When he went to Salt Lake City he had become so proficient in the trade that he was able to build many fine residences, as well as public buildings in that city. It is in this present connection, however,



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that Mr. Pilgerrim seems to be in his real element, and his success in this business is already an assured fact.

On April 6, 1893, Mr. Pilgerrim was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Livingood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Livingood, formerly of Sabetha, Kansas. Two children have been born to them: Marie and Arthur J.

Mr. Pilgerrim is a Democrat and an active participant in party affairs in his district, being known for one of the real fighters of the party. He has served as a member of the city council during two terms in Twin Falls, and while in Eureka, Utah, was city treasurer for one term. Mr. Pilgerrim is a member of the Twin Falls Commercial Club, and is one who may be found up and doing when there is any movement on foot for the betterment or advancement in any way of the community which represents his home and the center of his business interests and activities. He is able to heartily endorse the great state of Idaho, and recommends it to all who are seeking for opportunities of any kind. He is ready and willing to communicate with any who are looking for more intimate knowledge of Idaho or Twin Falls, his faith in the future of the country being of the highest order.

RUSS W. ALLRED. A citizen whose career has been such as to give him a wide and comprehensive knowledge of business and financial conditions in the West, Russ W. Allred, cashier of the Citizens State Bank, is one of the leading men of Buhl. Although he has been a resident of the city for only seven years, during this time he has aided in the general progress and development of its various interests and his connection with matters of business, financial and agricultural importance has firmly established him in the esteem and confidence of the people of his adopted section. Mr. Allred was born at Brownsdale, Minnesota, December 16, 1866, and was five years of age when taken to Iowa by his parents.

The early education of Mr. Allred was secured in the public schools of Iowa, after leaving which he worked for a time in the postoffice at Nashua, that state, there earning his first money. Later he became a student in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, and on completing his course at the age of twenty years went to South Dakota, and there spent five years, being connected with the First National Bank, at Chamberlain. Returning at that time to Iowa, Mr. Allred entered mercantile pursuits and for the next ten years conducted a business at Garner, but disposed of his interests at the end of that time to go to California. Mr. Allred remained in the Golden State only three years, being engaged in conducting a ranch near Santa Cruz, and when he disposed of that property again went back to Iowa, where he followed mercantile lines for another two years. In 1906 he disposed of his interests there for a second time, and in the fall of that year came to Idaho, locating for six months in Boise and then coming on to Buhl. Here, with other capitalists, Mr. Allred organized the Citizens State Bank, of which he has been the cashier and active directing head ever since. This institution is one of the most substantial banks in this part of the state, and its officers are men who command the respect and confidence of the people of the community because of the extent of the operations in which they have been engaged. Mr. Allred's abilities have been recognized by his associates, and his advice and judgment are asked and appreciated on all matters of an important nature. As a banker he has popularized the coffers of the institution by his shrewdness,

farsightedness and sane handling of large affairs, as well as by a pleasant personality that attracts all classes, and that has made him a personal friend of each of the bank's depositors.

Mr. Allred was married (first) at Chamberlain, South Dakota, to Nell V. Lucas, who died in 1908. In September, 1910, he was united in marriage (second) at Portland, Oregon, to Miss Nancy B. Vance, formerly of Ohio, and they have one child, Hazel.

Mr. Allred is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife adheres to the faith of the Episcopal denomination. He is fraternally identified with the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and is popular with the other members of the Commercial Club, of which he was at one time treasurer. In politics a Republican, he served as a member of the first council of Buhl, and as a school director, but at this time takes no active interest in public matters, his private interests demanding his whole attention. Such outdoor sports as fishing and baseball have found favor with him, although he also enjoys music, theatricals, lectures and speeches, and a well-filled library of standard works testifies to another employment that attracts him. He is the owner of a valuable fruit orchard one mile from Buhl, for which he has great hopes, as he believes that from an agricultural point of view, Southern Idaho is the greatest section he ever saw in all his travels, and that there is no doubt about the future of any country that can produce the crops grown here.

WILLIAM S. STARR. When a man has reached the meridian of his lifetime, and has won many of the prizes which men most cherish and consider the best elements of success, his career constitutes an interesting study, and it is a natural curiosity to inquire about his course through life, and how he has worked and planned out the different stages of his achievements. As a practical farmer and fruit grower, one of the most successful and influential men of Idaho is William S. Starr of Kimberly in the Twin Falls district. His experiences make an interesting story of an individual life, and from a time in his young manhood when he had practically no capital and was mortgaging the energies of his future in order to establish a home, he has been steadily progressing, and has not only won satisfying rewards for himself, but has performed a great and useful service in helping others along the high road to prosperity.

William S. Starr was born in Bates county, Missouri, January 12, 1863. His parents were Stephen C. and Nancy (Rhinehart) Starr, the father a native of Indiana, and the mother of Missouri. The father, who has always followed farming as his occupation, now lives in Portland, Oregon. The mother died in 1904 in Albany, Oregon. William S. was the oldest in a family of three sons and three daughters, and one daughter died at the age of nineteen years.

The first ten years of his life were spent in Missouri, after which the family moved out to Colorado, in which state he grew to manhood and received most of his early education. For one year he was a student in St. Mary's College in Kansas, and on leaving college returned to Colorado and took up his career as a farmer. After leaving college he bought a ranch of eighty acres, going in debt for this property. During the next six years he divided his time between farming in the summer and teaching in the winter, earning enough money from his school work to pay for the land. When the land was paid for he gave up teaching as an occupation, and has since been identified almost exclusively with agriculture in its different branches. He remained

on the Colorado farm for ten years, and was engaged in raising hay, grain, beans and also conducted a dairy. He raised a great deal of garden products, such as tomatoes and melons, and, as there was a good market in southern Colorado for this fruit, he sometimes disposed of his crop on a contract, and the buyers came and gathered it and relieved him of all care in picking and marketing.

In 1885 Mr. Starr made an overland trip from southern Colorado to Dayton Washington, driving a herd of range horses over this route. He passed over what is known in history as the old Oregon trail, and on his way went through the Twin Falls district and also stopped a time in the Rock Creek district and visited the Shoshone Falls. It was during this brief experience in Idaho, nearly thirty years ago, that Mr. Starr first became acquainted with the country and realized the great future possibilities of its development. What he saw on that trip eventually brought him to Idaho. The eighty acres in southern Colorado, which he had bought for \$1,750, under his work and improvement for ten years was then sold at \$4,000, and he invested all that amount in the Twin Falls district of Idaho, where it has since increased in value to at least \$30,000. Mr. Starr sold his holdings in Colorado in 1904, and then located on his present ranch of 160 acres in the Twin Falls district. At that time there was no irrigation in that section, and his land could not be worked until water could be brought to it. In the meantime he leased the hotel at Shoshone Falls, and conducted it for about one year and made a little money, which he applied to the improvement of his ranch. In the fall of 1904 he began clearing the sagebrush from his land, and in less than ten years has brought it up to the highest standards of cultivation, and all the land is now under ditch. The Starr farm impresses the traveler as one of the prettiest places in this section of Idaho. A large part of it is devoted to general farming, but forty acres is planted in raspberries and its management is leased to Mr. M. B. Sherman of Payette, Idaho. Mr. Starr has the distinction of having been the first man to plant an orchard in this part of Idaho. As a fruit grower he occupies a prominent place, and has received prizes in many fruit exhibits. In 1911 thirty-one prizes were awarded to his fruits in the Twin Falls Fruit Fair, and in 1912 the same fair brought him sixty prizes for his exhibit. He has also been very successful with stock, and maintains a small dairy herd for his own use, and has one hundred head of high-grade sheep.

Not only as a farmer, but in various lines of business and civic enterprise has Mr. Starr become well known to the people of the Twin Falls district. He is a director and stockholder in the Kimberly Alfalfa Meal Mill. He is interested in other corporations, though he does not allow much of his time to be taken from the management of his ranch, which is his hobby as well as his regular vocation. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Starr is secretary of the Twin Falls Fruit Growers' Association. He was associated with Mr. Alexander McPherson in introducing irrigation to this vicinity. His previous experience in Colorado as a farmer of irrigated lands fitted him for a helpful part in the introduction of irrigation to Idaho. He has served as president of the Kimberly Farmers' Association, and when the central organization was perfected he was made president of that, and through his influence has extended the co-operation of the local agriculturists and has done much in the way of practical education among the country residents of this state. Mr. Starr was secretary of the Farmers' Alliance in Colo-

rado, and attended the national conventions of the organization in Ocala, Florida, in 1890. He is a man who has traveled extensively and has a broad knowledge of agricultural and civic conditions in different parts of the country.

In 1890, in Trinidad, Colorado, Mr. Starr married Miss Nola Richardson, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Harvey and Mary (Broyles) Richardson. Both her parents were natives of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Starr have been born the following children: Edith, born in Colorado and living at home; Jessie, who is attending the University of Idaho at Moscow; Roy, who was born in Colorado and is attending school at Twin Falls; and Ernest, born on the home ranch in Idaho and the youngest of the family. Mrs. Starr and her family are members of the Methodist church.

CHARLES H. MCQUOWN's business career in Buhl dates only from 1907, but within the short space of six years he has achieved a success such as many would regard as a triumph if accomplished in several decades of effort. Coming here at a time when the keenness of business competition, particularly in the matter of lumber transactions, rendered success impossible except through the exercise of sound judgment, allied with a certain degree of venturesome determination, he has achieved a reputation and acquired a competency, and as secretary and general manager of the Buhl Lumber Company, holds undisputed prestige among the business citizens of this city. But while he has been active in advancing his private interests, the needs of his community have ever been at heart, and his pen, his voice and his means have always been at the service of his adopted locality. Mr. McQuown is a native of the Prairie State, born in Douglas county, Illinois, July 12, 1867, a son of Edward Y. and Rachael (Stith) McQuown.

Edward Y. McQuown was born in Kentucky and moved to Illinois in 1865, following his service in the Union army during the Civil war, in which he was a participant in numerous hard-fought engagements. As a young man he had followed agricultural pursuits, but in later years he identified himself with the lumber business, and was so engaged at the time of his death, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was a devout Christian, and an active church worker, and was buried in Illinois. His wife, to whom he was married in Kentucky, was born in that state, and passed away in Illinois in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years, and was laid to rest beside her husband. They had a family of nine children, Charles H. being the youngest.

Charles H. McQuown received his education in the graded and high schools of his native place, and leaving school at the age of eighteen years went to Texas, where he spent six years on the range. He then returned to Illinois, where he was interested in the lumber business with his father for some years. Later he again went to the Southwest and for six years followed the lumber business in New Mexico, and in 1907 came to Buhl, Idaho. The Buhl Lumber Company was organized as a corporation almost immediately after his arrival. Mr. McQuown becoming secretary and general manager of the concern, positions which he has continued to hold to the present time. The business has enjoyed a steady, continuous growth, and the company now maintains a branch yard at Castleford. In addition to his connection with this concern, which enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the Northwest, Mr. McQuown has interested his time and capital in numerous other enterprises, and is the owner of much valuable fruit land. At all times he has been

ready to state his opinions in regard to the advantages offered by his adopted state. He has visited and studied all the large irrigation projects in the United States, but considers those in Idaho without equals anywhere. From his own experience he believes that the man who is willing to work and to make the most of his opportunities will have no reason to regret of his choice of this state as a place of location. Recently, under the auspices of the Commercial Club, of which Mr. McQuown is the president, various pamphlets and propaganda were brought out, and of the greater part of this work Mr. McQuown was the author. It is not always that a man so essentially devoted to business possesses literary talent, but the work referred to possessed a style clear-cut and convincing, giving evidence of the presence and ability of a high order in its author. A Republican in his political views, Mr. McQuown has shown an active interest in his party's success in this section, at this time being a member of the county executive committee. He is acting as police judge and is the efficient secretary of the Buhl school board. Mr. McQuown has never been insensible to the rural pleasures offered by field and forest, stream and lake. He has always loved to get away from the city's noise and competition, and with dog and gun search the mountains for game, or sometimes with rod and line to tempt the denizens of the stream from their hiding place. Good literature and music have an appreciative audience in him, as have also public speeches and lectures. He enjoys the companionship of his fellows as a member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, in the latter of which he has passed through all the chairs. His religious tendencies cause him to lean towards the faith of the Methodist church.

On March 10, 1891, Mr. McQuown was married at Hillsboro, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth B. Colvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colvin, of that city, and three children have been born to this union: Charlotte C., Nellie L. and Howell B.

HON. DR. CHARLES WETHERBEE. It is no uncommon occurrence for the man who has gained success and prominence in professional life to enter the public arena and achieve a success fully as notable. The experience gained in the fields of medicine, jurisprudence and education have time and again proven valuable in the handling of public affairs, and the average citizen is not slow to realize that the individual who is able to master the intricacies of one of the learned vocations is likely to be fully as capable in the management of those issues which pertain to the welfare of the community at large. In this connection it is in no way inappropriate to sketch the career of the Hon. Dr. Charles Wetherbee, one of the skilled physicians and surgeons of Buhl, Idaho, whose administration as mayor of the city has been marked by activities that have proven his executive ability and high regard for the responsibility of public office. Dr. Wetherbee was born at Jones, Cass county, Michigan, July 19, 1869, and received his preliminary educational training in the public schools there. Subsequently he went to Vandalia and attended the high school in that city, following which he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he became a student in the Detroit College of Medicine, and in 1901 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Wetherbee served an internship in Harper Hospital, Detroit, after which he took charge of Solvay Hospital, at Delray, Michigan, and on leaving that institution

returned to his home town of Jones, Michigan, where he entered general practice. He met with a fair measure of success in that place, but desired a wider field, and eventually removed to southern Kansas, where he continued about three years, following which he came to Buhl. Opening offices in this city he at once embarked upon the practice of medicine, and it was not long before his abilities were recognized and he began to acquire a large and representative practice. Today he holds a position of prominence among the physicians of Twin Falls county, having the respect of his professional confreres and the entire confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a valued member of the Twin Falls Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and takes an active interest in the work of these organizations. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks and the Masons, in the latter of which he has filled various positions of honor, and he also holds membership in the Commercial Club. Politically, the doctor has been a staunch Democrat, and was honored by the election to the office of mayor of Buhl. He is giving the people of the city a sane, practical and business like administration, which has been marked by a number of much-needed reforms and improvements, including the installation of the present excellent sewerage system. A great booster of his adopted state's advantages and resources and the opportunities it offers to the ambitious, he has at all times encouraged settlement here, thus doing much to advance the interests of his section. Based on what has happened in the past, the doctor states it as his earnest conviction that southern Idaho is destined to become the most populous agricultural district in the West, when the great fertility of the soil has become thoroughly appreciated. Burdened as he is with a large professional practice and with his municipal duties, the doctor is a very busy man, but he occasionally finds time for recreation, when, with dog and gun, he starts out on a hunting trip that ends only when he is able to bring back some fine trophy. Theatricals and music find in him an interested patron, and he is also an omnivorous reader and the possessor of a valuable medical and private library.

In March, 1905, Dr. Wetherbee was united in marriage with Miss Nellie H. Dunn, formerly a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

JOHN W. FARIS, cashier of the Buhl Bank and Trust Company, may take a pardonable degree of pride in the position he now occupies in the financial and business world, in that it has been reached through the medium of his own efforts. He has been a resident of Idaho for more than a quarter of a century, and during this time has established a reputation for industry and integrity that leaves no doubt as to his standing among his fellow-men. Mr. Faris was born in Pike county, Illinois, March 11, 1861, and there secured his early education. He went to Kansas, where he taught school for one year in Franklin county and returned to Pike county, Illinois, where he again taught school for five years. He spent his winters in educational work and his summers in following whatever honorable employment presented itself, and in 1887 came to Idaho, locating first at Shoshone, where he spent three years as principal of the city schools. His next location was at Pocatello, where he remained seven years in the capacity of school superintendent, and then went to Logan, Utah, where he had charge of the department of commerce in the agricultural college for five years, then returning to Pocatello to

accept the position as principal of The Academy of Idaho. During the five years that he was at the head of this institution, most of the magnificent structures used at this time were erected. In 1907, however, he gave up educational work, resigned his position, and came to Buhl, where he has since been cashier and the active head of the Buhl and Trust Company.

On June 11, 1889, Mr. Faris was married at Shoshone, Idaho, to Miss Anna J. McIver, daughter of Mrs. Anna McIver, formerly of England, and two daughters have been born to this union, namely: Winona F. and Eleanor L. Although he is not a member of any particular denomination, Mr. Faris is a supporter of all religious creeds and is a friend to all movements which tend to advance the cause of religion or education. He is a valued member of the local Commercial Club, and board of education. In political matters he is a Democrat, and is known as one of his party's active workers. Mr. Faris is fond of fishing, athletics and out-door life in general, also takes pleasure in theatricals, music and good literature. He believes implicitly in the future of Idaho, and is at all times ready to cheerfully give any information that he may possess in regard to the state's resources and opportunities. In his opinion, Idaho is a young man's state, where hard work, intelligently directed, is bound to bring its reward and where there is room for the ambitious. In a region like that surrounding Buhl, and having so many natural facilities for commercial advancement, the changes in a few years will necessarily be many, and Mr. Faris has already seen a remarkable development in the surroundings of his home. The future is filled with promise for this locality, and such representative men will be at the front in shaping its destiny along the lines of prosperity and usefulness.

ALEXANDER MCPHERSON. For twenty odd years a state official of Idaho, probably no other citizen in private or official capacity has performed a more important service in behalf of the intrinsic and basic welfare of the state than Alexander McPherson. His best work has consisted in the educational line. It is a truism that it is better to show people how to do a thing than to do it for them. That has been Mr. McPherson's function in Idaho, where he has demonstrated and led the way in many lines of improvements and methods of handling the agricultural and other resources of the state. Now retired and living in California, Mr. McPherson is still honored as one of Idaho's most distinctive men and has a warm affection for the state where he spent his most productive years.

Alexander McPherson is a native of New York City, where he was born June 6, 1861, a son of William and Mary (Stairs) McPherson. The parents both came from Scotland, and the father was a professional musician. When Alexander was a child the family moved to Illinois, where he attended school until ten years old. The home was then moved to Iowa, and Mr. McPherson made his real beginning of life by running away from home at the age of fifteen. A great many successful men have started out in life in the same way. The city of Chicago first attracted young McPherson, and while he was at work there he equipped himself for better things by attending night school. He subsequently finished his education in the Lounsbury Academy in Rockford, Illinois, an old and influential academic institution which no longer exists. After leaving school he took up the work of draughtsman and was also a building superintendent

at Rockford and in Kansas City, Missouri. He continued along those lines until 1886, and then came out to Boise, where he at once bought a farm and has owned and been identified with farming interests ever since.

It was his practical skill as a farmer and in business which brought him into connection with public affairs in the state. He superintended the sinking of the hot wells at Boise and the erection of the natatorium in that city. In 1888, when the San Jose scale made its appearance among the fruit orchards of Idaho, the growers organized to fight the pest and selected Mr. McPherson as inspector in Ada county. Ada county was the first in the state to fight the scale on an effective plan and organization. Mr. McPherson was so successful in directing this undertaking that he was appointed to the office of state horticultural inspector, an office which he filled with great benefit to all the fruit-growing sections of the state until 1904. During this period he was also appointed dairy and pure food commissioner and sealer of weights and measures, and was the first to hold these positions which are so closely identified with the welfare of the citizens. During his terms of office in these positions he experimented extensively in the methods of the most effective handling of water for irrigation purposes, and he demonstrated such ability in this line that the Twin Falls Company sent for him to take charge and to plan and put in operation a system from which the company could get the best results for the benefit of the farmers who were using the irrigation canals of this vicinity. He spent considerable time in instructing the irrigation farmers, and has the distinction of having been the first man in the west to fill such a position. Mr. McPherson was also chosen to establish the government experimental farm in Idaho, and remained at the head of that farm for two years. He is a recognized authority on all agricultural matters, both in Idaho and with the federal government. His reputation in this line caused him to be selected in 1909 to take the place of manager at Roswell, New Mexico, of the Berrendo Irrigation Farm Company, where their holdings amounted to fifteen thousand acres of land. Mr. McPherson remained at Roswell until January 1, 1913, and since then has had his residence at Long Beach, California, where he lives, retired from active pursuits. In politics Mr. McPherson is a Republican.

In 1882 in the city of Rockford, Illinois, Mr. McPherson married Miss Lucinda Carolina Uzzell, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of three children: Albert M. is a civil and mining engineer in Boise; John U. is state horticulturist of Idaho; and Donald A. is agricultural engineer in Los Angeles, California. These sons have followed in the footsteps of their father, and each has made for himself a reputation in his line, and the two sons in Idaho keep up the relation of the McPherson family with this state.

CLAUDE V. BIGGS. A prominent figure in the journalistic field of southern Idaho, a man widely traveled, and one who has gained much experience in the school of hard work, Claude V. Biggs, publisher of the *Buhl Herald*, is editing a clean, wholesome sheet which wields a great deal of influence among the people of this part of the state and may always be counted upon to support movements of a progressive nature. Since early youth Mr. Biggs has been dependent upon his own resources, and the self-reliance thus cultivated has proved a decided asset in later years in assisting him to a posi-

(Max M's, 1940. 12)

the authors of the *Journal of Management Education* and the *Journal of Management Inquiry* are also members of the editorial board of the *Journal of Management Inquiry*. The *Journal of Management Inquiry* is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research on management and organization. The *Journal of Management Education* is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research on management education. The *Journal of Management Inquiry* is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research on management and organization. The *Journal of Management Education* is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research on management education.

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On 11 November 1941, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Navy sent a message to the United States Navy that read: "The Japanese Navy is now in a position to attack the United States Navy at any time." This message was a warning that the Japanese Navy was preparing for a major attack on the United States Navy. The message was a warning that the Japanese Navy was preparing for a major attack on the United States Navy.

the water is drawn from the main supply of the city and is used very much in the same way as the water from the main supply for irrigation purposes. The water is drawn from the main supply of the city and is used very much in the same way as the water from the main supply for irrigation purposes. The water is drawn from the main supply of the city and is used very much in the same way as the water from the main supply for irrigation purposes.

in the course of this morning the speaker of the House has made a statement on the negotiation of the new trade agreement with the Government of the Republic of China. We have heard that Mr. Morrison has been in the office of the Government of the Republic of China in public, and returned at the height of the negotiations. There is a record of his return to the United States, both in the House and the Senate.

McPheterson's reputation in this country is well known. Selected in 1896 to take the place of the late John D. Rockefeller, who died in 1895, he came to this old New England town in 1896. Since that time, he has been here, where their headquarters are located. The company's offices are in the old brick building on the corner of Main and Commercial streets. McPheterson remained at Roswell until 1901, when he came to this place and has had his residence here ever since. A Catholic who, he says, found it a little difficult to get along in the United States, he believes Mr. McPheterson is a free

born in the city of Peckford, Illinois. Mr. McCarty married Miss Emma C. Cushman, well known in Wisconsin, and are the parents of three children, Walter M. McCarty and young engineer, and a daughter, Grace Northrup McCarty, who is now a student in the normal college in Los Angeles, California. The McCartys have resided in the city of Peckford, Illinois, since they made their home in the State of Illinois, and the two oldest children are now in the Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, S. S. Class.

Chloroform, CHCl_3 . A prominent peak at 7.26 ppm (singlet, 1H) is due to the solvent. Chloroform is used as the solvent in the ^1H NMR spectra of the polymers. The ^1H NMR spectra of the polymers are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The chemical shifts of the protons in the polymers are listed in Table I. The chemical shifts of the protons in the polymers are in the range of 1.0–7.5 ppm.

of the sedimentary basins in the Gulf of Mexico, has been dependent upon the availability of the sedimentary organic compounds. The end of the Permian has been marked by a

Alex. M^{rs} Pherson



tion of prominence among the leading citizens of Buhl.

Claude V. Biggs was born in Kearney county, Kansas, December 29, 1883, and removed with his parents to Oklahoma in 1893 where he received his education in the public schools. After leaving school in 1903 he spent two years in newspaper work, but tiring of the monotony of the print shop, in March of 1905, he enlisted in the Seventh United States Cavalry. Enlisting as a private, he spent two years of his service in the Philippines, and was eventually discharged at Fort Riley, Kansas, with the rank of sergeant. At that time Mr. Biggs went to Ellensburg, Washington, where he remained for three months as a rancher, and then came to Twin Falls, Idaho, and for two years was connected with the *Chronicle*. Deciding to enter the newspaper field on his own account, Mr. Biggs then formed a partnership with Warren L. Squires, and in 1910 came to Buhl and purchased the *Herald*. Since that time the firm of Biggs & Squires has made many improvements to the plant, has decidedly improved the make-up and appearance of the paper, and has trebled the circulation. The *Herald* is a neat, newsy publication, devoted chiefly to the best interests of Buhl and its people, and in its well printed pages includes articles pertaining to matters of national importance, interesting local happenings and timely editorials. Both circulation and advertising departments are being loyally supported by the people of Buhl, who recognize the efforts being made in their behalf.

Mr. Biggs was married at Twin Falls, Idaho, September 11, 1909, to Miss Olive Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fisher, of Filer, Idaho, and they have one daughter, Claudia V. Mr. and Mrs. Biggs are consistent members of the Methodist church, she being actively interested in the work of the Ladies' Aid Society. Fraternally, Mr. Biggs is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and also holds membership in the Commercial Club. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and at this time he is secretary of the Twin Falls Democratic county central committee and is acting in the capacity of justice of the peace. Mr. Biggs' principal diversion when he can lay aside his business cares and official duties, is horseback riding, although he is also fond of theatricals, good public speeches and lectures. That he has implicit faith in the future of Idaho is apparent to all who broach the subject to him, and he states that after visiting thirty-four states of the union, as well as several foreign countries, he has become convinced that no section offers such exceptional opportunities to the homeseeker as Idaho. Coming here with but a small capital, he has acquired a lucrative business, a pleasant home on a five-acre fruit farm, and a half interest in forty acres in the vicinity of Buhl, and all of this has been accomplished in five years. A self-made man in all that the term implies, he has the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens that may only be gained through the practice of strict integrity, while his pleasant personality has attracted to him a wide circle of admiring friends.

Associated in business with Mr. Biggs is Warren L. Squires, another able and popular young citizen, who was born at Fostoria, Ohio, July 16, 1888. When twelve years of age he was taken by his parents to Denver, Colorado, but one year later went to Nebraska, where he learned the printer's trade. He continued in that state until coming to Twin Falls, where he met and formed a partnership with Mr. Biggs. He has proved himself enterprising and progressive, and like his partner has made and main-

tained numerous friendships. Like Mr. Biggs, also, he is enthusiastic as to Idaho's future, believing that there is room here for many more good people, and that the opportunities are here to attract them. He is a popular member of the Royal Highlanders.

ALBERT F. MCCLUSKY, M. D. Among the eminent physicians and surgeons of Idaho, one who has always met with the approbation and respect of his fellow practitioners and has been earnest in his endeavors to maintain the dignity and coherence of his profession is Dr. Albert F. McClusky, of Buhl. Every profession has its prominent men, some made such by long membership, others by their proficiency in their calling, and Dr. McClusky belongs to the latter class, for, while he has been engaged in practice only since 1906, his achievements have been such as to give him prestige among those who are devoting themselves to the sciences of medicine and surgery. He was born near Oil City, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1876.

Dr. McClusky's early education was secured in the public schools of his native state, and as a lad of twelve years displayed his industry by securing employment at the carpenter trade. He was so employed at fifty cents per day at the start, but eventually became a master carpenter, thus earning enough money to carry him through college, receiving no outside assistance whatever. After completing his preparatory education and taking a high school course, he took a course in the State Normal school, and at the age of twenty-four years went to Michigan, there remaining three years, during which time he attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Subsequently he made removal to Boulder, Colorado, and in 1906 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Colorado, immediately thereafter coming to Idaho. He first settled at a point known as Santa, in the lumber district, owning and conducting a hospital there for one year and gaining much valuable experience, but returned to Michigan to take a post-graduate course of one year, and in May, 1908, came to Buhl, where he has since been in practice. Dr. McClusky is in the enjoyment of a large and representative practice, and has gained some prominence in the field of surgery, being frequently called into consultation by his fellow-members of the profession. He belongs to the Idaho State Medical Society, the Twin Falls County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and takes an active interest in each of these organizations. He has long been a member of the Commercial Club, and was president of the first permanent organization. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, and his political affiliation is with the Republican party, although he takes only a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature. Like all active western men, he takes great enjoyment in out-of-door sports, being especially fond of baseball, but theatricals, lectures and music also find in him an appreciative devotee and he has long given his earnest attention to local lyceum attractions. He places implicit confidence in the future of Idaho, and, having been a visitor in many states, his statement that Idaho holds a better future than any other known by him, should carry some weight. Business and professional men, as well as the laboring classes, all have the opportunity to better their condition in this state, while the agricultural, stock and dairy conditions are ideal.

On December 23, 1903, Dr. McClusky was married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Miss Louise C. Allmendinger, who was born in that city, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Allmendinger. Mrs. McClusky

is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is well known in social circles of Buhl.

ELMER BIRD. In a state such as Idaho, where great irrigation projects are constantly under way, the work of the civil engineer is of an extremely important nature. The building of the great dams and ditches which are transforming the once arid plains into prosperous, flourishing fields that are raising Idaho to its proper position among the agricultural states, is being carried on by men of experience, training and ability, whose enthusiasm in their chosen work has done much to aid in the development of the commonwealth. Among those who have gained a position of importance in the profession may be mentioned Elmer Bird, city engineer of Buhl, whose career from earliest youth has been one of industry, integrity and perseverance, his well directed efforts having finally resulted in the attainment of his goal. Mr. Bird was born in Mansfield, Illinois, December 2, 1885, and is a son of Joseph E. and Annie (Bedford) Bird. His father, a native of Ohio, moved first to Illinois and later to Missouri, and now resides at Caldwell, where he is now living retired. For many years he was prominently engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was also a leading Democratic politician, and at this time is a member of the Democratic county central committee. He is an active church member and a devout Christian, and has the high regard of all who have his acquaintance. Mr. Bird was married in Illinois to Annie Bedford, who was born in Kentucky, and they had two children, a son and a daughter, Elmer being the elder.

The early education of Elmer Bird was secured in the public schools of Missouri, and later he took a course in the University of Missouri. As a youth of thirteen years he displayed his industry by securing a position operating a steam engine, and subsequently worked in his father's store and at whatever other honorable employment presented itself, thus securing the means with which to pursue his college course. On leaving the university, Mr. Bird took up engineering, and followed it until 1905, which year saw his advent in Idaho. He at once took up a homestead in the Snake river valley, near Caldwell, but a short time thereafter entered the United States reclamation service, and for three years was engaged in engineering in Oregon, Wyoming and Idaho. On resigning from this position, Mr. Bird entered private practice and for a time operated in the Lost River district, but during the past two years has maintained his office in Buhl, where he is acting in the capacity of city engineer.

Mr. Bird is a member of the Christian church, and his fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, in both of which he has held office. He holds membership in the Commercial Club, and is active in boosting Idaho's interests, and at all times is ready to cheerfully give any information he may possess to those desiring it. It is his opinion that Idaho as a whole can number among its large irrigation enterprises the most complete works and best water rights of any of the western states. Such a thing as shortage of water is practically unknown, where the farmers use any system of irrigation, and in his opinion he cannot see how anyone can afford to overlook the opportunities offered by the use of scientific irrigation in Idaho as a whole and in the Twin Falls project in particular. Coming from an expert in irrigation work, and from one whose reputation is deservedly high not only among his associates but with the public at large, this opinion should carry some weight. In politics Mr. Bird is a

Democrat, and has taken an active interest in political matters, being the choice of his party for the office of city engineer in 1910, a position to which he was elected. While a college student he took a great interest in football and baseball, and was manager of the Buhl Baseball Club, 1911-1912, a crack organization that has held its own in contests with some of the best teams in the state. Of a genial and likable nature, Mr. Bird is a general favorite socially in Buhl, where his friends are only limited to the number of his acquaintances.

LAWRENCE HANSEN. Quiet, efficient citizenship has been the part of Lawrence Hansen during thirty-five years of residence in Idaho. In the community of Rock Creek, where he settled soon after arriving in the territory, he has been known as a very popular stockman and farmer, an organizer and adviser in local business, a contributor to the welfare of his neighborhood, and for many years an honored local magistrate.

The birthplace of Mr. Hansen was Denmark, where he was born March 27, 1844, a son of Mads and Anna Margaret Hansen, both of whom lived and died in Denmark. With a common school education and a thorough training in the trade of cabinet-maker, Lawrence Hansen came to America in 1869 at the age of twenty-five. His first location was in Marion county, at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he lived until 1877. At Indianapolis he followed the trade of cabinet-maker and carpenter, and then in 1877 made the trip to Idaho, which brought him to his permanent home. His settlement in that year was at Rock Creek, and after one year spent in mining he became identified with the live stock business, and has been chiefly known as a cattleman up to the present time. Mr. Hansen is the owner of a very fine estate of 375 acres, watered by the Rock Creek, a beautiful little stream which runs between his house and his barn, and which is not only a picturesque and useful watercourse, but also abounds with trout. During the many years of his residence, Mr. Hansen has prospered steadily, and, as one of the most substantial men of his community, assisted in the organization of the Bank of Hansen, a little town on the railroad named in his honor. He is president of this financial institution. In 1880 Mr. Hansen was elected justice of the peace, and by re-election has served continuously for thirty-five years. Always a Democrat, he has given his influence for the support of good government whenever possible, and by his own work has contributed much to the welfare of his community. He served as president of the board of the Albion State Normal School for eleven years until a new law put the school under different control.

On March 22, 1874, Mr. Hansen married Mary Newman, a daughter of Peter and Bertha Newman, both of whom were also born in Denmark. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hansen there are no children living, but Mr. Hansen has two children by a previous marriage, namely, Anna M., the wife of John Iverson of Oakley, Idaho; and Laura, wife of D. P. Albee of Rock Creek. The family are communicants of the Lutheran church. Mr. Hansen has been a Mason in the Albion blue lodge for more than twenty-five years, and joined the Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis in 1872. Mr. Hansen's reputation as a thoroughly reliable business man is well grounded. Every dollar he has ever contracted to pay he has paid to the last cent, and his name is synonymous with honesty and integrity. In his actions and manner he is quiet and unassuming, does not care for the embellishments of life, and

Laurena Hansen



is content to discharge all his moral and legal obligations and bear his part in life without complaining.

CLARENCE S. PECK. In naming the representative citizens of Buhl, Idaho, prominent place should be given to Clarence S. Peck, vice president of the Buhl Bank & Trust Company, proprietor of one of the leading groceries of the city, and a man of whom it may be said that the foundation stone of his success has been business integrity. Reared to work, he was schooled in practical economy, and from boyhood has attended to his business and carefully saved and invested his earnings, yet he possesses a liberal public spirit, and participates in all the affairs of his community. His private benefactions have been large, and he has always found time from his business activities for the social amenities. Mr. Peck was born January 3, 1875, at Storm Lake, Iowa, and his education was there secured in the public and high schools. When still a boy he began to work in a drug store at a salary of six dollars per week, and later pursued a course in Drake University, Des Moines. Subsequently he secured a position as a commercial traveler, and for nearly four years covered Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Nebraska, meeting with satisfactory results. He was about twenty-four years of age when he located in Oklahoma, and there spent nearly seven years in mercantile pursuits, but in 1906 came to Idaho and established himself in Twin Falls. A short time later, Mr. Peck came to Buhl, where he became engaged in the grocery business, and a little later was one of the organizers of the Buhl Bank & Trust Company, of which he has been vice president and a member of the directing board ever since.

In April, 1905, Mr. Peck was united in marriage at Vinta, Oklahoma, with Miss Evelyn M. Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Laura Morgan, formerly of Marshall, Missouri, and to this union there have been born two children: Lawrence L. and Geraldine. Mr. Peck leans toward the faith of the Christian church, while his wife's faith is that of the Baptist denomination. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows. While a resident of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, he was secretary of the Commercial Club of that city, and on coming to Buhl became the first secretary of the organization here. His political proclivities are those of the Republican party, but he has taken none other than a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature, being too busy with his business duties. When he can spare time from the management of his affairs, he is fond of taking a hunting trip or enjoying a baseball game, while music, speeches and lectures also find in him an appreciative and intelligent audience. He has given evidence of his faith in the future of his adopted state by investing heavily in Idaho real estate, being confident that this section offers more advantages than any other state which he has visited, and he has visited every state west of the Mississippi river with the exception of two. Mr. Peck's business associates have the greatest faith in his judgment, and his reputation is that of a man of sterling integrity and probity of character. During a number of years of extensive travel all over the West, he has formed a wide acquaintance, and has hosts of friends in every section.

ALVA G. ELLIS. Kimberly, Idaho, has for its present postmaster Alva G. Ellis. Born on a farm in Nodaway county, Missouri, July 18, 1872, he is the eldest son of Rev. Moses B. Ellis and Mary Chastain Ellis. The father, a native of Michigan,

and now a resident of South Dakota, has been a minister of the gospel many years and has traveled extensively throughout the United States. He is very charitable, with a broad sympathy for humanity, and has devoted almost his lifetime to helping his fellowman. Mary Chastain was born in Illinois and was married to Rev. Ellis in Missouri. She, too, lived the Christian life and passed away in 1911 at a ripe old age. She was interred in Colorado.

Alva G. is the eldest of five children that came to these parents. When three years of age he accompanied his father and mother to Iowa, which state remained his home eleven years. From there the family removed to Nebraska, where they remained four years, passing from thence into South Dakota, where they continued their residence about eleven years. During this time Mr. Ellis acquired his education in the public schools of the respective states in which his youth had been passed, and from birth until very recent years his life was a continuous identification with farm life. He first learned the value of money in terms of his own labor at the early age of nine years when he took a job of dropping corn for a neighbor, receiving fifty cents per day. After removing to South Dakota he took up a homestead there and lived on it about nine years, or until his removal in 1902 to Idaho, of which state he has since been a resident. He settled first on a ranch in Kootenai county, remaining there about five years and then removing to Kimberly, Twin Falls county, which has since been his home. During the first two years at Kimberly he followed ranching; then he engaged in the mercantile business with R. G. Wilson and remained thus until April, 1911, when he sold his mercantile interests and by appointment took up the duties of postmaster there, which office he is now filling.

He was married at Butte, February 24, 1896, to Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Baldwin, of Bonesteel, South Dakota, and to their union have been born four sons and one daughter, namely: Clarence E., Grace M., Archie L., Orville A. and Claud V.

In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Ellis accept as their tenets those of the Church of God. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now vice-grand of his local lodge of the latter order. Politically he is independent in his views and takes no active part in political affairs. His principal recreation is in the form of automobile trips in his own private car, visiting the beautiful and varied scenery and the many points of interest which this section of Idaho affords. In giving his opinion of Idaho and why it is to him the state of states Mr. Ellis mentioned as among the strong points the facts that there is no such thing as a failure in crops in Idaho, which feature of itself is prima facie evidence that the future of Idaho must be one of success, and that the favorable climatic conditions are hard to surpass. He feels that no man with the elements of success in his character can fail in this state.

ADIN M. HALL. An unusual success, yet one that is typical of the best pioneer enterprise in Idaho, has been that of Adin M. Hall. In Idaho since July, 1873, a period of forty years, his interest and activities have been closely bounded within the abundant limit of his home ranch at Mountain Home, since 1879, and in that locality he is one of the big men in influence and material resources, a genial pioneer, popular as a citizen, and with his

family growing up about him who are to worthily represent him in the next generation.

Of a New England family, Adin M. Hall was born in New York state, December 4, 1844, a son of E. and Olive (Kellogg) Hall, both parents having been natives of the Green Mountain State of Vermont. His father was a farmer, and though educated for a physician, never practiced. The parents lived for a great many years in New York in Franklin county, and the mother died in New York State in December, 1868, and the father in Massachusetts in 1881. His father was a Democrat in politics.

The fifth in order of birth, in a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, two of whom died in infancy, Adin M. Hall received a common school education in Burk and Constable, New York, and left school at the age of fourteen. Since that time he has been dependent upon his own enterprise for his advancement, and his first occupation was farming during the summer season, and teaming during the winter. When he was sixteen he began working on a farm in Connecticut, where he remained until he was nineteen. Thus all his early experiences were those of hard-working and practical character, and he was well fitted for the life of a pioneer and has well deserved the prosperity which came to him in later years. On leaving Connecticut he returned to New York and continued as a farmer, until he was twenty-three years old.

In 1867, having in the meantime moved out towards the western frontier, Mr. Hall was the driver of a team consisting of eight yoke of oxen from Julesburg, Colorado, to Salt Lake City. After a short time, he went on to Hamilton and Eureka, Nevada, and spent about five years in the mining district of that state. He next went on to California, and saw a great variety of the life and industry of these western states during the decade of the sixties and early seventies. In 1873 Mr. Hall bought a bunch of four hundred horses, which he drove into Idaho to Boise City, where he found a market for them. He continued in the business of horse drover and dealer for about two years, and then his attention was once more attracted to the mining industry at Rocky Bar, and at Atlanta in Idaho. After two years of mining he began planning to establish himself permanently in this state, and on the twentieth of February, 1879, located his present ranch at Mountain Home.

The Hall ranch comprises seven hundred and twenty acres of land, and is one of the most valuable places under individual ownership in this part of the state. All the land is under irrigation, and is devoted to the general crops and has raised many thousand dollars' worth of live stock. From the beginning of his settlement there, Mr. Hall engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, and so continued until about three years ago, when he sold his cattle and transferred most of his attention to the sheep industry. He raises hay and grain, and from his orchards gets a large yield of all kinds of fruit every season. His ranch has all the modern improvements, and is equipped with buildings and facilities which not only make it a delightful home, but as perfect a place for the modern industry of farming and stock raising as any factory is for the production of its wares. This ranch has been the home of Mr. Hall and family since 1879.

Mr. Hall is a director and stock holder in the Stock Growers Bank at Mountain Home, owns considerable business property in that town, including the post office block, and also some property in Nampa. Mr. Hall is Democratic in politics, but has never sought any office, his ambitions having

been directed to the quiet industry of his ranch rather than into public channels. On October 23, 1882, he married Miss Martha E. Burns, a daughter of William Burns, who was born in Missouri, in which state his daughter was also born, although her education was obtained in California. The family of Mr. Hall, of whom he is very proud, comprises six children, three sons and three daughters, most of whom are at home either on the ranch or in Mountain Home. They are: Charles A., born in Boise City, and now in business in Nampa; Olive K., born on the home ranch, and now living in Mountain Home; D. V., born on the ranch, and at home; Orill, who was born on the ranch, and is now engaged in teaching school in Mayfield; Adin B., born on the ranch and attending public school in Mountain Home; John Merlin, born in Nampa, November 19, 1906.

WEBBER N. REEVES. The constabulary department of the municipal government of Idaho's capital city is well placed in the control of Mr. Reeves, whose administration of the important office of chief of police has gained to him emphatic popular approval and whose buoyant and genial nature and unvarying adherence to principle have won for him unequivocal confidence and esteem in Boise. He has brought the police department up to a high standard of efficiency, is a rigid disciplinarian, but his kindly interest and consideration have brought him the high regard and earnest co-operation of his subordinates.

Chief Reeves is pleased to revert to the fine old Buckeye State as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of staunch pioneer stock in that commonwealth. He is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Lathey) Reeves, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that state, and the father is now living measurably retired in the enjoyment of the well-earned rewards of former toil and endeavor. He is a stalwart Prohibitionist in his political adherence and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which he was made a minister; his wife likewise was a devout member, her death having occurred on the 3rd of February, 1884. Of the four children Chief Reeves, of this review, was the third in order of birth. Wilbert R. is a resident of Boise, Idaho, where he is engaged as salesman; Winfield T. is a farmer by vocation and resides in Parkerville, Kansas; and Effie B. is the wife of Edward Riordan, a resident of Boise, Idaho.

After availing himself of the advantages of the district schools of his native county, Webber N. Reeves continued his studies in a select school at Harrisonville, that county, and he received a first-grade teacher's certificate, though he had no intention of making the pedagogic profession his life work. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and when, shortly after attaining his legal majority, he came to the west, he naturally identified himself with the great basic industry, with the details of which he had early become familiar. On the 6th of April, 1895, soon after his arrival in Idaho, he secured employment on a ranch three miles distant from Boise, in Ada county. In the following spring he obtained a position with the Basic Mining Company, and after having had charge of a crew of workmen for a short time he was given the management of the company's boarding house, near Centerville. In connection with this he also operated the company's electric plant. Through his services in these capacities he accumulated several thousand dollars, and when the gold excitement in Alaska began to draw its stampedes of adventurous seekers of the precious metal, Mr. Reeves severed

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O. P. Johnson

C. D. Johnson

his connection with the mining company and, in the spring of 1900, made his way to the Arctic gold-fields of Alaska. He forthwith began prospecting, and in connection with this equipped a gasoline plant. His labors and expenditures were attended with distinctly negative success, and he lost all of the money he had previously accumulated. Under these depressing conditions he turned to Boise in the autumn of the same year, and, known as a man of honesty and steadfast integrity, he secured from staunch friends sufficient funds to enable him to engage in the transfer business in the capital city. He was soon able to repay the borrowed money and the venture proved most successful. He continued in business until the spring of 1909, when he was appointed chief of police. Six months later, owing to political influences, he was retired from this office, though his record has been altogether excellent, and when the city adopted the effective commission form of municipal government, in June, 1912, he was again called to the position of chief of police, his occupation in the interim having been that of salesman. His official preferment is an emphatic evidence of popular choice, and his administration has amply justified his appointment to his present important office.

Chief Reeves is the owner of an attractive home in Boise, besides other local realty, is a Progressive Democrat in his proclivities, and is affiliated with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose.

He is president of the benevolent association of the Boise police department, and he has a host of friends in the city and state in which he has selected to establish his home.

On the 22nd of May, 1902, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Perkins, who was born in Illinois, and who was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Montana, her father, John Perkins, having been a pioneer of that state and having owned and developed one of the finest ranches in Deerlodge county, where he still maintains his home. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves have no children.

ORVILLE PAYNE JOHNSON. Only those familiar with the voluminous literature of the great West from Bret Harte to Owen Wister, may properly appreciate and read understandingly the following brief biography of one of the most typical California forty-niners and Idaho pioneers. Among the figures who made history in the West during the latter half of the nineteenth century, Orville Payne Johnson was a comrade, partner and equal in daring and fortitude with any of them. His career has all the vicissitude, all the good fortune and hard luck, all the stimulating incidents of an individual will defying the power of destiny to break him. And it is a pleasure to add the fact—which nearly all the older generation of Idaho citizens know already—that in his later years Mr. Johnson has enjoyed affluence, respect and honor, and the "troops of friends,"—the things which make old age grateful—a calm haven for a sailor who in younger years went unafraid upon all the waters of faith.

In Tennessee, on August 10, 1832, Orville Payne Johnson was born. His parents were William and Sarah Johnson, both natives of North Carolina, who died when their son Orville was too young to remember them. His youth was spent under circumstances which prevented him getting any education beyond the barest fundamentals. When sixteen years of age his life of adventure began, when he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and sailed up the

California coast to join the argonauts of the year 1849. In 1854 he met and spent some time with the famous filibuster, Colonel Walker, whose name as the leader of a band of adventurers and fortune hunters into Nicaragua is familiar on the pages of American history.

In California young Johnson was soon in the mining district along the Calaveras river. Out of the thousands who had indifferent luck or worse, his prospecting finally disclosed a rich vein of gold, and when he sold out he was the possessor of fifty-two thousand dollars and was seventeen years of age. Quick wealth and youth are seldom permanent comrades. With that fortune young Johnson figured that he had all the money he would ever need in the world, and so he went to the metropolis of the gold coast at San Francisco, perhaps with no definite plans except to enjoy a part of his fortune. There he quickly became acquainted with the wild and riotous life of the town which has been so often described, and in the feverish excitement of the bar-rooms and gambling halls, and other places of gilded amusement, he quickly dissipated his little fortune, and was richer in experience but with no more money than when he first arrived in the West.

After this misfortune he determined to return home, and got as far as Mobile, Alabama, where his funds gave out. There the resolution came over him that he would never go back to the old home without money, and accordingly he returned overland to San Francisco. Having lost none of his courage and energy through his previous disaster, he went to work as a miner, and in a year or so had made another moderate fortune. A fact of his experience about this time is of special interest. He was offered stock in the famous Comstock Lode along with Mackay, Hearst, O'Brien, and all that one-time group of famous Comstock owners, with all of whom he was on intimate terms. Mr. Johnson has usually exercised good judgment and good guessing ability in the hazards of fortune, but at this time his instinct and judgment led him to believe that the mine was without any great future, and he therefore refused to take stock.

Mr. Johnson was all over the West in these early years, and in his wanderings finally came to what is now Idaho in the year 1862. He tossed about among all the centers of settlement at that time and was in Walla Walla, Lewiston, Elk City, and in 1863 was at East Bannock. During the summer of 1864 he was in the Willamette valley and in Walla Walla, where he bought a large bunch of mules and engaged in freighting. He ran a freighting train between The Dalles and Idaho City. The cost of transportation was then very high, and he received thirty-five cents for every pound of freight carried over this route, and was paid in gold bars. Finally selling out that enterprise in 1865 he bought cattle, and became owner of the Horseshoe Bend House in the Payette valley. He was engaged in buying and raising cattle, with Cheyenne, Wyoming, as his market, and continued in this industry until 1867. Mr. Johnson during this time acquired a reputation second to none among the cattlemen of the Northwest, and through this medium made a fortune beside which his first southern acquisition of gold back in the days of '49 seems insignificant. Among thousands of men in the Northwest Mr. Johnson is known as a prominent cattleman, though most of them are probably unaware that he was one of the fortune hunters back in the golden California days. Mr. Johnson left Boise in 1884 and bought and took up ranches in the famous Hagerman valley, where he lived until 1908, when he moved back to Boise.

On the Johnson home ranch is some of the finest water power in southern Idaho. From 1897 to 1906 he transferred his attention from cattle to sheep, although he has always felt that cattle was his regular line and he was in the sheep business only as a side issue. When he finally retired from business in 1906, he sold in one lot forty-five thousand head of sheep.

In the year of his retirement he removed to his beautiful home in Boise at 712 N. Ninth street, where he has one of the finest and best appointed residences to be found in the entire state. In politics Mr. Johnson has always been a Democrat, though not a politician. Some years ago Governor Stevens obtained his reluctant consent to occupy the position of director on the board of the state insane asylum, a position which was very distasteful to him, although he gave faithful service in that capacity for the term of four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had their most severe affliction in the death of their son, Orville Payne Johnson, Jr., who died suddenly August 18, 1912. He was born February 14, 1902, and was a boy of great promise with a career of remarkable opportunity and usefulness ahead of him, and it was not altogether a private loss that was sustained by his death. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson spend their winters in California, and the summers in their beautiful home in Boise, where they have a host of friends, and are among the best esteemed people of the entire state.

JOHN P. VOLLMER. Potent and benignant has been the influence exerted by John P. Vollmer, of Lewiston, in connection with the social and material development and progress of Idaho, and he is numbered among the best known and most highly honored pioneer citizens of the state in which he has maintained his home for more than forty-five years. His fine initiative and constructive powers have been applied along lines of enterprise that have signally conserved the march of progress, and his character has shown itself as the positive expression of a strong, true and loyal nature, so that he has well merited his secure vantage-place in the confidence and esteem of the people of the state of his adoption. A man of fine business ability, he has been identified with many undertakings that have not only conserved his own success and precedence, but that have also been of great benefit to the community in general, and during these long years of productive activity he has continuously resided in Lewiston, the judicial center of Nez Perce county. His character and his accomplishment as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, as well as a sterling pioneer, render it most consonant that in this history of Idaho be incorporated at least a brief review of his career.

Though a native of the land of his ancestors, Mr. Vollmer finds satisfaction in his justified claim of being an American citizen by birth, as his father had come to the United States and become a naturalized citizen before his marriage, on which score, John P., the only one of the five children born in Germany, can claim American citizenship as his intrinsic prerogative. Mr. Vollmer was born at Birkenfeld, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 25th of January, 1847, and is a son of Otto P. and Elizabeth (Fix) Vollmer, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where both families are of ancient lineage and of distinguished order. Dr. Otto Philip Vollmer, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was an eminent physician and surgeon in Baden, Ger-

many, and accompanied Napoleon I through his memorable Russian campaign, and later, through his sympathy with the revolutionary cause in Germany in the middle part of the nineteenth century, he, like many another leading man of his fatherland, was banished therefrom for a short period and became an exile in the United States, whither he came in company with the eminent patriot, Carl Schurz, who attained to national prominence in America as a loyal and distinguished citizen of wide influence. After an interval the family of Dr. Vollmer joined him in the United States and here he and his devoted wife passed the remainder of their long and useful lives, typifying the best of that stanch German element that has proved a most valuable acquisition to the complex social fabric of our great Republic. A great-uncle of the subject, Dr. William Vollmer, was editor of the correspondence between Schiller, the poet, and Johann Friedrich Cotta, the well known German publisher of the house that still bears his name. Another great-uncle of Mr. Vollmer is the author of a creditable work, entitled *Vollmer's Mythology*.

Otto P. Vollmer was reared to maturity in his native land, and there received most liberal educational advantages, so that he became a man of high intellectual attainments. He was an especially skillful chemist and in this line attained no slight distinction after coming to America. After he had become a naturalized citizen of the United States he returned to Germany, where his marriage was solemnized in the year 1845. In 1851 he returned with his wife and son, John P., of this review, to the United States and established his home in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the distilling business, a line of enterprise along which he met with excellent success, as he eventually operated not only the distillery in Louisville but also two in Indiana,—one at Indianapolis and the other at Staunton. In 1855, he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he became a citizen of prominence and influence and where he passed the remainder of his life, his death having occurred when he was in his fifty-eighth year and his wife having been summoned from this life in 1863. Both were zealous members of the German Lutheran church, and in the faith of the same they carefully reared their five children, of whom three are now living.

John P. Vollmer was a child of about four years at the time of the removal of the family from Germany to America, and in a German private school in the capital city of Indiana he gained the major part of his rudimentary education. He then entered the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, an institution now known as Butler University, and in the same he acquired a liberal English education. His scientific training, however, was gained in Dr. Richter's Private School of Technology. After leaving school he was apprenticed by his father, after the time-honored German method, to a family friend, Charles Meyer, who was engaged in the notion and fancy-goods business in Indianapolis, his initial recompense in that capacity being of a merely nominal order. Finally a change was made in the management of the business and Mr. Vollmer found it expedient to resign his position and assume employment as a clerk in the well known establishment of Merrill & Company, which firm conducted a general book and stationery store and publishing business. He remained with this house for several years, during which time he did more or less literary work of a humorous character, until he was advanced to the position of chief clerk. Upon leaving the employ of Merrill & Com-

John P. Vanecko



pany Mr. Vollmer became associated with his father in the wholesale distilling business and the manufacturing of ink, and through his connection with these enterprises he was enabled to lay a substantial monetary foundation for his independent business career. In his early 'teens Mr. Vollmer manifested his ardent loyalty to the cause of the Union by enlisting for service in an Indiana regiment of volunteer infantry, and while he remained in the army but a short time, he was in active service during the raid of the great Confederate Gen. John Morgan, when that officer made invasion of Indiana and Ohio.

In 1868, soon after he had reached his legal majority, Mr. Vollmer, whose financial resources at the time were represented by a little more than \$31,000, decided to identify himself with the great West. Accordingly, on March 11, 1868, he left New York on the side-wheel steamer Henry Chauncy, in company with Mark Twain and Major Bright, for California via the Isthmus of Panama. It was on this companionable trip that Mark Twain got the inspirations for some of his best stories from Mr. Vollmer, as noted in Albert Bigelow Paine's "Autobiography of Mark Twain." On parting with Mark Twain at San Francisco, after three weeks of the most enjoyable collaboration, he proceeded to Walla Walla, Washington, where he entered into contract to manufacture high wines for one I. T. Reese, his own capital being inadequate as estimated by the standards of the day. In going to the West Mr. Vollmer bore with him a letter of recommendation from Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, later president of the United States, and he still retains that letter, which he greatly values. Mr. Vollmer continued his residence at Walla Walla until 1870, when he came to Idaho and located at Lewiston, which village was then one of the chief distributing points and industrial centers of the territory, even as the city is of the present state, and there he became associated with Wallace Scott in establishing a wholesale grocery and liquor business. After a year, his antipathy to the liquor trade became so pronounced that he abandoned this department of his business. The lines of the firm were then amplified to include general merchandise and the retail enterprise at Lewiston became one of broad scope, with the result that in the course of time the firm J. P. Vollmer & Company was established in a number of different points in the territory,—namely, Grangeville, Asotin, Mt. Idaho, Vollmer and Uniontown. The concern became one of the most prominent in the Northwest, with a business of exceedingly wide ramifications and of most substantial order. In addition to his activities in this enterprise, Mr. Vollmer in 1876 built the first telegraph line in the northern part of Idaho, and in 1878 he placed in operation the first Bell telephone line on the Pacific coast, at Lewiston, in consideration of which activity he has since been elected a member of Theodore N. Vail's society of The Telephone Pioneers of America.

Between the years of 1875 and 1883 the firm of John P. Vollmer & Company conducted the first regular banking business in north Idaho, and in 1883 the same was merged in the First National Bank of Lewiston, Idaho. This now famous bank stood eighth in line upon the roll of honor of all the national banks of the United States, and the bank is said, age considered, to have paid its stockholders heavier dividends than any other national bank in the United States.

Mr. Vollmer was also the founder of the First National Bank of Grangeville, Idaho county, where

he first began banking operations as half owner in a private bank. He has been one of the most influential men in the state in the developing of its natural resources, especially along the lines of agriculture. The great volume of his real-estate holdings is measurably indicated when it is stated that he now pays taxes on more than fifty sections of fine farming and orchard land,—all of the farming land is being tilled,—representing an aggregate of more than thirty-two thousand acres, and he is reputed to be the heaviest tax-payer in the state of Idaho. The greater part of his vast estate is situated in northern and central counties of Idaho. The constructive ability of Mr. Vollmer, together with his initiative ability, have been equalled by his liberality in connection with enterprises that have advanced the general welfare, and in evidence of his expenditures for buildings alone it is conservatively estimated that if the buildings erected by him in Idaho were placed in alignment they would extend for a distance of more than a mile. He was president and controlling stockholder of the Lewiston Water and Light Company, and he has the distinction of having been the first to introduce the use of the telephone on the Pacific coast, as has been already indicated in a previous paragraph, as well as to bring about the construction of the first telegraph line in northern Idaho. His activities have practically known no limitations, and his powers of accomplishment no bounds. He has been most prominent in connection with the transportation facilities of the Northwest. He was connected with the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad at the time when it was constructed and placed in operation and in 1877 he was made agent for the Oregon Steam and Navigation Company and later of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a position he retained until 1885. Later he was made state agent for Idaho of the Northern Pacific Railroad and its allied lines, an incumbency which he still retains. Mr. Vollmer is president of the Lewiston Milling Company, and erected its fine modern flour mills, which are the largest in the state.

The Vollmer-Clearwater Company, of which he is also president, transacted a business in 1912 that aggregated more than four millions of dollars. Mr. Vollmer is justly accorded a position of prominence in the great financial centers of the country, and is a fine type of the broad-minded, honorable and successful American man of affairs. He formulated the plans on which the town of Twin Falls, Idaho, was laid out, and thus the splendid growth and advancement of that thriving little city has been a matter of immense satisfaction to him.

In politics Mr. Vollmer is a Republican, and in a quiet way he has given effective service in behalf of the party cause, though he has invariably refused to become a candidate for public office, despite the fact that he has been frequently importuned to permit the use of his name in connection with nominations for positions of distinctive trust and honor. His manifold business and property interests have precluded him from becoming active in the political arena, even had he desired to enter the same. He is affiliated with the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the time-honored Masonic fraternity. In 1898 Mr. Vollmer was made a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School of Idaho, at Lewiston, and served as president of the board.

The beautiful homestead of the Vollmer family, in the center of the city of Lewiston, is not only one of the finest in the state, but its associations are of ideal order, and it is well known as a center of hos-

pitality in Lewiston. In his home Mr. Vollmer finds a deal of satisfaction in his fine private library, which in scope and selection is probably not excelled in Idaho, and he has read extensively and well in the best of classical and modern literature, besides which he has kept in close touch with the events and issues of the hour and is well fortified in his opinions concerning governmental and general economic policies. In connection with the splendid residence Mr. Vollmer has provided for a family home in Idaho, it may be noted that the old home of his father in the capital city of Indiana is now known as the Woodruff place, the estate containing about one hundred acres in the finest residence district of Indianapolis, and the grounds being conceded to constitute the most magnificent private residence property in the entire state of Indiana. The Vollmer family are members of the Episcopal church of Lewiston.

On the 27th of September, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vollmer to Miss Sallie E. Barber, who was born in the state of Kentucky, a daughter of M. A. Barber and a granddaughter in the maternal line of Judge Duval, an eminent leagist and jurist of that state. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer, five reached years of maturity, and concerning them the following brief record is given in conclusion of this review: Ralston and Norman, the sons, are both Harvard graduates, and are prominent among the representative business men of Los Angeles, where they are engaged in the conduct of an extensive contracting and building business; Bessie, who had the distinction of being chosen "Queen of Idaho" at the state fair held in Boise in 1907, was united in marriage on the 4th of September, 1901, to Arthur E. Clark, of New York, who is now cashier of the First National Bank of Lewiston and vice-president of the Lewiston Milling Company; Genevieve is the wife of John M. Bonner, cashier of the Lewiston National Bank; Norma is the twin of Norman, mentioned in connection with the other son, Ralston, and she remains in the parental home as yet, and is a popular factor in the social activities of Lewiston.

EMMETT J. GEMMILL. A resident of Idaho since territorial days, when he migrated to this section and took up a homestead, Emmett J. Gemmill, of Moscow, county assessor and ex-officio tax collector of Latah county, has for nearly thirty years been identified with the growth and development of his adopted locality, and has served with marked efficiency in positions of public trust. A product of the state of Wisconsin, as a young man he migrated West in search of a locality where he might find a field in which to win a position of independence, and the success which has attended his efforts has given him no chance to regret his choice. Emmett J. Gemmill was born May 18, 1858, in Sauk county, Wisconsin, and is a son of William J. and Ellen (Cass) Gemmill. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Wisconsin in 1856, where he became engaged in farming and also rose to a high position in the field of politics, filling various important offices. A member of the Methodist church, he at all times took an interest in church work, and died in 1898, when he was about seventy years of age. In February, 1856, he was married in Indiana to Ellen Cass, who was born in Vermont, and she now makes her residence on the old homestead in Sauk county, Wisconsin. They had a family of six children, Emmett J. being the second in order of birth.

Emmett J. Gemmill secured his education in the public schools of Sauk county, and spent his boyhood in assisting his father on the home farm, but at the age of seventeen years began to earn his first money as a hand on neighboring farms. He followed this line more or less until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he took a trip to California. He spent but a short time in the Golden State, however, removing to Washington territory, where he passed the following year in various occupations. In May, 1884, he came to Idaho, and settled on a homestead in what was then Nez Perce county, and resided thereon until January, 1907. In that year he came to Moscow to serve his first term as assessor and ex-officio tax collector of Latah county during 1907 and 1908, and in 1910 was again elected to this office, in which he served until January, 1913. He has been an active and enthusiastic Republican all of his life. Although he is a member of no particular religious denomination, Mr. Gemmill believes in all church organizations, and donates liberally to movements of a religious or charitable nature. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and all their auxiliaries. His vacations are spent in hunting and fishing, and he has also shown a fondness for good public speeches and lectures and for good reading in general. His loyalty to his adopted state may be seen, when it is given as his opinion that Idaho has the best climate and soil in the world, it being his contention that government statistics show that Idaho in general and Latah county in particular, give the heaviest yield of wheat proportionately in the United States. Mr. Gemmill is unmarried.

The signal services which Mr. Gemmill rendered his adopted state as assessor and ex-officio tax collector of Latah county cannot be overestimated. He brought to his office the same enthusiasm that marked his handling of private affairs, and in the discharge of his duties he proved trustworthy, efficient and conscientious. With supreme faith in Idaho's future greatness, he supports all movements tending in any way to benefit the State or its people; and as one who is daily proving his worth as a public servant, well merits the commendation so universally accorded him.

JOHN POLK WILLBURN came to Idaho in July, 1878, and in 1888 located in the vicinity of Meridian. He was one of the settlers there when the country was new, continued to give his work and influence in the development of the locality, and was one of the most highly esteemed of the old settlers when his death occurred on the first of June, 1910.

John P. Willburn was born in Ohio, November 29, 1844, a son of Russell and Anna (Satterfield) Willburn. The parents were also natives of Ohio, and his father was a farmer and stonemason. In politics he was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church. John P. Willburn was reared in his native state, and was the fifth in a family of thirteen children. About twenty years ago he brought his parents, when very advanced in years, out to Idaho, and they spent their last days in the vicinity of Meridian. He attained his schooling in Ohio, and at the age of nineteen entered the Union army as a private in Company I of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He took part in all the engagements of his regiment during the remaining years of the war. One of his brothers served in the same company and another belonged to another Ohio regiment. After the war Mr. Willburn located in Kansas in 1867, and was engaged in farming in

John P. Willburn

Mrs. Fannie F. Willburn.

that state. He was married while living in Kansas to Miss Josephine Layton, and their one child, Mrs. Cordilla Mason, now lives in Oklahoma, the wife of William Mason, a school teacher. The mother died in Kansas. In Bates county, Missouri, on March 6, 1876, Mr. Willburn married as his second wife Miss Vianna Frances Hudson, a daughter of William and Martha (Irwin) Hudson. Her parents were born in Indiana and came to Missouri during the early days. She was the fourth in a family of five children. Her father was a farmer, a Democrat in politics and belonged to the South Methodist church. His death occurred in Missouri when Mrs. Willburn was six years of age. Her mother later came out to Idaho, where she lived until her death in Meridian in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Willburn had no children of their own, but reared eight children, giving their home and their kindness and affection to these children in the same degree as if they had been their own offspring.

Mr. Willburn built the first house in the town of Meridian, and during his long residence there acquired a large amount of property, which Mrs. Willburn now enjoys and controls. For a number of years he served as marshal. He was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance. Both he and his wife belonged to the Southern Methodist church, she having joined that society when thirteen years of age. Mr. Willburn, as one of the veterans of the Civil war, was buried under the auspices of the soldiers' organization of Boise. Mrs. Willburn is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She owns and resides in a very pleasant home in Meridian, owns seven lots in the town besides her own home, and a hay ranch in Ada county.

JAMES M. HART. Postmaster of the town of Meadows in Washington county, Mr. Hart is a young business man of enterprise who has spent the greater part of his life in the Northwest and possesses to the full the spirit of this country. He has followed merchandising lines, real estate, ranching and other occupations, and has already attained a substantial position in business and as a citizen.

Born on October 12, 1876, in Little Rock, Arkansas, James M. Hart is the son of Ransom C. and Dora Hart. During his youth the parents moved west to Oregon, locating at the town of Heppner. They resided there until the memorable flood which destroyed the most of the town and much other property throughout the valley and also the lives of many residents. The mother of Mr. Hart was drowned in the rushing waters on June 16, 1904. In the town of Heppner James M. Hart grew up and attained his early education, being graduated from the Heppner high school in the summer of 1894, a few years before the disaster in which his mother met her death.

The first regular occupation in which he was engaged after leaving school was as clerk in the drug store of Phil Cohn, where he remained for years and learned practically all the details of the drug business. He was employed in a similar capacity for the two succeeding years by Tom Ayres, now of Pendleton, Oregon, and then went to Dayton, Washington, where he worked for a year for Joseph Day. He was later engaged in the grocery business at Heppner, Oregon, but sold out and came to Idaho and became identified with farming. At the present time Mr. Hart is postmaster in New Meadows in Adam county, and has considerable

business in real estate in this locality, where he owns a town lot and residence.

Mr. Hart is a Republican, has been a regular supporter of the party for many years and gave his assistance to the campaigns of Mr. Taft during 1908 and 1912. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his relationship with the latter order being in Lodge No. 358 at Heppner. Heppner has the distinction of being the smallest town in the United States to support an Elk lodge.

On October 10, 1890, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with Miss Iva Blake, daughter of Harvey Blake, of Condon, Oregon, but late of Portland. Mr. Blake was in the early days one of the most successful sheep men in the country. In 1905 he came to Idaho and purchased the old Cuddy Flour Mill, opening up the first market for grain in that section of the state and afterward continued in his work at that point. On the 27th of February, 1913, he met death at Vancouver, Oregon, by the Oregon Short Line Railroad, while walking along the tracks. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Harvey B., aged seven years.

FRANK M. EBY is unquestionably one of the leading real-estate men of this section of the state, and he has been devoting his energy to this field of activity since 1903, the year in which he first located in Boise. He makes a specialty of farming lands and has done his full share in the development and settlement of the outlying farming districts of the county and state in the years of his residence here.

Born in Tamer county, Iowa, on May 1, 1875, Frank M. Eby is the son of M. F. and Caroline (Reingh) Eby, natives of Ohio and Iowa respectively. The father came to Iowa in the early pioneer days and settled in Tamer county on farm land which he secured, and there made his home until 1879 when he made his way to Montana. He made the trip overland, in common with other travelers of his day, and remained in Montana until 1883, that year marking his advent into Idaho as a settler. Locating in the Boise Valley he engaged in the nursery business, which still occupies his time and attention. The mother still lives, and is now sixty-two years of age, while the father is three years her senior. They were the parents of six children, Frank M. being the oldest of the number.

Frank Eby attended the schools of the district in which the family located in Montana and he later secured a share of his education in the public schools of Boise city. He secured a high school education, supplemented by a course of training in a business college a little later on, and after leaving school he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupied his attention for about seven years. He then sold out his farm and took up the electrical business in Boise, and for four years he was thus engaged, being the owner and proprietor of the Boise Electrical Supply Company. He sold the business to advantage, thereupon engaging in the real estate business, in which he has made a splendid success, as outlined in an opening paragraph.

On Christmas Day, 1896, Mr. Eby was united in marriage with Miss Lottie Lindsay of Boise. She is the daughter of Charles and Rebecca (James) Lindsay, and was reared in this city. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Eby, three of whom

are deceased. They are Fred B., born September, 1896, now attending school in Boise; Dexter, born in 1901, and Melvin, born in 1905. Fillmore died at eighteen months; Freda at three years and Selma when nineteen months of age.

Mr. Eby is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife is a member of the Christian church. He is a Republican, but not a politician, his attention being devoted almost entirely to his home and business interests.

ROBERT J. WOOD. From an ungainly, half-formed municipality, lacking in grace and symmetry, with a poor water system and rambling streets and sidewalks, the city of Weiser has been transformed, during the past several years, into a community of which its residents may well be proud. Years of experience and a wealth of ideas have been brought into this work, and a large part of the credit for the various improvements that have been and are being made must be given to the present efficient city engineer, Robert J. Wood, an earnest, hard-working official whose public spirit has led him to spare neither himself nor his energies in carrying on a campaign of melioration that deserves the gratitude of his fellow-townsmen.

Robert J. Wood was born in the city of Akron, Ohio, November 9, 1872, and is a son of Alfred and Sarah (Johns) Wood, who are both living in Ohio, being seventy-two years of age. Alfred Wood during his active years was a well-known mechanic, and has been the father of six children, of whom Robert J. Wood is the fourth in order of birth. After attending the public schools of Akron, Robert J. Wood entered the Michigan School of Mines, and after two years took up engineering work. In 1907 he came to Weiser, Idaho, and in partnership with his brother opened offices, and the firm has become one of the most successful in its line in the Northwest. At this time the brothers have the contract for the engineering work on Sunnyside and Crane Creek, a project that involves an irrigation district covering some 22,000 acres of land, and various other large enterprises have retained their services in a like capacity. In 1910 Robert J. Wood was elected city engineer of Weiser, and here his ability and public-spirit have been tested to the utmost and not found wanting. He has planned all of the improvements of the city, including eight miles of water mains, the present water system, ten miles of city sewers, and eighteen miles of street grading and sidewalks, one of the most extensive contracts of street and sidewalk improvement ever carried on in the Northwest. Seventeen blocks of paving work is already finished, making Weiser one of the best-paved cities of its size in the state. Mr. Wood has brought to his official duties an enthusiasm that is only bred of sincere and unquestioned faith in his adopted community. He belongs to the class of citizens known as "boosters," and neglects no opportunity to make clear his view of the importance of his city, his county and his state. In politics, he supports Democratic principles, but his activities have been of such a nature as to win the admiration of men of all parties, and the city probably has no more popular official. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, and he also holds membership in the Weiser Commercial Club. During his residence in Idaho his work has been of a nature to gain him a wide acquaintance, among which he numbers numerous sincere friends.

Mr. Wood was married in 1893, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Kathrine Louise Whiteman, and to this

union one child has been born: Josephine, who is now fourteen years of age and a student in the Weiser public schools. The family attends the Episcopal church.

CHARLES H. ANDREWS. Idaho in particular and the great west in general seems to be a part of the country where a man, who has given many years of his life to a certain definite business may come, and not only make a success of his work in some entirely new line of endeavor, but also be very happy in it. This has been the case with Charles H. Andrews, who during eighteen years of his life was engaged in various kinds of work in the middle west, but who, on coming to Idaho, proceeded to develop into a very successful rancher. He is also the postmaster of the town of Wendell, Idaho, where he resides. No man in Wendell may claim more friends than can Mr. Andrews, although his residence here has not been of a long duration. A man of high ideals, with a well-trained mind and great force of character, it is a natural consequence that he should succeed in any undertaking.

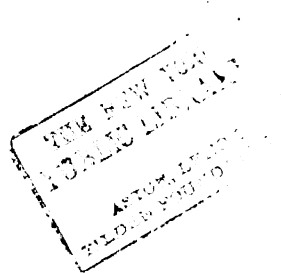
It was on the 9th of January, 1869, that Charles H. Andrews was born at Arlington, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of that city and in Lexington, but he was never especially fond of his school books, and he left his home at an early age and enlisted in the United States army, in the Fourth Regular Infantry. This important event in his life occurred in 1890, at Boston, Massachusetts. He was sent to New York soon after and was later stationed at Fort Sherman. He was active in the miners' strike and, after a time, was made private secretary for General Carlin. He was made a non-commissioned officer on the 15th of September, 1891, retaining that position until he was honorably discharged in 1893.

After this episode he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he took the civil service examinations, and on the 15th of August, 1894, he was appointed to duty on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and one month later was transferred to the Chicago & Alton. Here he ran on the Midnight Special between Chicago and St. Louis for fourteen years.

Being too busy and too strong-natured a man to form any bad habits, and being very ambitious to some day get into business for himself, Mr. Andrews had saved his money during all these years, until by 1908 he had a fairly good-sized bank account. He therefore determined that the time was ripe for his attempt, and resigning, on the first day of September, 1908, he came to Wendell, Idaho. Here he took up a homestead in the North Side Tract and began ranching, an occupation that was entirely new to him; but being possessed of a generous allowance of pluck and perseverance, he has made a great success of the work. His ranch is now in a high state of cultivation and is valuable because of its location as well, for it is adjoining the town of Wendell. Mrs. Andrews is also a ranch owner, her property consisting of an eighty, which is also adjacent to Wendell. Mr. Andrews built and owned one of the first residences in Wendell and later built and became the owner of the best business block in the town at the time it was erected.

On the 3rd of March, 1911, Mr. Andrews was appointed postmaster of Wendell by Mr. Taft. A bitter fight was made against him for, like every strong and unafraid man, he has enemies, and in addition there were those who would have liked to have the plum of the postmastership for their own. However, his record won the fight for him. Very few men could show a record so strongly marked with

Chas. H. Andrews,



just those qualities necessary to a government official in any rank, and he won the place as a result.

In the fraternal societies Mr. Andrews is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of King Solomon Chapter No. 54, and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor of the order.

On October 3, 1893, Mr. Andrews married Miss Jennie M. Edmunds, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have one daughter, Kathryn.

RUEL D. HUBBARD. As president and manager of the Globe Optical Company, Incorporated, of Boise, Idaho, an enterprise the steady growth and development of which has been due to his constant and persistent effort, Ruel D. Hubbard holds a prominent position among the successful business men of the city, where he has resided since 1906. His entire career has been spent in his present line of endeavor and the extent of his abilities is shown in the fact that the business of which he is now the directing head is the largest of its kind in the state and bears a high reputation throughout the West. Mr. Hubbard is a native of Johnson county, Kansas, and was born March 21, 1877, a son of David and Janette (Merrill) Hubbard.

David Hubbard was born in New Hampshire, and in 1863 removed to Johnson county, Kansas, serving in the commissary department of the United States government during the Civil war. For a number of years he was United States revenue collector at Lawrence, Kansas, and there engaged successfully in the grain business. At this time he is living retired in Denver, Colorado, although he has extensive interests in investments and bonds. Mr. Hubbard married Janette Merrill, who was born in Vermont, in 1836, and died in 1908, when seventy-two years of age. They had a family of five children, of whom Ruel D. was the youngest.

After attending the public schools of Olathe, Kansas, at the age of eighteen years Ruel D. Hubbard began the study of the optical business, in the mechanical department. He served four years in learning the details of this vocation, and in 1906, thoroughly equipped, came to Boise and established himself in business under the firm name Globe Optical Company. In 1909 the concern was incorporated, with Mr. Hubbard as president and manager, capacities in which he has continued to act to the present time. It has enjoyed a healthy and continuous growth under his able management and is rated as the largest firm of optical goods wholesalers, manufacturers and jobbers in the state, dealing exclusively in all manner of optical goods. For four years (1907-1911) Mr. Hubbard was secretary of the State Board of Optometry, and gained and maintained a high position in his calling as well as in the field of business. Mr. Hubbard has identified himself with various movements organized to advance the interests of his adopted city and State, and is a director of the Idaho State Fair association. His success has been due entirely to his own efforts, and his career has been of unblemished character. Like all healthy men of the West, he is a keen sportsman and he has also interested himself in fraternal work, belonging to the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club, where he has a number of warm friends, as he has, indeed, throughout the city. In politics, Mr. Hubbard exercises his prerogative of voting for the candidate he deems best fitted to guard the community's interests, regardless of party lines. His pleasant residence is situated at No. 814 North Thirteenth street.

E. H. PLOWHEAD. A native son of Idaho, where he has resided all of his life with the exception of some years while he was securing his education, E. H. Plowhead, cashier of the Caldwell Commercial Bank of Caldwell, has raised himself to a position of importance in his community through the exercise of inherent ability and persistent effort. Since 1907 he has been in Caldwell, and connected with the institution of which he is now cashier, and his rise in business and financial circles has been continuous and steady, as well as in the confidence and esteem of the people of this city.

The father, Jacob Plowhead, emigrated to the United States from Switzerland, his native land, in 1855, his destination being California, but located in New York City until spring of 1856, then traveled westward to St. Joseph, Mo., remaining there until October, 1856, then went to Richardson county, Neb., took up a section of land and remained there six years with the exception of the last seven months in which he was in the volunteer service of the Third Missouri State Militia. On June 9, 1862, he joined a western bound emigrant train with his destination as Washington or Oregon. He reached Oregon in the fall of 1862 remaining but a short time and packed into the Boise Basin. He followed mining until 1864 then settled on a homestead at Middleton, Idaho, he being a pioneer. He returned to Switzerland in 1871 where he was married to Miss Magdalena Luthie. He followed teaming, farming, dairying and for a time was a nurseryman. He was one of the organizers of the Caldwell Commercial Bank. His death occurred January 6, 1906, while his widow still survives him, living at Middleton at the age of sixty-nine years.

They had six children, one dying in infancy. E. H., being the third in order of birth, was born November 9, 1876.

E. H. Plowhead received his early education in the public schools of Middleton, following which he became a student in the College of Idaho, where he was graduated with the class of 1895. Subsequently he went to the University of Nebraska, and then took a business course in a Chicago institution, and in 1898 came back to Idaho and secured a position as clerk. For one year he held a position as a grocery clerk in Boise and in that city in 1900 established himself in business as the proprietor of a grocery. His advent in Caldwell was in 1907, when he came to Caldwell to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Caldwell Banking & Trust Co., now the Caldwell Commercial Bank, and in January, 1911, he became cashier of this old and solid institution, in which capacity he has continued to act to the present time. He is now a stockholder in this bank and a member of the directing board, being also a director in other institutions. Mr. Plowhead's abilities are unquestioned, and his activities have served to extend the bank's business materially. His strict integrity and probity of character have served to secure the confidence of the concern's depositors, among whom he numbers many warm friends. He is a Republican in his political views, but has not cared for nor found time to enter public life, his only interest in public matters being that taken by every good citizen who has the welfare of his community at heart. Mr. Plowhead serves as a trustee of the College of Idaho.

On June 20, 1906, Mr. Plowhead was married at Caldwell, to Miss Ruth G. Gipson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gipson of this city, and one child has blessed this union: Ruth, born June 24, 1907. Mrs. Plowhead is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

He has been active in the affairs of the city and a leader in Commercial Club activities, being actively identified with every progressive movement since his location in Caldwell.

Perhaps the most marked achievement in Commercial Club activities was made when as chairman of the Publicity Fund committee, of which plan he was the leader, he succeeded in raising a fund much larger than even the most sanguine supporters thought possible.

Mr. Plowhead does not do things for the plaudits of the people as he acts from principle only, being perfectly content in doing what he thinks right and to cheerfully accept whatever may be the result.

JOHN W. SUR, who is a prominent and influential citizen at Payette, Idaho, has here maintained his home since 1907, his attention being devoted to the shoe business. He was born in Effingham, Illinois, January 6, 1877, and he is a son of Joseph and Sophia (Weaver) Sur, the former of whom was born in Germany, and the latter in Dayton, Ohio. Joseph Sur lived in Germany until he had reached his fourteenth year when he emigrated to America and located in St. Louis, remaining in that city for a short time. Later he removed to Illinois and settled on a farm near Effingham, where he became a prominent agriculturist and stock raiser. He died in 1893, aged sixty-five years, and his devoted wife passed away aged sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sur became the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom were living in 1912 except one boy and one girl.

To the public and parochial schools of Effingham, Illinois, John W. Sur is indebted for his preliminary educational training. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of shoemaker. For five years he worked at the shoe business in Effingham and for ten years he was in the employ of a shoe concern with another firm. Subsequently he entered into a partnership alliance with Theodore S. Gramhorst and for the ensuing five years they conducted a successful shoe business at Effingham. August 7, 1907, after disposing of his interests in the above place, Mr. Sur came to Payette, Idaho, and here opened a strictly up-to-date shoe store. His establishment is now recognized as one of the best paying shoe stores in this section of the state and his large and lucrative business is due to the splendid stock he carries and to his own good management. He is strictly a self-made man and his splendid success in life offers both lesson and incentive to the younger generation. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Catholic church, of which he is a devout communicant.

August 3, 1906, Mr. Sur was united in marriage to Miss E. B. Jacobson, a daughter of M. A. Jacobson, a well known business man in Payette. Mr. and Mrs. Sur have two children: Dorothy Pauline, born in 1908, and Aroma Bell, born in 1910.

WILLIAM P. GUTHRIE. A keen interest is naturally felt in tracing the footsteps of those who have reached elevated positions in public confidence and have wielded their influence for public good, and this is especially true in the case of those who have won merited distinction in American law; who have undeviatingly followed the dictates of truth and integrity, and have thus raised the ministrations of law in public estimation. In this connection it is not inappropriate to sketch the career of William P. Guthrie,

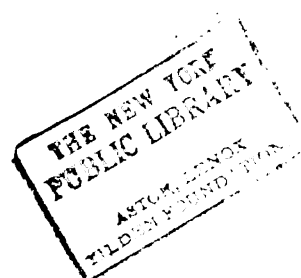
whose record as an attorney and public official is one which may be used as a guide by younger members of the profession in their pursuit of reputation, distinction and position. Mr. Guthrie, who is one of the pioneer legal practitioners of Twin Falls, Idaho, was born at Bethany, Moultrie county, Illinois, July 11, 1870, and is a son of David and Phoebe (McKay) Guthrie. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Pennsylvania. David Guthrie served in an Illinois volunteer regiment in the Fifteenth Army Corps during the Civil war for three years and eight months, and was wounded at the Battle of Atlanta. He died in 1908, at Bethany, where his widow, a native of the Prairie State, still resides. They had two children: William P., and Barbara, who married Ray Coleman, and lives at Bethany.

After attending the public and high schools of his native place, William P. Guthrie entered Southern Illinois College, at Enfield, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. S. in 1893, following which he attended the University of Indiana, and in 1895 received his degree in law. He was at once admitted to practice and chose for his field the city of Sullivan, Illinois, where he remained two years. In 1896 he was the Republican nominee for state's attorney, during the Bryan boom, but was defeated by eleven votes, although he ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1897 he left Illinois for the northwest, and in August of that year located in Yakima, Washington, where he formed a law partnership with W. L. Jones, now United States senator from Washington, and this association continued until 1904, during which time Mr. Guthrie served as prosecuting attorney for Yakima county for four years, being elected on the Republican ticket. In 1904 Mr. Guthrie closed his offices in Yakima and came to Twin Falls, Idaho, having become convinced that this section offered great opportunities for the ambitious, and he has had no reason to regret his change, as his professional business is large and his position in public esteem assured. From 1908 to 1910 he served in the capacity of county attorney, but at this time is giving his entire attention to his large general practice. He is a stockholder in the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company, is the owner of valuable ranch lands in the county, and has a pleasant, modern residence in the city. A close and careful student, Mr. Guthrie has one of the finest law and private libraries in the state. Fraternally, he has devoted much attention to the Masonic order, and has attained to the thirty-second degree in Masonry.

In 1897 Mr. Guthrie was married to Miss Nellie Robinson of Eyansville, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Iris. The family enjoys the friendship of the people of Twin Falls, and both Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie are widely known in charitable matters and in work connected with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Guthrie has a deep and abiding faith in the future of his adopted locality and does not hesitate to state it as his belief that Twin Falls, both city and county, have the greatest opportunities of any section of Idaho, that Twin Falls county ranch lands will soon be selling at a premium and that Idaho is destined to become one of the greatest states in the Union from every standpoint. Essentially an out-of-door man, Mr. Guthrie is fond of hunting and fishing, and makes numerous trips to the Pacific coast, accompanied by his wife.

PATRICK BYRNE. Ireland has furnished the United States with some of its most representative men, and they are to be found in every rank and walk of life. The sons of Erin possess those qualities which make for success and bring them into

H. P. Guthrie



favorable notice, so that they are welcomed in any community. Devotion to family ties is another strong feature of the Irish character, and when one member of a family has attained to success, it invariably becomes his self-imposed duty to share his good fortune with the others of his name, this being in no sense inappropriate when connected with the Byrne family of Lincoln county, Idaho, which has been prominently identified with agricultural matters for upwards of a quarter of a century here and among which may be found some of this locality's most highly respected citizens.

The Byrne family was founded in the United States in 1887, at a place named Byrne, by Michael J. Byrne, who came to this country as a poor emigrant lad and worked his way to a position of prominence in industrial and commercial life, through the sheer force of his own efforts and continued industry. Following him to this country came his brothers, Thomas J. and Patrick Byrne, who also succeeded in business life and became prominent ranchmen and stock raisers in Idaho. In 1900 the sons sent for their parents, Thomas and Catherine (Dolan) Byrne, who came direct from the Emerald Isle to Idaho and settled in the home that had been prepared for them, bringing with them the remainder of the family, all of whom have become well known and well-to-do citizens: John, a merchant of Blackfoot, Idaho; Mary, who married Thomas J. Ivers, a rancher and stock raiser of Blaine county; Nellie, who married J. J. Turner, a ranchman and dairyman of Richfield, and Dorothy, who married J. D. Turner, brother of J. J. Turner, and also a successful ranchman of Richfield. Three other children are deceased. In 1910 the father disposed of his interests in Byrne and purchased a ranch adjacent to Richfield, where he has continued to enjoy uniform prosperity. In his native country he was a prominent Nationalist, but since coming to the United States has taken only a good citizen's interest in public matters. The sons are all independent in their political views, with the exception of John, who gives his support to the principles of the Republican party.

Patrick and Thomas J. Byrne formed a partnership in 1905 and opened a meat business in Richfield, the pioneer establishment of its kind in the city, this having since been extended to cover wholesale dealing as well as retail, and to this has been added a successful mercantile business. They are interested extensively in ranching and stock raising and slaughter all of their own animals for their meat business, and their operations have been so prosecuted that they are conceded to hold positions among the most solid and substantial men of Lincoln county. The record of the Byrne brothers since they came to the United States as poor emigrant boys, without capital or friends, has been a noteworthy one, and in their careers there is to be found a lesson for the youth of any land, a lesson that teaches the fact that industry and integrity, with abilities directed along the proper channels are bound to bring success and that in this way may also be gained the respect and esteem of their fellow-men.

GEORGE WILLIAM TANNAHILL. Men of talent and integrity constitute a prosperous state, especially if public sentiment is such that that class of men are given the opportunity to exert any influence, and fortunate it is for this country that such men are usually honored with position. Among these may be decidedly numbered George William Tannahill, whose activities and legal connections have made him

one of the leading attorneys of Nez Perce county. Mr. Tannahill belongs to a family that is widely known in legal circles of the West, having an uncle occupying a judicial position in Iowa, and a brother, Samuel O. Tannahill, is also well known as an attorney in Idaho. His other brother, John L. Tannahill, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Oklahoma. His father, John L. Tannahill, was for years a prominent contractor and builder, but passed away in 1875, and was buried at Chautauqua, Kansas, in which city his widow, Almira (Jones) Tannahill, still makes her home.

George William Tannahill was born at Selma, Iowa, July 2, 1871, and was but three years of age when his father died. He received his education in the public and high schools of Sedan, Iowa, and at the age of seventeen years removed to the state of Washington, where he secured employment as a farm hand in Garfield county. He was thus engaged for one year, succeeding which he was engaged in farming on his own account for two years in the same county, in the meantime saving his meagre earnings thriftily. He then came to Leland, Idaho, where for three years he conducted a successful mercantile business, and while thus engaged continued to assiduously study law, finally disposing of his interests and entering the university at Valparaiso, Indiana. There he entered upon the study of his chosen profession in the spring of 1895, and in the fall of 1897 was graduated, immediately following which he entered practice at Lewiston. His success was almost immediate, and from that time he has made rapid strides in his profession, of which he is now an acknowledged leader in Idaho. A Democrat in his political views, he has been an active worker and able speaker in behalf of its principles and candidates, and in 1912 was tendered the nomination for United States senator, but owing to personal reasons refused. He is a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School. Fraternally, Mr. Tannahill is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He is the owner of a large tract of ranch land in Nez Perce county, as well as city realty in Lewiston. Mr. Tannahill's life has been one of tireless industry and perseverance. From the time as a farm hand he began work in the West, his mind was set upon one goal, and he steadfastly pursued a well-directed course until that goal was reached. With the best years of his life still before him, and taking what he has accomplished in the past as a criterion of the future, surely here is one whose subsequent career will be well worth watching.

CHARLES C. HAYNES. Few names are better known in Idaho than that of Charles C. Haynes and its mention cannot fail to arouse warm interest in many sections of the country, recalling to people in every walk of life one to whose great personal courage and wonderful skill they have been much indebted. The life of Mr. Haynes has covered an exceptional period of his country's growth, and in no way has change come about more definitely than in the development of transportation. In this particular line, beginning as a youth of eighteen years, he was more or less a pioneer, driving his first stage coach through the peaceful valleys of his native state, Ohio, but soon pushing onward and ever westward, until his, almost alone, was the courage to face the wily Indian or road agent through the wild mountain regions, and the skill to control the frantic teams that were dashing along precipices or through mountain passes, carrying civilization's rep-

representatives to the distant frontiers. In the peace that now surrounds his honored age there is little to suggest the tempestuous life he had to live during the Civil war and the following period of rapid western settlement, nor, in the quiet, unostentatious, genial gentleman, would the visitor see the hero of mountain storms, raging cataracts, runaway horses, stolen baggage and endangered lives, the loss of which at times, might have changed the policies of nations as well as have brought personal sorrow beyond reparation.

Charles C. Haynes was born at Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, on March 27, 1837, and commenced staging in his native state, driving on the old Columbus pike, between Cleveland and Medina. In 1856 he went to Michigan and drove for Humphrey & Hibbard, out of Lansing, on the Grand Rapids road, and subsequently was employed on the Detroit roads. In 1857 he went to Kalamazoo, and began driving for Patterson & Glenn, on the Allegan road, following which he drove out of Grand Rapids to and from the Milwaukee Railroad. He naturally feels somewhat proud of the fact that he drove out of Grand Rapids the last team, when the first railroad was finished into that city, about the middle of July, 1857, when palatial steam cars took the place of the more ancient Concord coaches.

Leaving Michigan, Mr. Haynes then went to Iowa and began driving for the Western Stage Company, on the Iowa City and Des Moines road, until the Rock Island Railroad was finished to within one mile of the Iowa city. That part of the Hawkeye State did not please him and in the fall of 1857 he went to Davenport, and traveled with the manager of Van Amburgh's great circus as far as St. Louis, visiting all the prominent towns along the way on both sides of the Father of Waters. While in St. Louis, he drove bus for several months for Valentine & Company, the express men, to and from the railroad depots and steamboat landings.

When the original Overland Mail Company was organized and put into operation, in September, 1858, Mr. Haynes went to Tipton, Missouri, which by that time had become quite a staging center, the overland coaches for San Francisco starting semi-weekly from that point. At that time it was the terminus of the Missouri Pacific, the farthest western line of railway east of the Rockies. Here he went into the employ of Moore & Walker, and drove west on the Independence Stage Road. In 1859, after the close of the border ruffian excitement in Kansas, he pushed westward to Leavenworth, then the great metropolis of Kansas territory, and began driving for the Kansas Stage Company on the old Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley military road, between Leavenworth and Topeka. Most of the time for nearly two years in the territorial days of Kansas he drove into and out of Topeka, which has since become the state capital and one of the most beautiful cities of its size in the great West.

Early in 1861, when the Civil war broke out, the overland mail route was changed north to St. Joseph, Missouri, but soon afterward Atchison was made the starting point for the stages. In the latter part of that year Mr. Haynes was employed by that company, driving from a number of points on the great line between Atchison and the Rockies, until 1866, when he went to Salt Lake and began work on the Montana road. In 1866 he drifted out to California, and was employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company on the Overland and Dutch Flat road, remaining there until 1868, when he returned to Salt Lake and began driving on the

Montana road for the same company. In the spring of 1869 he was sent out on the west road between Salt Lake and Austin, Nevada, and took charge of the last division, from Jacob's Wells to Shell Creek.

In May, 1869, when the Union and Central Pacific Railways were completed and formed the first trans-continental line, Mr. Haynes hauled off the stage stock on the overland, and put it on the Elko and White Pine road. White Pine at that time was one of Nevada's great silver camps. He then went driving again, and continued until the fall of 1870, when he went into the employ of the Northwestern Stage Company, as division agent from Elko, Nevada, to Boise City, Idaho. On this important line he had charge of two hundred and seventy-five miles of road. In 1872 he was transferred to the old reliable Overland from Boise City to Kenton as division agent, and was in charge of that road until 1875. He then went to the Pacific slope and took charge of the permanent road from the end of the Southern Pacific to Bakersfield, California, for the Coast Stage Company. He ran this line until the railroad was completed to Los Angeles, then coming east as far as Mountain, Nevada, and ran a stage line of his own until 1879 to Tuscarora. Selling out, he returned to Boise City and again took charge of the Overland route for Gilmer, Salisbury & Company, until 1880, in which year he resigned and went to the Wood River country, where he secured a mail contract from Ketchum to Sawtooth City, and put into operation a stage line of his own. After running it three months he sold out and retired to his ranch on Goose Creek, where he lived until 1889. In all the history of the West, there was no more competent, faithful or obliging driver than Charley Haynes. No commission was too dangerous for him to take. During the early sixties when he was driving for Ben Holliday, the noted "Millionaire Stage King," he passed through experiences and dangers that would have caused a man of less courage to give up the vocation for all time. Day and night, through hundreds of miles, he rode over the Kansas prairies, along the little Blue river, in southern Nebraska, and through the wild buffalo and Indian country on the Platte between Fort Kearney and Cottonwood Springs. At all times he was faithful to his trust, safeguarding his passengers and bringing his valuable freight through to its destination.

Mr. Haynes has held a number of important official positions, serving as deputy United States marshal under Fred T. Du Boise and Joseph Rinkhaus, was constable of Shoshone for many years, and acted as the first sheriff of Lincoln county. In political matters he is a Republican, but exercises his prerogative of voting for the man he deems best fitted for the office, regardless of party lines. In 1889 he purchased the Dewey House, at Shoshone, and was engaged in hotel keeping until the caravansary was destroyed by fire in November, 1890. Most of his time now is spent in looking after his town property, and he is a striking figure on the streets of Shoshone, with his silvery hair and beard. Admired and respected by everyone, he is affectionately known as "Uncle Charley," and he is known by young and old between the Missouri and the Pacific. Mr. Haynes is the owner of one of the old Concord coaches, built by the Abbott-Downing Company many years ago, and he is very proud of it. It is a handsome vehicle, not as historic as Buffalo Bill's celebrated Deadwood coach, but one of the finest turned out of the manufactory. The old vehicle is a little marred by the In-

dians' bullets and arrows, but otherwise he keeps it looking as neat as the first day it came out of the old Granite State. For a number of years he ran this stage to the Falls of Shoshone, twenty-six miles distant, transporting tourists and others who desired to view the wonderful Niagara of the great Northwest, and the charming scenery between the two points. The old stage coach, which originally had six horses, has carried through the romantic scenery of Idaho hundreds and thousands of people, many of them leading citizens from all parts of the country. In 1897, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, now secretary of state, with his wife and three children, rode in it from Shoshone to Blue Lakes and Shoshone Falls, while the distinguished guest was on his trip to Yellowstone Park. Concerning a previous journey he had made, Mr. Bryan wrote to the editor of the *Shoshone Journal*, under date of May 25, 1897, as follows: "Our driver, Capt. C. C. Haynes, was so experienced, and his horses so fast, that the twenty-five-mile coach ride across the lava-covered plain was made in less than four hours, and was neither tiresome nor unpleasant."

Frank A. Root, in writing of his western trip in the summer of 1905, says: "While on a trip to the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition late in the summer of 1905, in going over the 'Oregon Short Line' through Idaho, I stopped off for a few days at Shoshone where I visited with Mr. Charles C. Haynes, one of the old Overland stage drivers, and my warm, true friend for more than four decades. Two score of years had elapsed since we had seen each other. The last time we met, before the closing of the noted staging era, was out on the plains in the sixties, several hundred miles beyond the Missouri river.

"The brief visit I was now making with the veteran Jehu was greatly enjoyed by us both as we sat for hours at a time and rehearsed the almost forgotten events of the early days on the old trail. In talking over the long-gone-by staging days on the famous overland highway, among other things Haynes related an incident that happened when he was a pioneer in Kansas during the territorial era, way back in '50. He was then employed by the Kansas Stage Company on the route between Leavenworth and Topeka, and was on his drive to the prospective state capital, sitting on the box of one of the newest modern canvas-covered four-horse Concord stages. Inside the stage were several passengers ticketed to Topeka. The only man who occupied an outside seat on the box with the early driver was the pioneer Colonel Isaac E. Eaton, of Leavenworth.

"The colonel was a prominent citizen of Kansas, even in territorial days, and for a number of years following its admission into the Union as a state was known in political gatherings as the Kansas 'Democratic War Horse.' Haynes was holding the lines at the time between Mount Florence and Topeka via the old historic towns of Grasshopper Falls and Indianola. In the little schoolhouse at the falls there was a lady teacher employed and on that day she decided to exercise her prerogative. She made a brief talk to the pupils, dismissing school early in the afternoon in order that the boys and girls might, for the first time in their lives, have an opportunity of viewing a Concord stage coach. The sight of this much admired vehicle as it came along near the schoolhouse was enjoyed about as much by the teacher as it was by the pupils under her training. The children were all eagerly looking for something new to them. Every moment

they seemed to be getting more restless for the coming of the old stage coach. The approach of a circus entering the town at the time could hardly have been a more exciting moment for the anxious youngsters. Colonel Eaton, an old stage man himself, seemed unusually pleased with the incident and watched with no little interest the final outcome. He had not forgotten that he had once been a child himself, hence could sympathize the more earnestly with the anxious little ones. This occasion was one of the most pleasing moments in Haynes' long career as a 'Knight of the Lash' on the box. As he neared the schoolhouse a delightful sensation suddenly crept over him, only a few rods distant stood the smiling 'school marm,' together with a score or more of happy pupils between the road and the schoolhouse where they had for some minutes been so earnestly watching. When he drove up with his handsome team opposite to them they were all full of smiles and joined in a hearty greeting. The genial driver and his passengers gracefully bowed; the girls waved their handkerchiefs and modestly shouted; and the boys not only yelled at the tops of their voices in hurrahing, but as is usual with Young America, took off and swung their hats high above their heads. This all transpired in a much shorter time that it requires to tell as the famous Concord vehicle rumbled along over the hard, smoothly trodden highway past the pioneer school building of the little town, and after a brief delay in changing horses and mail, the old stage coach was soon out of sight, headed toward its destination, the prospective and future capital of the great commonwealth that soon after became the nation's thirty-second star, the proud state of Kansas."

Mr. Haynes has been an Odd Fellow for over forty years, and has passed through all the chairs. While he belongs to no particular religious denomination, he supports all worthy movements, and charity, religion and education have all benefited by his unfailing liberality.

While a resident of California, in 1875, Mr. Haynes was married to Miss Nancy Hicks, who came from Iowa, and she died at Salt Lake, April 16, 1894, aged forty-nine years. She was a central figure in the religious and benevolent organizations of Shoshone, was active in the work of the Methodist church, and there was no work which had for its object the benefiting of humanity in which she was not an active participant. She was an earnest worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union and a member of the Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F. There were two boys born to Mrs. Haynes by a former marriage. After a separation from her first husband she resumed her maiden name. One of the boys, Frank B. Roland Haynes, whom they adopted when he was five years of age, and educated in an especially fitting manner, is now married and a resident of the city of Chicago. The other boy, adopted by them at the age of three years, died in 1905.

As a connecting link between the past and the present, Mr. Haynes should be honored and venerated. It has been his privilege to witness events that have made history, and he has played no small part in shaping the destiny of the great Northwest. Now, in the evening of his life, surrounded by hosts of friends, and living in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early years, he is content in the knowledge that his life has not been lived in vain and that when he is called by the Grim Reaper he will "Go down the twilight singing like a glad bird to its nest."

S. R. WORTHINGTON. Four-score years present a long period in which to experience and enjoy the changing scenes of life, and it is for that duration of human existence that S. R. Worthington has been permitted to work out his destinies. Mr. Worthington is one of the venerable pioneers of Idaho, and for many years has had his home at Oakley in Cassia county. He now lives among his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and is like the sturdy patriarchs of old, ripened and mellowed by the flight of time, with a long record of practical accomplishment and efficient activity in the past, and now enjoying the esteem and affection of families and friends.

S. R. Worthington was born at Old Brighton in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1832. His parents were James and Rachel (Staley) Worthington, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and were early adherents of the Mormon faith. The father was by occupation a carpenter, also a farmer, and during his life in the west was a stock raiser. The experiences of the Worthington family closely follow those of the Mormon church during the various migrations of its people throughout the middle west until they finally found permanent homes and peace in the far western country of Utah. The father brought his family out to Missouri, locating in the northwestern part of the state at Far West, and after the Mormon people were driven from that section took his family to Illinois, where he lived about eight years, and then settled in western Iowa, near Council Bluffs, in 1849. His family accompanied him during all these travels. The father participated in the different conflicts between the Mormon people and the settlers in Missouri and Illinois, and was in the Mormon ranks at West Missouri and at Nauvoo, Illinois, and was in the midst of the fighting in both these states. In the spring of 1853 he left Iowa, and accomplished the long and tedious journey to Salt Lake City. He soon settled at a place called Grantsville, where he lived and where his death occurred in June, 1885. His body was laid to rest at Grantsville, and the mother also passed away there in 1883. There were seven children in the family and three died in infancy.

S. R. Worthington, who was the second in order of birth in the family, received very little schooling on account of the various migrations and forced removals of the family home from place to place during his boyhood. Most of his training was the result of his own efforts. He had to spend most of his daylight hours in work, as soon as he was old enough, and in order to be able to study at night he gathered the bark from the hickory trees, and with that crude torch studied at night under the guidance of his mother and father. He assisted his father in the work of the farm all this time, and lived at home for the first twenty-four years of his life. In 1856 he was married and at that time did not possess a dollar of capital. Through the combined efforts of himself and his bride he started out to gain a place of independence, and in a few years bought a ranch and engaged in the stock business. Later he moved further west and took up some land, and he and his wife toiled early and late to develop that place. For about twenty-four years he was engaged in the stock business in and about Utah.

The first visit of Mr. Worthington to Idaho was in the spring of 1863, at the height of the mining excitement, and about the time Idaho territory was organized. He was in Boise at a time when only two stores stood on the site, and there were very few buildings of any kind. Mr. Worthington has had his full share of trouble with Indians, has been in a number of skirmishes and for months at a time

has risked life and property at the hands of the redskins. In 1881 he moved to Idaho and located at the present site of Oakley, where he acquired eighty acres of land and filed on a claim for another eighty acres. Having prepared the land for the reception of his family, he went back to Utah and drove his stock and brought the household to Idaho, in which state he has had his permanent home for more than thirty years. The Oregon Short Line Railroad was being constructed to this section of the state about the time he settled at Oakley, and the first crop of grain which he raised on his land he sold to John Hailey for five thousand dollars. He was the only rancher in this locality, so that his produce commanded a very high value. He had to haul all the grain to market over roads which were mere trails.

Mr. Worthington has long been extensively identified with the live stock industry. In 1879 he brought out about five thousand head of cattle to the west and ran them on the range, and after locating in Idaho brought a big herd to this state. At times he has been one of the largest operators in the cattle business in Southern Idaho, and has always engaged more or less in that industry. At the present time he has about three hundred head of stock on his place. He also raises hay and grain and has a very profitable and well-improved estate. His home farm consists of 160 acres. A short time ago the family sold one thousand acres of land for \$31,000. Besides the home place they own 120 acres of pasture land. Mr. Worthington has been disposing of most of his interests in recent years, and it is his intention hereafter to take things easy and to spend his winters in California. He has worked hard for more than half a century and has well deserved the peace and contentment and luxury which his previous industry has earned.

On April 10, 1856, Mr. Worthington married Miss Sarah A. McIntosh. She was a daughter of Solomon P. and Polly (Lathrum) McIntosh, her father a native of Kentucky and her mother of Illinois. As already stated, Mrs. Worthington bore her full share of the duties and responsibilities connected with the establishment of their home, and husband and wife worked side by side to get the start which brought them such generous prosperity in after years. The ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are mentioned as follows: Mary, who married Charles Elison, lives on the ranch in Oakley; Ross died at the age of twenty-six; Rachel, who died June 14, 1899, married Frank Ramsey, and there were three children by their union, Mr. Worthington having taken these grandchildren and reared and educated them; these three young children are Marion and Lillian, both now teaching school in Oakley, and Clara attending the University of Idaho at Moscow; Solomon P. and wife, May, Haight W., live at Oakley and are the owners of the Worthington Hotel and The Store of Quality; James and wife, Dorą Parks W., live on their ranch near the old home, he being a successful cattleman and farmer; Annie is the wife of L. A. Nelson of Oakley; Geneva is the wife of Horton Haight of Oakley; Edith married Dr. William Aaron, a dentist at Twin Falls; William M. and wife, Effie and Bates W., live on the home place. The worthy mother of this family died June 2, 1911. Mr. Worthington is now comforted by his own children and has thirty-six grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren. He derives much satisfaction from the fact that he always lived with or near his parents during their lives, and his own family of children and grandchildren all live near him. They are all members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

S R Northrup



JOHN HERBERT RICKER. The growth and development of the Payette-Weiser Milling Company, represented at Payette and Weiser, Idaho, has been rapid and continuous, and since the combining of the several small firms which composed it, in 1911, it has become one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the state. The directing head of this establishment, whose powers of organization were eloquently evidenced during the transactions which concluded the forming of the present concern, is John Herbert Ricker, a business man of recognized ability, astuteness and far-sightedness, who himself has risen from an humble position in the world of business to a place where his talents are acknowledged factors in the industrial importance of his adopted state.

Mr. Ricker was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 25, 1879, and is a son of John H. and Hettie (Gheen) Ricker. His father, a native of Maine, moved to Wisconsin during the early '50s with the paternal grandfather, a wholesale grocer, and himself became interested in the manufacture of soap. He occupied a prominent place in the business life of Milwaukee, but some years ago, in 1895, retired and returned East to Massachusetts, being then forty-five years of age. Mr. Ricker married Hettie Gheen, a native of Westchester, Pennsylvania. They were married at Westchester in 1876, and she died in 1898, at the age of forty-six years, having been the mother of five children: Mrs. F. A. Gorham, who resides at Payette, Idaho; Edward G., a member of the bonding house firm of Edgar Ricker & Company, of Milwaukee; Mrs. George Kellogg, of Milwaukee; John S., who resides at Ontario, Oregon, and is connected with the Ontario Commercial Company, and John Herbert.

John Herbert Ricker attended the schools of Blackhall and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and graduated from the former in 1896. He remained at home for one year, but at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the First Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which he accompanied to Jacksonville, Florida. Returning to Milwaukee in November of the same year, he secured his honorable discharge and accepted a position with the Milwaukee Elevator Company, remaining there until 1900. At that time Mr. Ricker decided to try his fortune in the West, and accordingly went to Portland, Oregon, where for two years he was engaged in the lumber business and spent a like period in the civil engineering department of the O. R. N. Railroad. His next connection was with the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, becoming manager of the stores of that enterprise in Hay Creek, Oregon, and the year 1905 saw his advent in Idaho, when he accompanied a Mr. Van Houten, one of the members of the firm, to Weiser. Here he was connected with the Butterfield Live Stock Company until 1907, when he formed a partnership with a cousin, Mr. Gheen, and founded the Ricker-Gheen Company, which continued to do business for three years. During this period Mr. Ricker and his brother-in-law, Mr. Gorham, and Mr. Werner Klinger, purchased the T. & K. Milling Company of Payette, and July 1, 1911, the two firms were combined and took the name of the Payette-Weiser Milling Company. This concern has offices at Payette and Weiser and mills at these two cities and at Midvale, Idaho, producing 200 barrels daily and being one of the best known firms in the state. Mr. Ricker, acting in the capacity of president, has firmly established the reputation of the company as a sound and substantial enterprise, and its con-

tinued and rapid growth is ample evidence of his skill and executive ability.

On September 18, 1907, Mr. Ricker was married in Weiser, Idaho, to Miss Oro B. Sommercamp. Her parents are old and well known residents of Weiser, her father being a native of California and her mother a native of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Ricker have no children. He is a Republican in his political views and a popular member of the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity. With Mrs. Ricker he attends the Episcopal church. Like all men whose duties have brought them much in the open, he is fond of out-of-door life. Having started out in life a poor boy and worked out his own success through constant energy and perseverance, he is at all times ready to assist those who are struggling for a foot-hold. He is known as a loyal, public spirited citizen, and his friends are legion.

EZRA R. WHITLA. The city of Coeur d'Alene, in Kootenai county, has numbered among its representative members of the bar this progressive citizen, who has here maintained his home since 1903, and who has gained a place as one of the successful members of the legal profession in the northern part of the state.

Mr. Whitla was born in Pope county, Minnesota, on the 18th day of April, 1882, and is a son of Rev. Jesse L. and Mary (Reid) Whitla, whose marriage occurred in the state of Wisconsin. The father, who was born in North Carolina, was a man of fine intellectual attainments and was an honored member of the clergy of the Presbyterian church. He held various pastoral charges in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, and in the last named state he passed the closing years of his life, his remains being interred beside those of his wife, in Pope county, Minnesota, where the death of the latter occurred in the year 1885. Rev. Jesse L. Whitla was a man of broad views and marked ability, and aside from the work of the ministry, to which he devoted the major part of his active career, he was a prominent and influential factor in political affairs, his services in the various campaigns having been most effective, especially during the period of his residence in Minnesota. He was a resident of Edgerton, Kansas, at the time of his death in 1892, when he was sixty-three years of age. Of the ten children born to these parents all are living, and he whose name initiates this review was the ninth in order of birth. He is the youngest son and was a child of about three years at the time of the death of the mother.

Ezra R. Whitla was something like four years old at the time of the family removal to Kansas, and there he was reared to years of maturity. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, including a high school course, he entered the University of Kansas, in the law department of which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of the Sunflower State, and after having served a brief professional novitiate at Olathe, in that state, until 1903, he came to Idaho and established his residence at Coeur d'Alene, where he has since engaged in general practice. He has a substantial business of a representative order, and he served as prosecuting attorney for Kootenai county from 1904 to 1906. Mr. Whitla is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party has ever stood sponsor, and

which he believes shall again prevail in national affairs, notwithstanding the results of the erratic general election of November, 1912. He has been a most active worker in the party cause, and he has been a delegate to each state convention of the party in Idaho from the time of establishing his home in this commonwealth, as has he also to each Republican county convention in Kootenai county. He is an enthusiastic believer in the great future of Idaho, a state whose attractions and advantages he considers unrivaled, and he is ever ready to do all in his power to further those measures and enterprises which tend to advance the material and civic welfare of his home city, county and state.

Mr. Whitla is a member of the Idaho State Bar Association and the Kootenai County Bar Association, and is affiliated with the York Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, in which he served as master of the Coeur d'Alene lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. He has an attractive home in Coeur d'Alene, and one of its greatest attractions is its fine private library, in addition to which he possesses a comprehensive and select law library. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitla are members of the Presbyterian church and the latter is also a popular factor in the leading social activities of her home city, where she holds membership in various clubs and literary organizations.

Mr. Whitla is a member of the directorate of the Exchange National Bank of Coeur d'Alene, and also of the Kootenai County State Bank at St. Maries. He also is a stockholder in several other corporations of importance in Coeur d'Alene and other points in this part of the state.

At Coeur d'Alene, on the 18th of July, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Whitla to Miss Mary U. Williams, daughter of J. R. and Anna E. Williams. The three children of this union are Walter W., Mary E. and Blanche M.

Mr. Whitla has won advancement through his own ability and his well directed efforts, and it was largely through his own labors that he defrayed the expenses of his higher academic and professional training. He assumed practical responsibilities when a boy of about ten years, when he obtained work on a Kansas farm, at the princely stipend of fifty cents a day. Later he was employed in connection with the hardware and implement business conducted by one of his older brothers, and he continued to be thus engaged about five years, at the expiration of which time he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, with which he was engaged in various capacities during the summer months, his winters being devoted to educational work. By such means he earned enough money to pay the entire expenses of his college courses. He is a young man of energy and ambition, and has won distinctive success within the years of his residence in Idaho.

CYRUS JOSEPH STANFORD. In the splendid task of reclaiming Idaho's wonderful latent resources, one of the men who deserve credit for yeoman service as a homesteader and is now enjoying the materialization of his early hopes and endeavors is Cyrus Joseph Stanford, whose irrigated ranch lies in the valley of Little Wood River, adjoining the village of Cary. Mr. Stanford has lived nearly all his life in the two western states of Utah and Idaho, and his career has been one of honorable usefulness.

Boston, Massachusetts, was his birthplace on January 31, 1857, and his parents were Stephen and Louisa (Forman) Stanford, both of whom were natives of England, and from Massachusetts they

made the long overland journey to Utah, in 1861, settling at Logan, for a few years, and afterwards locating in Salt Lake City. In Utah, Mr. Stanford spent most of his boyhood days, and was educated in the common schools. As a practical profession he learned the trade of ornamental gardening, at which he worked for many years in Salt Lake City, and in fact has been an ornamental gardener and farmer all his life.

In 1883, he took up a homestead in the Little Wood River valley, remained there until he had proved the claim, and then returned to Utah. In 1899 he brought his family into the valley, and now has one of the most delightful and at the same time most profitable farms in this section. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the village of Cary, has it improved with excellent buildings and fences, and all the cultivated area is under irrigation. He raises a great variety of crops, and his principal live stock product is hogs. His taste and skill as a gardener has caused Mr. Stanford to beautify his home in many ways, and his residence and surroundings form a picturesque scene.

In 1881 Mr. Stanford married Elna L. Phippen, a daughter of James W. and Julia Phippen. Their six children are: Elna Pearl, wife of John R. Adamson; Mirtis Julia, wife of Joseph S. Cooper; J. Sedley; Vermile Louise; Mazel Glenn, and Rollo, who died in infancy. The family are all members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. In politics Mr. Stanford has been a Democrat since the time he cast his first vote, but though always glad to do his part in making a better and more wholesome community, has never sought office.

JAMES A. WATERS. Through the energetic efforts of such men as James A. Waters, the resources of Idaho are being developed to their proper capacity. He has been identified with the community about Twin Falls since the early settlement of that district, and has taken the lead in making this one of the most prosperous and best known fruit producing sections in the Northwest. He was the first president of the Twin Falls Fruit Growers' Association, and his fine ranch near that city is a revelation to all who can at all appreciate the possibilities of horticultural farming in this state.

James A. Waters won his success after many varied experiences and much hard work, and has deserved all the prosperity which has come to him in later years. He was born at Springville, in Vernon county, Wisconsin, September 29, 1862. His parents were Charles and Mary (Spencer) Waters, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Indiana. The father, who was a farmer and nurseryman, moved out to Oregon in 1886, was engaged in the nursery business there, and died December 29, 1911. The mother died when forty-one years old. The youngest in a family of six children, comprising three sons and three daughters, James A. Waters had only a very limited common school education at Springville, and when only sixteen years old left home to take up the battle of life on his own account. He came out West first locating at White Salmon, Washington, crossing the Columbia River from Wood River, Oregon. He worked two years in a nursery, and for two years rode the range as a cowboy for the same man who owned the nursery. His next venture was in the Hood River country of Oregon, where he spent a year on a fruit farm. For two years he was employed in a saw mill at Tacoma, Washington. At The Dalles, Oregon, he engaged in the nursery for himself from 1884 to 1889. It was as a result of these vari-

J. A. Waters



ous experiences and enterprises that he laid the foundation for his solid success. When he sold out his business in 1889 at The Dalles, he moved to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he established a nursery, which he continued to conduct for three years. His next enterprise was at Zillah in Yakima county, Washington, where he was in the nursery and fruit business and also handled cattle there. In 1899 he returned to Coeur d'Alene, and continued in the fruit and cattle business until 1904. In September of that year, he arrived at Twin Falls, a little village of sixty inhabitants, and then just at the beginning of its development. Nearly all of the land thereabout was still in the hands of the government, and Mr. Waters filed on a claim of one hundred and twenty acres a mile and a half north and east of the post office, at the same time buying a relinquishment on the other forty acres for two hundred and fifty dollars. This gave him a quarter section of land, and since it came under his proprietorship he has made it one of the most beautiful ranches adjacent to Twin Falls. When it is considered that less than ten years ago it was government land, and that now its value is reckoned at five hundred dollars an acre, it is possible to appreciate not only what Mr. Waters himself has done in its improvement, but also how rapidly this community has come to the front in this time. Recently Mr. Waters sold two ten-acre tracts from the estate at five hundred dollars per acre, a price which set a value upon the rest of the estate. He has made his farm not only a business proposition, but also a place of beauty, and consequently a joy forever. His locust grove, known as Waters' Grove, is famous for miles around in this part of the state, and about his home he has cultivated roses and other flowers of all kinds, so that his residence is in a bower of beauty. While one of the large producers of fruit, he also maintains a splendid nursery of all kinds of fruit stock, and shade trees.

Mr. Waters is also owner of one hundred and sixty acres of ranch land at Rock Creek, and one hundred acres of this is planted in orchards. Along with fruit growing he has made a success of dairying, and at the Rock Creek Ranch keeps a herd of one hundred high-grade Jersey cattle, with twenty cows of the same breed on his home place at Twin Falls. Few places in cities are better equipped with the facilities for comfortable living than Mr. Waters' home at Twin Falls. A pumping plant furnishes water to all parts of his residence, and grounds, and both house and barns are lighted by electricity. These facilities also indicate the presence of all other modern conveniences.

When he first settled in this locality, Mr. Waters had to drive twenty miles to get hay for his stock, and paid twenty dollars a ton for that commodity. For lumber it was necessary to go thirty miles to Shoshone, paying toll to cross the Snake River. At that time oats commanded two and a half cents per pound, and other supplies were in proportion. In contrast with that time when there were practically no local crops, at the present day, the Twin Falls neighborhood can not be excelled anywhere in the state for its variety and qualities of crops. In 1911 Mr. Waters was the leading spirit in the organization of the Twin Falls Fruit Growers' Association, served as its first president, and is still one of its directors. Since 1907 he has been chairman of the school board of Twin Falls, and during this time the board has built in 1911-12 one of the finest school houses in the inter-mountain country, a building that would do credit to any city in the country. Mr. Waters has been connected with school boards

in the different communities where he has had his home for the past twenty-one years, and is one of the best friends and workers for educational advancement in Idaho. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been willing to accept office except in local affairs, such as on a school board. At one time he was forced to allow his name to go on the ticket as candidate for representative from his district, and in spite of his personal disinclination to take any part in practical politics he was almost elected. Mr. Waters was made a Mason in Coeur d'Alene in 1902, and is now affiliated with the Knights Templar Commandery. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

At Colfax, Washington, January 28, 1892, Mr. Waters married Miss Marie Dodson, who was born in Pennsylvania. Their three children are: Ortha, Essena and Zora, all of whom are attending high school at Twin Falls.

BERTRAM S. VARIAN. Senior member of the firm of Varian & Norris, attorneys-at-law at Weiser, Idaho, Bertram S. Varian was born in Unionville, Nevada, on May 12, 1872. He accompanied his parents in their removal to Salt Lake City, Utah, in November, 1884, and came to Idaho in 1899, locating at Weiser, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Varian was admitted to the bar in Utah, in December, 1895. His early education was in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan, where he was a student for three years, and for a like period was in the University of Michigan. His father, Charles S. Varian, is still in the active work of the legal profession in Salt Lake City. Bertram S. Varian married at Dairy Farm, in California, December 3, 1904, Miss Inez Trent, and their two children are Charles L. and Florence D. Varian.

BENJAMIN F. HAYS. Owing to the exceedingly favorable natural conditions of Twin Falls county, Idaho, and the energetic exploitation of its resources within the last decade, the real estate business has been one of much importance there and one of great possibilities. One of the successful real estate men of this county is Benjamin F. Hays, of Kimberly, who first became identified with Idaho in 1906.

Born in Madison county, Iowa, January 4, 1867, he was orphaned of his parents in early childhood and from the age of nine years practically made his own way in life. At first he was under the care of a guardian and was employed as a farm boy, continuing thus until sixteen years of age when he took up work on a ranch and received his first remuneration in the way of money, his salary at the start being \$16 per month. From this time until he came West farming remained his occupation. About 1900 he went to Oklahoma, where he spent six years in agricultural pursuits, and then in the fall of 1906 he came to Kimberly, Idaho. He took up a homestead near Kimberly, proved up on it and then moved to the town. He shortly afterward entered into partnership with O. G. Zuck to engage in their present business. The firm does a general real estate, loan and insurance business, operates extensively in land and has prospered. From both a business and a personal standpoint Mr. Hays is deeply interested in the development of the Twin Falls district and of the state and lends to his interest effective activity in that direction. In his opinion Idaho meets any man of the right stamp more than half way with opportunity.

Mr. Hays is married and has two sons and a

daughter, namely: William E., Bessie M. and Loyd. He is a member of the Church of Christ Scientist, and fraternally is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In political views he is aligned with the Socialist party but takes no part in political affairs other than as a voter. In the way of out-door recreation he enjoys hunting, fishing and riding, while among social diversions he is specially interested in music and at start was leader of the Kimberly band. Both personally and as a business man he stands high in the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN M. McCULLY. Among the energetic and progressive business men of the younger generation in Meadows is John M. McCully, who although he is not yet forty has made for himself a secure place in the business world and may be accounted one of the successful men of the city. As one of the owners of the Meadows Electric Light and Power Plant, he has aided in giving Meadows splendid service along these lines, and the plant is as modern and up to date as those of larger cities.

John M. McCully is a son of J. M. McCully, who was born in Tennessee and came to Oregon in the very early pioneer days, when little was known of the country and any wild tale could receive credence. He crossed the plains in 1853 and settled in Albany, Oregon, where he took up farm lands and became one of the best known men in that section of the state. He lived to see Oregon grow into the great state she has become, dying in 1907, at the age of eighty-two. He was married in Tennessee to Clementine Humphrey, who was also born in that state. She bravely crossed the plains with her husband, the trip taking about one year, for they stopped for a time in Missouri. She was born in 1827 and died in 1903, in Oregon.

Of the eleven children of his parents John M. McCully is the youngest child and is one of seven surviving members of his family. He was born in Albany, Oregon, on the 25th of November, 1873. The schools of his home town furnished his education, but like most youngsters he was eager to go to work, and so left school as soon as he was permitted to do so. He took up contract work and afterwards was engaged in various kinds of work until he came to Meadows in 1911. Here he entered into a partnership with Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Krigbaum and they established the Meadows Electric Light and Power Company.

This concern which furnishes Meadows with its lighting system and power plant is one of the most important enterprises in the town. The power house is located about one and a half miles from the town proper, at the base of the mountain, on Goose creek. The engines are ninety horse power and the service which is rendered the town of Meadows is thoroughly satisfactory.

Mr. McCully is a member of the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in politics.

CHARLES F. ROSS. Running away from home when a boy has been the first conspicuous event in the careers of many men who later have found success, wisdom, and high standing in the world. The independence of spirit thus exhibited has often become the factor of most importance in guiding its possessor to the things most desired by mankind. One of the best known ranchers and influential citizens of the mountain home district began his career in this way. Charles F. Ross has been identified with the great western country, in many

territories and states since boyhood, and his experiences are not without inspiration to the new generation of youth struggling for similar rewards to those he has won worthily, and now enjoys.

Born at Sun Prairie in Dane county, Wisconsin, March 30, 1856, Charles F. Ross was a son of S. S. and Caroline (Murray) Ross, the father a native of Otisco, New York, whence he came to Wisconsin during the pioneer period. He continued as a farmer in Wisconsin until about twenty years ago, when he moved out to Iowa, and later to South Dakota, locating at Mound City, which was his home until 1905, when he came to Boise, Idaho, and made his home with his son, B. S. Ross. His death occurred in Boise at the home of his son May 1, 1913, at the age of eighty-eight years and three months. His last resting place is at the old home in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin.

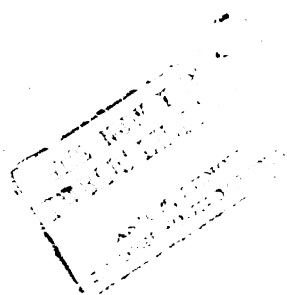
When Charles F. Ross was eight years old, his mother died, and he was the third of six children who survived her. His early schooling was in a district school, located two and a half miles west of Sun Prairie, and he had the advantages of that public institution until he was about fourteen years old. His love of adventure and his ambition for more diversified scenes than his home vicinity in southern Wisconsin could supply, then led him to run away from home, and he first was in Iowa, then in Minnesota, and was in Kansas during one of the last Indian raids and uprisings in the western part of that state, during which time he belonged to the local militia, engaged in fighting the hostile Indians.

In 1879 Mr. Ross came to Idaho Falls, which at that time was known as Eagle Rock, and lived there until the fall of 1885. He then located on the place which comprises his present ranch, then in Alturas county. It is noteworthy that Mr. Ross first came to Mountain Home in order to settle his uncle's estate, of which he had been appointed administrator. His uncle died in 1887. After settling the estate, for which he acted as agent, he determined to make his permanent home in Idaho, and in 1889 bought the property for which he has been administrator, and now owns one of the finest ranch places in the vicinity of Mountain Home. His property comprises six hundred and forty acres, all of it under irrigation, and he raises great crops of hay and grain and feed. For some years he owned a large number of horses and cattle, but now devotes practically all his attention to the sheep industry and runs about five thousand head over his estate.

Mr. Ross has never had any good luck in the sense that fortune has fallen to him except as a result of his own labor and good management, and he has acquired his position and wealth through his own efforts and enterprise.

In politics Mr. Ross is independent, without aspirations for office. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. On February 20, 1888, he married Miss Ida Fountain, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Isaac and Rhoda Fountain, her father having been a merchant, and also a lawyer, and both her parents being now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Ross have been born seven children, namely: Louraine, born in Boise, and who married in 1909 J. T. Riley, who is in the sheep business; Zella, born on the ranch in Bennett Creek in 1890, and now living at home; Roy, born on the home place April, 29, 1892; Chester, born on the ranch April 17, 1897, and attending district school number nine; Charles, born on the homestead November 6, 1900, and attending the same school

L F Ross



as his brother Chester; Velna, born on the home place in 1905, and one child that died in infancy.

The Ross estate has fine building improvements, and is equipped with every facility and comfort to make life worth living. Mr. Ross, as a successful man himself, and as one who has had a large range of experience, sums up his philosophy of life in the advice to a young man to get a good education and then go after anything that may satisfy his ambition, and provided his persistence is equal to the task he is bound to succeed.

HENRY J. KINGSBURY. At this juncture in a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Idaho, it is a pleasure to insert a brief history of Henry J. Kingsbury, who has ever been on the alert to forward all enterprises and measures projected for the good of the general welfare. Mr. Kingsbury is most successfully engaged in business as a job printer in Twin Falls, where he has a well equipped printing establishment and where he is the owner of valuable realty.

Near Bristol, England, October 26, 1880, occurred the birth of Henry J. Kingsbury, who is a son of John and Mary (Date) Kingsbury, residents of Somerset, England. The father is a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity of Somerset and for thirty-five years has been incumbent of the office of councillor of his home district. At the age of sixteen years, after completing the curriculum of the public and private schools of his native place, Henry J. Kingsbury entered upon an apprenticeship at Williton, Somersetshire, England, to learn the trade of printer. Subsequently he worked in London as a journeyman printer. In 1903, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to America and located in Chicago, where he worked in the leading job printing offices for four years. In the summer of 1907 he returned to England for a visit and after spending several months at home came back to America. The next six months were spent in Chicago and in March, 1908, Mr. Kingsbury came to Twin Falls, Idaho. Six months later he opened up a jobbing office of his own, starting with a limited capital of less than one thousand dollars. From modest beginnings, his plant has increased in the scope of its operations until today it ranks as the second largest job office in the state of Idaho. The work turned out is of high class order and Mr. Kingsbury owes his success solely to his own well directed endeavors. He makes a specialty of printing illustrated folders, and has done much to put and keep Twin Falls in the public eye. He has a fine fruit orchard of fifteen acres adjacent to Twin Falls and has a beautiful little residence in the city.

June 1, 1910, Mr. Kingsbury was united in marriage to Miss Flora Hardin, a native of Chicago, Illinois, and a daughter of Rev. Frank B. Hardin, of Kimberly, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury have one son, Chester. In religious matters the Kingsburys are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the different departments of whose work they are most zealous factors.

JAMES M. LYLE, M. D. The career of Dr. James M. Lyle is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by young manhood that is consecrated to ambition and high purpose. He is a doctor and a self-made one at that, and he is recognized throughout Nez Perce county for his high order of ability and skill in healing the sick. His start in getting his education was particularly difficult, and in similar circumstances many young men would have become discouraged and left the field, but the obstacles, instead of discouraging Dr. Lyle, spurred

him onward, giving him a momentum and force which have resulted since the period of his first struggles in steady progress and success and have brought him the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. His home and professional headquarters are at Peck, Idaho.

A native of Franklin, North Carolina, Dr. James M. Lyle was born September 16, 1876. His preliminary educational training included a high school course in North Carolina. At the age of sixteen years he lost his father and thereafter he worked for several years at farm work and contributed to the support of his widowed mother. Deciding upon the medical profession as his life work, he began to hoard his earnings for a college education and eventually entered the University of Nashville, Tennessee, in the medical department of which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered upon the active practice of his profession at Peck, Idaho, and here he has since maintained his home. His patronage is a large and lucrative one and he is known as one of the most efficient physicians and surgeons in Nez Perce county. In connection with his life work he is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society, the North Idaho District Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Lyle supports the principles promulgated by the Democratic party and is an active factor in the public affairs of his home community. He is a valued member of the Peck Commercial Club and at one time served on the city council. At present he is president of the school board and an enthusiastic worker in behalf of educational matters. He is fond of hunting and fishing expeditions and thoroughly enjoys a good public speech. Of Idaho, he says: "Idaho offers and pays more to honest effort than any other state in the Union. Opportunities are here for all and there is a market for ambition and enterprise. Failures are not known here."

April 29, 1903, in the city of Butte, Montana, occurred the marriage of Dr. Lyle to Miss Elizabeth Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Rogers, of Nez Perce county, Idaho. Dr. and Mrs. Lyle have three children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth—James M., Jr., Donald R. and Elizabeth L.

LESTER T. WRIGHT. The manufacturing interests of a section of country are exceedingly important and their healthy growth an indication of prosperity. Directly connected with this growth are the men whose knowledge, judgment, foresight and energy are necessary in the organization and maintenance of these enterprises. Capital with no wise directing hand would be useless and the results of unregulated effort would be unsubstantial. Lester T. Wright, district manager and a stockholder of the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company, of Twin Falls, Idaho, has won his way, step by step, to his position through industry, natural aptitude and persevering effort, having been continuously identified with this vast concern for the past seventeen years. Mr. Wright was born in Ogden, Utah, January 10, 1876, and is a son of Gilbert J. and Annie S. (Odell) Wright, pioneers of Utah of 1850. Gilbert Wright was a very successful business man in Utah, where he carried on extensive operations until 1896, in which year he came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, and became a large stockholder in the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company. He had many and varied realty interests in Idaho at the time of his death, which occurred in 1908,

his remains being interred in the Idaho Falls cemetery. He was a prominent figure in the Mormon church. Seven children were born to Gilbert J. and Annie S. Wright, namely: G. G., general manager for the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company and a large stockholder therein; Belle, the wife of Albert Greenwell, of Idaho Falls; Eugene, a merchant of Idaho Falls; Charles, who died in infancy; Lester T.; Adeline, wife of Clancy St. Clair, prominent attorney and Republican state senator of Idaho Falls; and Genevieve, wife of Arnold Snow, of Idaho Falls.

Lester T. Wright attended the public schools of Ogden, Utah, and at the age of fifteen years was sent to the agricultural college at Logan, Utah, where he remained four years, graduating in the business course. He began his employment with the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company in a minor position at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month in 1895, and has been in the employ of this company to the present time, gradually advancing, step by step, until he now holds the important position of district manager, covering five branches, or the Twin Falls financial district. His interests have grown steadily, and this company now has seventy-three branch establishments in Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Montana, and is the largest retail wagon and machinery concern in the world. It was organized in 1880 by an uncle of Mr. Wright, George T. Odell, and was known in the beginning as Grant Odell & Company. Mr. Wright is conceded to be one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of Twin Falls, and his sound judgment, shrewdness and inherent talents make his advice valuable, and it is often sought on matters of importance by his associates. In addition to owning the finest residence in Twin Falls, Mr. Wright has invested heavily in ranch lands, and has various other business interests in and about Twin Falls. He is a Republican politically, but has had no desire to hold public office. His religious belief is that of the Latter Day Saints, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed through all the chairs, and the Elks. He has numerous friends in business and social life, drawn about him by his integrity and many admirable traits of character. A devotee of hunting and fishing, Mr. Wright takes frequent outing trips, on which he is invariably accompanied by his wife, who is also a lover of out-of-door life and an expert with gun and rod.

On February 4, 1904, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Miss Edith Wallis, daughter of the Hon. Jas. H. and Elizabeth (Tood) Wallis. Mr. Wallis holds the position of pure food commissioner at Twin Falls, and is state senator for Idaho.

ANDREW J. FULLER. During thirty years of residence in southern Idaho, Mr. Fuller has reached the point of enviable success as a rancher, has provided liberally for his family, and enjoys the esteem which is paid to a man of enterprise and square dealing and one who follows the golden rule in all his relations with the community. Mr. Fuller has taken a prominent part in local public affairs of Cassia county, and has lived in the Rock Creek district for more than a quarter of a century, having located here long before the era of irrigation and when all the settlers were engaged in grazing the range with the stock.

Andrew J. Fuller is a native of the state of Maine, where he was born March 17, 1852; a son of James and Margaret (Wentworth) Fuller, both of whom were also natives of Maine, and lived and died in that state. The father was a farmer. They reared a

family of eighteen children, and Andrew J. was seventh in order of birth. When he was four years old he was taken to live in the home of Andrew J. Frohock, and remained with him until he reached his majority. In the meantime he obtained a limited common school education, and at the age of thirteen began earning his own way by work in a stove mill. Three years later he began as a practical farmer, and continued that vocation in Maine until 1873, when he was twenty-one years old.

At that time he started for the West, and finally reached Nevada, and spent two years in work in a wood camp at Mineral Hill in Nevada. From 1875 until 1881 he was employed at different points in Nevada, and in the latter year came to Idaho, settling on a tract of land where he engaged in ranching, in 1882 moved to Albion, where he was employed in a livery stable, and then in 1886 moved to the Rock Creek neighborhood and took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He at once began the big task of clearing up this land, and for many years devoted all his energy to the improvement and cultivation of his land. Since that time he has added eighty acres to the homestead and also owns eighty acres and a good house at Murtaugh which is his post office. He is engaged in general farming and cattle raising, and at the present writing has two hundred head of cattle running on his land with ten head of cattle horses and eleven head of range horses.

Few city homes in Idaho are more modern and better equipped for comfortable living than that of Mr. Fuller. His residence is piped for running water, has its bath facilities, and a constant supply of hot artesian water is furnished from a well located about half a mile from the house. The barns and all the other facilities about the place are kept up in the best of condition, and tell their own story about the prosperity and progressive enterprise of Mr. Fuller.

In politics he has been a Democrat since casting his first vote early in the seventies. At the present time he is serving as justice of the peace in Dry Creek precinct, and has held that office since 1905. For a number of years he was deputy sheriff in Cassia county, holding that post under Sheriff Stokes in 1883-84, under G. F. Marshall in 1888-89, and under Fred Denner in 1892. Mr. Fuller was made a Master Mason at Elko, Nevada, in 1880, and held the offices of senior and junior warden in his lodge. Among his various business interests he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Burley, a stockholder in the Kimberly Bank, and in every way is a prosperous and substantial citizen.

In 1883 Mr. Fuller married Bertha Davis, who was born in England, was brought as a child to America, and her family located at Albion, Idaho. Her marriage to Mr. Fuller resulted in two children, Lula and Della, both of whom are married and have homes of their own. In October, 1902, Mr. Fuller married for his present wife, Valeria Hamilton, a native of Utah, and they were married in Rock Creek precinct. The following children were born to the second marriage: Ida Ola, born in Oakley; Roy Jackson; Everett; and George Warren. The first three children were born on the home place in the old log house that was the former residence of Mr. Fuller. The youngest, George Warren Fuller was born in the modern home which now shelters the family.

CLARENCE M. BOOTH. Taken from any standpoint, the profession of law is one that demands constant attention of its devotees. Official position often

A. J. Fuller

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TILDEN FOUNDATION

claims the legist, but instances are not rare where men of public spirit have given up public life to give their entire attention to private practice, satisfied that they can thus serve their exacting task-mistress in a manner better fitted to their abilities and talents, not only to their own material profit, but to the mutual benefit of their community. Careful training and inherent ability in his profession won for Clarence M. Booth, of Twin Falls, a position of responsibility and trust in the United States government service, but he was not satisfied to settle in the rut of official station, and his decision to follow his vocation along independent lines has resulted in material success and the winning of the respect of his confreres. Mr. Booth was born in Noblesville, Indiana, August 16, 1880, and is a son of John T. and Susan (Wright) Booth. His father, now a wealthy retired citizen of Mt. Carmel, Indiana, was a commissioned officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war, was seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and following the close of hostilities was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He has always been an active Republican.

After attending the public and high schools of Westfield, Indiana, Clarence M. Booth secured a clerical position with the Big Four railroad, and after one year with that line was appointed to an office in the United States Department of Justice, at Washington, D. C. While thus engaged, he attended Georgetown University, from which he was graduated in 1906, and was then connected with the Department of the Interior in legal work, his duties carrying him to points throughout the Pacific Northwest. Realizing the opportunities offered to men of energy and ability in Idaho, in 1911 he resigned his position and settled in a general law practice at Hailey, but after six months came to Twin Falls, where he has since made a place for himself among the leading professional men of the city. Mr. Booth is possessed of much oratorical ability, and also has the gift of being able to write intelligently and entertainingly on matters pertaining to the political issues of the day.

FRED H. MCCONNELL. A worthy representative of the energetic younger and native generation of Idaho is Fred H. McConnell, now serving as surveyor and engineer of Canyon county. His claim as a native son of Idaho is something of a distinction, for as yet the professional, business and industrial ranks of the state are largely filled with foreign workers, contributions from other of the great commonwealths of the Union. He is a young man of merit and high character and is distinctly an Idaho product, for he was not only born and reared here, but he was educated in its leading institution of learning, the University of Idaho, and thus far has spent his professional and business career in the vicinity of his birth.

His nativity occurred at Caldwell, Canyon county, July 2, 1876. David K. McConnell, his father, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, came overland to Idaho in 1861, arriving in August, but he pushed on to Walla Walla, Washington, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1864. In that year he returned to Idaho and became a pioneer settler in the Boise Valley, where he gave his attention to stock-raising and agriculture until 1879. The ensuing twenty-five years were spent near Parma, Canyon county, Idaho, where he was very successfully engaged in stock-raising. In 1906 Mr. McConnell took up his residence in the capital city, Boise, and though practically retired, he has not wholly ceased his interest in his former pursuits, for he takes pleasure in the conduct of a little home place of ten acres in the

outskirts of the city, where he has a small but thriving orchard. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought or desired official preferment, and has been a lifelong Methodist, as was his father before him. Distinctly a "home" man, he has never joined any secret order or other society, but has always been very public spirited as a citizen and keenly interested in the development of Idaho. He is of Irish descent and springs from Revolutionary ancestry, his great-great-grandfather McConnell, the founder of the American branch of the family, having been one of the patriots who fought for independence. In 1871, at Corydon, Wayne county, Iowa. David K. McConnell was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Rogers, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, whose parents were very early settlers in Iowa. Five children were born to their union, namely: Cora, who is now Mrs. J. L. Isenberg, of Caldwell, Idaho; Fred H., the subject of this biographical mention, and the second in order of birth; Emma, the wife of Joseph L. Watkins and now residing at Parma, Idaho; Mervin C., a resident of Caldwell, and Margaret, with her parents in Boise.

After completing his high school education in Caldwell, Fred H. McConnell became a student in the University of Idaho at Moscow, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1902, as a Bachelor of Science. Here he has also qualified as a civil engineer. After his graduation he became deputy clerk and recorder of Canyon county, serving two years, and following that he entered the United States Reclamation Service, with which he remained identified a year. In 1906 he became city engineer of Caldwell and served four years; then in 1910 he entered into private practice as a civil engineer and surveyor in connection with his duties as county surveyor, to which office he was elected in November, 1908, and which he has since filled. In political views he is a Republican and while he takes a lively interest in party affairs he has not become active enough to be termed a politician. His religious tenets are those of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he also affiliates with the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity and with the Caldwell Commercial club.

On April 10, 1907, at Caldwell, Idaho, was solemnized his marriage to Ellen, a daughter of John Harmon, who was born in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have one son, Roger, born December 8, 1908, at Caldwell.

JAMES W. TANNER. Like many other successful journalists of today, James W. Tanner, editor and publisher of the *Filer Journal*, of Filer, Idaho, started his newspaper career in the humble capacity of "devil," and has spent his whole life in the gathering and distributing of news, gradually working his way up the ladder of success by repeated achievements, until he now stands in the front rank of the men of his profession in Idaho, and wields an acknowledged influence in the local political field. Mr. Tanner is one of the self-made men of his section, and the success which has rewarded his efforts, has come after years of earnest enterprise and steadfast endeavor. James W. Tanner was born in Nevada, Iowa, December 28, 1858, and there received his early education. As a lad he earned his first wages, two dollars per week in a printing establishment, and while learning the trade assisted in the support of the family by giving his parents all of his earnings. That he was an enterprising and progressive lad is shown by the fact that when he was sixteen years of age he entered business on his own account, establishing a weekly newspaper at Nevada, known as the

Morning Glory, of which he continued to be the proprietor for one year, being the youngest publisher at that time in the State of Iowa.

When about twenty years of age, Mr. Tanner removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where for about one year he was connected with the *St. Joseph Gazette*, and then went to Atchison, Kansas, to become foreman of the *Daily Patriot*, a position he held for four years, the next year being spent on the *Times*, of Kansas City, Missouri. From the latter point he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was connected with the *World-Herald* until 1888, and in that year went to Fullerton, Nebraska, and established the *Fullerton Post*, which he conducted until 1910, with the exception of one year spent at Central City, where he conducted the *Central City Democrat*. In 1910 Mr. Tanner came to Filer and established the *Journal*, of which he has since been the editor and publisher. This is a Democratic organ, but aims to present to its readers a fair, unbiased opinion on all matters of importance. A neat, well-printed publication, its pages are devoted to the interesting national news of the day, together with all the local happenings, and terse, timely and well-written editorials. It endeavors to educate the reading public into discouraging sensational matter, the management believing that a clean, reliable newspaper will be the means of ultimately developing the best interests of the community and its people.

On December 29, 1885, Mr. Tanner was married at Atchison, Kansas, to Miss Mellie G. Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Cook, of Atchison. They have an adopted son, Theodore L. Mr. Tanner leans toward the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member. He took an active part in the movement to erect a new Methodist church, his leading subscription insuring the success of the venture. Fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows, in which he has gone through all the chairs, the Knights of Pythias, in which he passed through the chairs and was a member of the grand lodge for eight years, the Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben Hur. For some time secretary of the Filer Commercial Club, at this time he is acting in the capacity of president. In his political views, Mr. Tanner is a Democrat, is known as one of his party's fighters, is much in demand as a campaign orator, and was nominated by his party for the State senate, the nomination being unanimous and coming to him unsolicited. While a resident of Nebraska, he served as a member of the Democratic state central committee for six years and as a representative in the legislature for two terms. He was a member of the first city council of Filer, serving a part of the time as president of that body, and during his administration the present water works system was installed and other reforms made. Theatricals, music and reading all find a place in his favor, and he is the owner of a handsome private library. One of Filer's most enthusiastic boosters, he does not hesitate in stating his belief that Idaho is destined to be the leading state of the Union, a belief that is only the stronger because he has visited various other sections of the country.

WILLIAM E. WILSON. Among the old families of southern Idaho the Wilsons have had a prominent place from the time when Idaho was a newly established territory on the western frontier. The Wilsons have been farmers and stock raisers of the most progressive type, and during the half century since their settlement their lives have been led along the paths of quiet industry and prosperity, and as

farmers and good citizens, they have done their full share for the enrichment of community life.

Now one of the leading citizens of Mountain Home and vicinity, William E. Wilson was only two years old when the family came West, and has spent practically all his life within the limits of Idaho. He was born in the state of Oregon, December 29, 1872, the youngest son and child of James and Nancy Wilson.

James Wilson, whose death occurred on his farm, twelve miles west of Boise, March 20, 1899, was one of the most notable of northwestern pioneers. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, May 15, 1826, a son of Jesse and Sarah (McCoy) Wilson. The family originated in Virginia, Jesse Wilson having been born near Morgantown in 1800, and afterwards was one of the pioneers of Washington county, Indiana. Thus each generation of the family seems to have had and been influenced by the pioneer instinct. Grandfather Jesse Wilson died in Oregon, in the fall of 1863. James Wilson when seven years old was taken to Vigo county, Indiana, where he lived until 1854. He then moved out to Iowa, and made his home in Wayne county, until the spring of 1862. At that time he set out across the great plains to Oregon, and from Oregon moved to Idaho in March, 1864, locating in a portion of the country that was then Boise county, but is now Ada county. He made his last move to the estate where he died in 1887. He was a man of exceptional business ability and at his death owned over ten hundred acres of land in Ada and Elmore counties. He gave his attention to the cattle industry, and is said to have done as much as any other man in the state to build up and improve the stock raising industry. He introduced into Idaho many thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and in this way improved the general grade of cattle raised throughout the state. When James Wilson came into the Boise Valley, his possessions consisted of five yoke of cattle, and a cash capital of two dollars and sixty-five cents. When he died he left an estate conservatively valued at sixty thousand dollars and all of this was honestly and honorably earned by hard work and judicious management. He was for many years a Democrat in politics, but towards the end of his life was accustomed to work for the man rather than the party. He was made a Mason in 1869, in Boise Lodge, and was a loyal member of the order until his death.

James Wilson was married May 27, 1849, in Indiana, to Miss Nancy Perkins, who was born in Indiana, October 15, 1832, and who died in Ada county, Idaho, July 30, 1888. The six children of James Wilson and wife were: Jesse, who was born in Sligo county, Indiana, July 5, 1850, and who afterwards became a prominent farmer on the old Wilson homestead near Boise; Charlotte, born in Indiana, September 19, 1852, and afterwards the wife of D. C. Calhoun; Emily J., born in Iowa, October 7, 1855; Elizabeth M., born in Wayne county, Iowa, February 15, 1858, and who married Phelps Everett; James Lloyd, born in Iowa, August 4, 1860, and drowned in the Boise River in 1865; and William E.

William E. Wilson was brought into Idaho with other members of the family in 1863, and grew up in this state, and during his youth attended the public schools in the Boise Valley. He early became identified with the ranching and stock raising industry, and for twelve years was manager of the stock business of James Wilson & Sons, in Elmore county. Since 1894 his home ranch has been on Bennett's Creek, fifteen miles from Mountain Home. There he has a splendid ranch of seven

hundred and forty acres, and is one of the largest producers of cattle and other live stock in that locality.

Along with success in business enterprise, Mr. Wilson is a good citizen, and has given his public-spirited cooperation to every movement and undertaking that might advance the general welfare of his section of the state. In politics he is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic and the Knights of Pythias orders. On December 22, 1886, he married Miss Anna Daniels, who was born in Jackson county, Iowa, August 31, 1867, receiving her education in the public schools and at the State Normal in Kirksville. After one year of teaching in Missouri she came out to Idaho in 1884, accompanied by her brother Thomas, who was then seven years old. During the following year she taught a school in Elmore county, and it was there she met Mr. Wilson, and they were soon afterwards happily married. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are mentioned as follows: James; Ida; Maggie, who died at the age of five years; Lloyd; Floyd, born in January, 1896; Edward, who died at the age of seven years; Ada, born in 1906; and Everett, born in 1910.

ELMER E. HAAG. It is but fitting that such a new town as that of Filer, Idaho, should number among its leading citizens men who have just reached the prime of life, for youthful enthusiasm is the factor that has developed the great interests of the West, and physical strength has been needed in combating conditions in a new country. It is doubtful, however, even in a state which boasts its successful young men by the thousands, if there are many who, at the age of twenty-six years, find themselves the active directing head of a large banking house, the interests of which extend over a wide territory. Elmer E. Haag, vice-president and general manager of the Filer State Bank, has attained this distinction, as he was born July 19, 1887, in Livingston county, Illinois. His father, Andrew H. Haag, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was married in Illinois to Caroline Hack, a native of the Prairie state. For a number of years Andrew H. Haag followed farming and stock raising, became prominent in Masonry, and took an active and intelligent interest in the political problems of his day. His death occurred in 1908, when he was about fifty-two years of age, but his widow still survives and makes her home at Cullom, Illinois.

Elmer E. Haag attended the common schools in the vicinity of his father's farm, the Cullom high school, the Grand Prairie Academy, and the Chicago Law School, graduating from the last-named in 1908, with the degree of LL. B. As a lad he displayed habits of industry and energy, competently assisting his father on the home farm until he had completed his education, and then becoming private secretary to the superintendent of Culver Military Academy. Subsequently, he entered the employ of Swift & Company, the Chicago packers, as a member of the selling force, and on severing his connection with that house became connected with a bank at Gary, Indiana, there receiving his initiation into the financial field. Since coming to Filer, in 1911, Mr. Haag has been vice-president and director of the Filer State Bank, an institution that bears a high reputation throughout the state. In the management of its affairs, he has demonstrated his ability as a financier, and has not only gained the confidence of his associates, but that of the people of his adopted community. Aside from his business enterprises, Mr.

Haag has always shown commendable interest in public affairs. As a valued member of the Commercial Club, of which he has been president and is now secretary, he has at all times been staunch in his support of Idaho's general advantages, and the opportunities offered in Filer in particular, and no important movement is considered complete without his co-operation. He appreciates the benefits to be secured from healthful recreation, and when he can lay aside his multitudinous duties, enjoys a hunting or fishing trip, or a visit to a good baseball or football game. He is also fond of theatricals, public speeches and lectures, and spends a large part of his spare time in reading. He is a Republican in politics, but has only acted as a voter. His religious connection is with the Methodist church, while fraternally, he affiliates with the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

JOHN E. DAVIES, one of the prominent and leading attorneys of Twin Falls, Idaho, joined the bar of this city in 1906 and brought to it large legal abilities and the experience gained from nearly twenty-five years of successful practice. He was born in Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1855, a son of John D. and Anna (Ellis) Davies, both of whom were natives of Wales. The father emigrated to the United States in 1833 and followed farming until his death. John E. Davies was educated in the public schools of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and at Susquehanna College, Towanda, Pennsylvania. He left college at the age of twenty-six and for some years afterward devoted his attention to the study of law in the office of his uncle, the Hon. W. T. Davies, who later became lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania and after that was state treasurer. He then traveled throughout the United States for several years and finally took up active professional life in Colorado, where he taught school five years and in 1885 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of that state. In 1887, after two years of practice there, he went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he followed law very successfully until 1906 and during that period served two years as judge of the municipal courts of Duluth. He also served as prosecuting attorney of St. Louis county, Minnesota, four years. Prior to 1894 he was aligned with the Republican party in politics but since has changed his views and is now actively identified with the Democratic party. He came to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1906 and has become well established as one of the leading attorneys of the city. In 1908 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for state senator of Idaho but was defeated.

On December 25, 1885, in Denver, Colorado, he was joined in marriage to Miss Frankie I. Guernsey, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and to their union have been born five children, as follows: Winifred, the wife of Thomas J. Woods of Twin Falls, the latter of whom receives individual mention in this work; Douglass Davies, a prominent railroad contractor of Washington; Ethel, now the wife of Kirk Booth, a pharmacist at Twin Falls; Gertrude, now Mrs. A. M. Gabelt, of Portland, Oregon, and Edward, with his parents at Twin Falls.

Mr. Davies is a gentleman of genial disposition and unfailing courtesy and by his strong abilities as a lawyer and his amiable and friendly ways has in a very few years won the high regard of his professional associates and fellow citizens and has acquired a host of friends. Twin Falls numbers him among its most forceful men.

GEORGE C. WILEY. Ideas backed with indefatigable energy,—the desire and power to accomplish big things,—these qualities make of success not an accident but a logical result. The man of initiative is he who combines with a capacity for hard work an indomitable will. Such a man recognizes no such thing as failure and his final success is on a parity with his well directed efforts. Since 1908 George C. Wiley has been a resident of Twin Falls, Idaho, and here he is now engaged in the drug business as a member of the Skeels-Wiley Drug Company.

Mr. Wiley was born at Lanark, Illinois, November 10, 1881, and he is the son of Seth C. and Eliza (Chaffee) Wiley. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were both born and reared in Pennsylvania and located in Illinois as young people. He was a gallant and faithful soldier in the Civil war for four years. He was a member of Company C, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he participated in many of the most important battles marking the progress of the war. He was wounded in the sanguinary engagement at Shiloh and at the close of hostilities received his honorable discharge as sergeant. During his active career he was a contractor and builder of note in Lanark but since 1875 he has lived in virtual retirement. He and his wife became the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this review was the fifth in order of birth.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place, George C. Wiley was graduated in the Lanark high school and later in a local business college. In 1903 he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of druggist in the store of Joseph L. Bidlock, of Lanark. He remained in the employ of Mr. Bidlock for the ensuing six years and at the end of that time passed examinations as a full fledged pharmacist. In 1908 he came to Twin Falls and entered the employ of A. N. Sprague as drug clerk. Here he became acquainted with his partner Mr. Skeels and in July, 1911, they purchased the drug store formerly owned by the firm of Goldsmith & Ackerman. The Skeels-Wiley Drug Company controls a large and lucrative patronage in Twin Falls and the territory normally adjacent to this city and their modern and beautifully appointed store is one of the most attractive concerns of its kind in this section of the county.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Wiley is deeply and sincerely interested in all that affects the good of the general welfare of Twin Falls and Idaho at large. He is not an aspirant for public office but gives freely of his aid and influence in support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the wheels of progress. In fraternal circles he is a Mason and an Elk. He is popular among the citizens of his home community and is accorded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had business dealings.

In Lanark, Illinois, June 14, 1905, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Miss Grace Grove.

WATSON N. SHILLING. A publication of this order exercises one of its most important functions when it takes under review the career of a pioneer citizen whose experiences have been so varied, interesting and in many points thrilling as have been those of the honored citizen of Rupert, Lincoln county, where he is now serving as the only postmaster the town has ever known, and also devoting his attention to the development of his fine ranch property in this vicinity. Few of the men who came to the great Northwest in the early pioneer epoch have lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier as did Mr. Shilling, who was one of the first telegraph operators sent into the West by the Western Union

Telegraph Company, and who was stationed, at various times, at many of the most important posts and trading points in Idaho, Utah and Montana. He has a rare fund of interesting reminiscences of hardships endured, conflicts with the Indians, and other incidents of the early days, and prior to coming to the West he had served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. Even these brief statements indicate somewhat of the rare career that has been his, and it is gratifying to the publishers of this work to be able to present even an epitome of his life history. A man of unbounded courage, of inflexible integrity, of broad mental ken and of the most kindly and sympathetic nature, he has known the great West long and well, and in the intervening years none has known him save to admire and respect, so that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Shilling is a native of the old Buckeye state, but he was reared to maturity in Michigan, to which state he accompanied his parents when he was about twelve years of age. He was born near Massilon, in Stark county, Ohio, on the 24th day of April, in 1840, and is a son of Peter and Marie (Rogers) Shilling, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The father was a tailor by trade, and he passed the closing years of his life near where the subject of this narrative was born. He died in 1886. His wife was a resident of Paw Paw, Michigan, at the time of her death, in 1900, and there her remains were laid to rest, her age at the time of her passing having been sixty-seven years. Of the eight children of these parents only two are living, Watson N., of this review, and Martha, who is the widow of Frederick W. Eames, a man of rare inventive genius, and she resides in the city of Muskegon, Michigan.

In the common schools of Cass county, Michigan, Watson N. Shilling gained his early education, and he was identified with farm work in that section of the state at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His youthful patriotism was roused to responsive protest, and he promptly tendered his service in defense of the Union. In August, 1861, when he was twenty-one years of age he enlisted as a private in the First Michigan Cavalry, as a member of Company M. He proceeded with his command to the front and it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He made a most valiant record as a member of this gallant regiment which saw its full quota of arduous service and he took part in many of the important battles marking the progress of the great conflict between the North and the South. Among the more important engagements in which Mr. Shilling participated may be mentioned Second Bull Run and Gettysburg, and he also took part in many others, as well as innumerable skirmishes and minor engagements. In July, 1863, at Gettysburg, he was captured by the enemy and sent to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., and served six weeks here, and on Belle Isle in James River, but his exchange was effected about six weeks later, when he promptly rejoined his command. He was in active service for four years and three months, covering virtually the entire period of the long and sanguinary conflict, and at the close of the war was sent with his regiment and the remnant of General Custer's brigade to fight the Indians in the then Territory of Colorado. They were stationed at Fort Collins until November of that year, when they were mustered out and marched back to Fort Leavenworth, where they disbanded. This gave to Mr. Shilling his first taste of life in the mountain regions and he returned the following spring, continuing

Wm. Shilling



here ever since, making the Rocky Mountain region his permanent home.

It is not permissible to pass over this portion of Mr. Shilling's most active military career without more than a mere cursory mention of his part in the Indian service following the Civil war, and his familiarity with conditions among the Indians after he left the army. He had served through the war in General Custer's brigade, and by reason of this his interest was doubly keen in the horrible Custer Massacre that was perpetrated by the Sioux Indians in 1876. At that time Mr. Shilling was living among the Bannock and Shoshone tribes on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Eastern Idaho and he was therefore in a position to note well the effect of the activities of the Sioux on these seemingly peaceful tribes. In times of Indian disturbances, it is a well established fact that the various tribes have a means of communication that is unknown to the whites, and at this time these tribes, seemingly separated most effectively, became very restless and excitable. It was evident that communication was being held with the Sioux and other tribes, but what they meant was not known. In 1877, the Nez Percés, one of the allied tribes of the Bannock and Shoshones, went on the war path, committing a number of serious depredations that included the murder of a number of whites, before aid could come from the soldiers, and in the autumn of that year they were overtaken and beaten into submission in Yellowstone Park by the regular army. During the two years in which these activities were being carried on the Fort Hall Indians were in a constant state of excitement, one Bannock Indian becoming so furious that he set out to do personal violence, without waiting for the word of the chief. He satisfied himself with shooting two drivers of freight wagons, within a few rods of the trading post occupied by Mr. Shilling and his family, and escaped to the mountains, but was in the fall of that year captured and brought to trial, being sentenced to the penitentiary. One of his friends, bent upon revenge, shot a white cattle herder who was in the employ of Mr. Shilling, killing his victim within a few feet of the door of his (Shilling's) residence. Two companies of infantry and one of cavalry were sent to the scene (the Indians rising up most alarmingly when once they had a taste of blood), and their presence there was necessary until the spring of 1878, when the Bannocks set out upon the war path in real earnest, under their chief, Buffalo Horn, while the Shoshones remained neutral. Mr. Shilling, located in the midst of these only half peaceful tribes, had many opportunities to study the character and instincts of the Indian, and many a thrilling experience was his during the years of the unsettled Indian question in the West.

After the war, Mr. Shilling had learned the trade of a telegrapher, and when he had perfected himself in that art he went to Colorado, in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for the long period of twenty-nine years that marked the era of struggle and development in the great West he was employed by that company throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. In the early days he was placed in many perilous positions, incidental to his vocation, and he gained a wide and intimate knowledge of conditions in the pioneer epoch, when civilization was guiding its course toward the western star of empire. From 1866 to 1885 Mr. Shilling was employed as a telegraph operator in the central part of Colorado and Wyoming, also in Utah, Montana and Idaho and he also acted as stage and express agent on the old Overland route,

prior to the establishing of railroads. During 1866-7 the stockade post in which he was stationed was attacked by Indians and the man in charge of the stock was riddled by arrows, the live stock being driven away. It was about this time that two engineers, employed by the Union Pacific Railroad on a preliminary survey, were scalped by marauding Indians. The unfortunate men were brought to Mr. Shilling's station for burial. Soon after these events, Mr. Shilling was removed at his personal request, to Helena, the present capital of the state of Montana, and there he assisted in installing and placing in operation the first office in Helena, on the first telegraph line entering Montana. He served as operator at this point for a time, and was then sent to Idaho and placed in charge of the telegraph office at Ruddy's Station, on the site of the present village of Arimo, Bannock county. In the spring of 1869 he was placed in charge of the office at Echo, Utah, and while thus engaged he witnessed the laying of the last rail of the Union Pacific Railroad, connecting it with the Central Pacific, at Promontory Point, that state. He next assumed charge of the office at Ogden, Utah, where he remained until the spring of 1870, when he again came to Idaho and took charge of the office at Malad City, Oneida county, Idaho. In 1874 he was transferred to Blackrock station, between McCammon and Pocatello, and he was there when an attempted stage robbery took place, in which the driver of the stage was shot and fell from his seat. One Joe Pinkham, who was United States marshal for Idaho at the time (and is now in charge of the United States assay office at Boise, Idaho), was sitting beside the driver. He seized the reins and drove the stage to Blackrock station, in charge of Mr. Shilling, where the wounded driver died twenty-four hours later. In 1876 Mr. Shilling was transferred to the Fort Hall Indian Agency, in Idaho, where he not only served as telegraph operator and stage and express agent, but also received an appointment as government licensed trader on the reservation. There he remained for ten years, within which period occurred three successive Indian wars, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, and which are matters of historical moment today. At the time of the ever memorable Custer massacre, Mr. Shilling, who had served long under that gallant soldier during the Civil war, had the distinction of receiving and sending to the outside world the first message concerning the disaster. The message was transferred to him by and from the station of Pleasant Valley, in charge of Lee Mantle, who later represented Montana in the United States Senate and who was at that time operating a stage station in Pleasant Valley, the nearest point to Fort Hall, from which news of the massacre might be sent. The messenger who brought the news over the intervening distance, of about one hundred and twenty-five miles, compassed the journey by three hours less than the prior record time, and Mr. Shilling promptly telegraphed the dire information to the office at Salt Lake City, whence it was given out to the world.

In 1884 Mr. Shilling was elected a delegate from Idaho to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, the same convention that nominated Hon. James G. Blaine for the presidency. After leaving Fort Hall he maintained his residence principally at Blackfoot, and was in Ogden, Utah, for about eight years, to which place he moved in order to secure better educational facilities for his children. While there he was active in civic life, and served one term as superintendent of the city schools and as a member of the city council, as well as serving

two terms as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Utah. Mr. Shilling devoted himself chiefly to the stock business until 1904, when he secured pre-emption claim to ranch lands in Lincoln county, on what is known as the Minidoka Irrigation Project. He opened the first merchandise store in Rupert in 1905, and in the same year was appointed postmaster of the embryonic town, being the first postmaster of the place, and thus far the only one, for he is still the incumbent of the office. In 1908 he disposed of his mercantile business, in order to give his supervision to the developing and other improving of his lands, of which he owns quite an acreage in the vicinity of Rupert.

Ever a stalwart and well fortified supporter of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Shilling has given effective service in behalf of its cause. In the autumn of 1878 he was nominated for the legislature as a representative of Oneida county, this action having been taken against his personal wishes, and while he was declared elected, his opponent (a Mr. Webster, of Franklin,) entered contest on a minor technicality, and Mr. Shilling was not himself sufficiently interested to make any protest or take action to protect himself, so that his opponent received the coveted office. Mr. Shilling has given other public service than that mentioned in connection with his residence in Ogden. In an early day he was chairman of the first board of trustees of the Blackfoot Asylum, and was later a member of the board of the St. Anthony Industrial School. He also served one term on the directorate of the State Normal at Albion. It may be mentioned here that he was again appointed to a place on that board in the winter of 1912-13, but was legislated out of office before he came to service by reason of the passage of an act placing all state institutions under a board of control.

Mr. Shilling has long been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he served as Grand Master of the Jurisdiction of Utah, besides having held official chairs in the commandery and chapter. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his continued interest in his old comrades of the Civil war is shown by his earnest affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. Large of heart and mind, his career has been marked by sturdy application and unvarying kindness, and his word is as good as any bond ever issued under the highest authority. He is at all times ready to lend his influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home town, county and state, and few of the surviving pioneers of the northwest are better known or have a wider circle of staunch friends. Devoted to his family, Mr. Shilling has found his greatest happiness in the ideal associations of his home and he has given to his children the best available educational advantages.

On the 16th of December, 1871, at Malad, Idaho, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shilling to Miss Angelina Harrison, who was born in England and who was a child at the time of the family emigration to America. Concerning the seven children of this union, the following brief data are entered in conclusion of this review: Mae S. is the wife of Newell U. Carpenter, a bank president of Portland, Oregon; Newton F. is employed as a clerk in the offices of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Pocatello, Idaho; Alta is the wife of Harry R. Dalrymple, of Columbus, Ohio, a highly respected college graduate and following a successful business in an educational line; George R. is an official of the government health department at Manila, Philippine

Islands; Ruby D. became the wife of Floyd Angel, a civil engineer of high standing in the Reclamation Service of the United States and a resident of Hailey, Idaho, where her death occurred in August, 1909; Lucile E. is the wife of Frank J. Larue, a successful hardware merchant at Rupert and a member of the council of that thriving town; and Jack H. likewise resides in Rupert, where he is a member of a survey corps. The maximum loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Shilling was that which came on the 30th of June, 1912, when his loved and cherished wife and helpmeet was summoned to another world. She was a woman of noble character, gentle and kindly, and ever held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. Her remains were laid to rest besides those of her daughter, Mrs. Angel, in the cemetery at Hailey, Idaho, the judicial center of Blaine county. All of the children of Mr. Shilling are well placed in life, and it should be noted here that each of his three married daughters has one little daughter.

HOWARD M. SKEELS is a young man of unusual enterprise and initiative. Self-made in the most significant sense of the word, he made his own way through college and without assistance has become one of the prominent and representative business men of Twin Falls, where he is engaged in the drug business as a member of the Skeels-Wiley Drug Company.

A native of Swanton, Vermont, Howard Martin Skeels was born April 4, 1885, and he is a son of Lucius W. and Lucy (Hastings) Skeels, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter of Canada. The father was a farmer by occupation during the greater part of his active career and he was a man of prominence in his home community, having been selectman and an office holder in his county prior to his demise. Mrs. Skeels survives her honored husband and is now living in Swanton, Vermont. She is a woman of most gracious personality and one who is deeply beloved by all who have come within the sphere of her gentle influence.

The fourth in order of birth in a family of five children, Howard M. Skeels, was educated in the common schools of Vermont and was graduated in the Swanton high school as a member of the class of 1902. Thereafter he was engaged in various lines of occupation during his spare moments, the while attending college at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was graduated in the University of Michigan in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In 1908 he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, and here found employment as a drug clerk. July 8, 1911, he entered into a partnership alliance with George C. Wiley and organized the Skeels-Wiley Drug Company, which purchased the business of Goldsmith & Ackerman, formerly one of the leading drug stores in Twin Falls. During the year that has elapsed to the present time, in 1912, Messrs. Skeels and Wiley have demonstrated their business ability beyond all question and their concern now stands as the leading drug business in Twin Falls.

Mr. Skeels is an ardent Republican in his political proclivities and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He believes firmly in the future of Twin Falls and is the owner of a great deal of valuable business property in this city. His success is the outcome of his own well directed endeavors and a splendid future in the business world is predicted for him. He is a good mixer and has many good friends in this section of the state.

August 6, 1912, Mr. Skeels married Miss Ruby Ashmore, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (St. Ranier) Ashmore, pioneer citizens of Nebraska.

DR. LOUIS J. PERKINS. Among the prominent physicians and surgeons of Lewiston, Idaho, is Louis J. Perkins, M. D., who is especially prominent as a surgeon of a high order of ability. But it is not only as a member of the medical profession that Dr. Perkins is known and respected in Lewiston, for he takes an active part in both business and civic affairs, being the owner and manager of a fine ranch and serving as mayor of the city. He is a man of wide experiences, who has lived under conditions that have made him first a man and then a doctor, and his warm personal interest in his patients sometimes has as much to do with his success as his unquestioned ability. He is a man whom Lewiston feels proud to see in the position of chief executive.

Louis J. Perkins was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, on the 12th of March, 1866. His parents were Austin J. and Rhoda (Wildman) Perkins, prominent residents of Van Buren county. Austin J. Perkins was born in Kentucky and his wife was a native of Indiana. He was engaged in farming all of his life, but like his son, he was always interested in public affairs and played an active part. He was a member of the school board and assessor of Van Buren county for years, and held a number of other public offices. Both he and his wife are now dead.

Louis J. Perkins was the fourth of the seven children of his parents, and was educated in the schools of Keosauqua, Iowa, first completing the work of the grammar school and then being graduated from the high school. He attended the Dexter Normal School for the next two years and then taught school in Van Buren county for several years. He had by this time come to the conclusion that the medical profession was the one which he desired to enter, so having saved his money in expectation of just this use for it, he now entered the Keokuk Medical College, and began the study of medicine. He was graduated from this institution with the class of 1892.

The young doctor first began the practice of his profession in Mt. Zion, Iowa, but only remained there a short time, accepting an appointment as physician to the Umatilla Indian agency at Pendleton, Oregon. He was engaged in this work for four years, and was then sent to the Philippines, as an army surgeon, belonging to the One Hundred and Second Hospital Corps, of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. He was placed on duty at the Santa Mesa Hospital in the northern part of the island of Luzon. He remained here until 1901 when he resigned to return to the United States. He here continued in the service of the government, as a member of the medical service of the pension department, at Washington, D. C. In 1903 he resigned this position and came to Lewiston, Idaho, to once more engage in regular practice. He soon had built up a flourishing practice and this has been growing constantly until he now ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of the city.

Dr. Perkins was elected member of the school board in 1907 and served four years. He was elected mayor of Lewiston in 1911. In politics he has always taken an active part, being a staunch upholder of the doctrines of the grand old party. He has been chairman of the Republican precinct for four years. He is now a member of the United States examining board of pensioners.

In the fraternal world he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Masons, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Eagles. In

the first mentioned order he is a past noble grand. Dr. Perkins is the owner of considerable valuable real estate, which consists mainly in his splendid ranch in Nez Perce county, and of his beautiful home in Lewiston.

In 1888 Dr. Perkins was married to Mamie Nelson, the daughter of J. W. Nelson and Eliza (Bonar) Nelson. J. W. Nelson came into Idaho in pioneer times and became a very successful rancher and stockman, as well as a leader in public affairs. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are now deceased. Four children have been born to the Doctor and his wife; Bessie, who is a graduate of the University of Idaho, a member of the class of 1912; John N., who is now a student at his sister's alma mater; Paul and Ralph.

JAMES ANDREW BYBEE. No better illustration is needed of what pluck and determination can accomplish when there is a foundation of ability and ambition than is shown in the life-story of James Andrew Bybee, a prominent civil engineer of Twin Falls, Idaho, and now surveyor of Twin Falls county, who is considered as an expert in his line. He has reached this attainment without a technical school training, a college education, or even the full advantages which the public schools afford. It has been the development of a natural bent in one who had the resolution and tenacity of purpose with which to overcome adverse conditions and to plod steadily toward the coveted goal, the mastery of his chosen profession.

James Andrew Bybee was born in Uintah, Weber county, Utah, July 2, 1865, a son of Robert L. and Jane (Miller) Bybee. The father was born in Indiana and the mother was a native of Scotland. They became pioneer settlers in Utah, locating in that state as early as 1851, and there the mother passed away when James A. was but five years old. Robert L. Bybee is now a prominent resident of Idaho Falls, Idaho, a commissioner of Bonneville county when it was created from Bingham county, has also served as state senator from Bingham county, and is an active worker in the Democratic ranks of the state. In business his attention has been given to farming and ranching and he is now the owner of valuable ranch lands in Bonneville county. Of six children that came to him and his wife, James A. is the youngest son. The others were: Betsey, who died in infancy; Robert L., whose death resulted from a wound received on a saw mill; Francis M., now a prominent merchant and large realty owner at Idaho Falls, Idaho; Mary A., the wife of Anthony Boomer, who is engaged in the transfer business at Idaho Falls; and Elizabeth, the wife of Charles W. Poole, state senator from Fremont county and a prominent attorney at Rexburg, Idaho.

James A. Bybee received a haphazard education in the public schools of Utah as his parents did not remain in any one place for any length of time. As a boy his natural bent came into evidence in his play, which oftenest took the direction of laying out walls, fences and canals in miniature, and as he grew older this developed into a desire to become a civil engineer. His parents, however, were then unable to afford him a college training to gratify this ambition. Opportunity came his way when at the age of seventeen he found employment in the engineering department of the Rio Grande Western Railroad. It was not long until he was advanced to the position of level man, continuing in this capacity for some time. After that his attention was given to farming for some years but he never gave up his interest in engineering and continued to read along the lines of that profession and to keep himself in

practice, for it was the work he loved. In 1903 he took employment with the Twin Falls Land & Water Company and continued as their engineer five years. After completing their project he opened offices in Twin Falls for private practice as a civil engineer and has been very successful, having established a reputation as an expert in this line. In 1910 he was elected surveyor of Twin Falls county and in 1912 was re-elected on the Democratic ticket for that office.

Mr. Bybee is also an enthusiast on horticulture and has a fine fruit orchard of thirty-six acres adjacent to Buhl, all in a thriving condition. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the local offices of the latter order.

Mr. Bybee was united in marriage to Miss Ozetta Eastman on July 20, 1893. Her parents are Ozro F. and Mary E. (Whittle) Eastman, now retired residents of Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Eastman became a pioneer settler of Utah in 1847 when he crossed the plains with the first company of Mormons that sought new homes in the West, though he is not a Mormon. He afterward made many trips overland from Salt Lake City to California, and passed the most of his active career as a merchant. Mrs. Bybee is the owner of 320 acres of ranch land in Twin Falls county. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bybee, namely: Ozetta, Lenora, Genoris, Ozro and Mary E.

CHRISTOPHER W. MOORE. Among a goodly number of highly honored pioneers in Boise, none has a warmer place in the regard of the public than has Christopher Wilkinson Moore, a distinguished citizen of the city and for many years president of the First National Bank of Idaho. Attainment of a high order has been his portion in life, and he has taken his place as a leader in connection with the mammoth material enterprises of the state, as well as in other phases of life. A man of the most pronounced mentality and telling individuality and personality, he has been one who indelibly left his mark upon the period in which he labored, and in these later years, when he has felt it incumbent upon him to withdraw in a measure from the turmoil of business activity, the power and influence of his busier days is still pervading the circles in which he was a dominant factor for so long. The natural resources of the state held a generous share in his interest along the lines of development, and to him has long been ascribed the credit for the establishing and carrying out of enterprises that have wrought prodigiously in the upbuilding and development of the state of Idaho, and of the capital city of that state, wherein he has so long made his home.

Born in Toronto, Canada, on November 30, 1835, Christopher Wilkinson Moore is of Scotch-Irish descent and ancestry, and the son of Christopher and Eliza (Crawford) Moore. These parents spent the greater part of their lives in and about Toronto, where the father was engaged in farming and merchandising. Both were members of the Methodist church, and their lives were well spent in every sense. They were people who gained and retained the respect and esteem of all who came within the circle of their acquaintance and when they departed this life they left many to mourn their passing. The father died in the seventieth year of his life and the mother lived to the age of sixty-six years. They became the parents of six children.

Christopher W. Moore was educated in the schools of Toronto and of Wisconsin, whither the family moved when he was in his boyhood. On May 5,

1852, when he was in his seventeenth year, he started with his parents and others of the family for the Pacific coast. The party, which included others besides his immediate family, made the long and danger-fraught trip across the plains to Oregon with teams, and they experienced many an unexpected hardship before their western destination was reached. Some three hundred head of cattle and horses made up their train of live-stock, and Mr. Moore was one of the drivers. The principal difficulty they encountered was that of finding feed for their stock, for advance parties of emigrants with their stock had bared the usual grassy spots, and it became the custom of Mr. Moore and another of the party to drive the stock several miles to places where they might find feed. There they would wrap themselves in buffalo robes taken for the purpose, and lying down, sleep until break of day, when they would peer cautiously from their hiding places in search of Indians, then if the coast was clear, catch their horses and drive the stock back to camp. On one occasion they made a drive of forty miles in search of feed and water. Reaching Snake river, they found there was nothing for them unless they swam across, where they could see an abundance of luxuriant grass. Mr. Moore and another young man of his age undertook this task, and their self-imposed task resulted in the death of his companion, who with his horse was caught in a whirlpool. The unfortunate youth, hampered by his heavy boots and clothing, although an excellent swimmer, made little headway against the stream, and before Mr. Moore could reach him, sank from view. Some days later his body was recovered, some distance down the river, in Salmon Falls. This unhappy affair was but one of a series of occurrences that marred the trip of these emigrants to the western coast. But a few days after the drowning incident, a white man was found dead, not far from camp, and though the first thought was that it was the deed of a skulking Indian, they found, on tracking the murderer to the river bank, that his footsteps were those of a white man, judging from the heel marks. The arrest of the man followed, and it developed that he had wantonly shot down his victim in cold blood, because of some trifling difference they had experienced as to who should be the owner of a stray cow they had come upon. The man was found guilty, and in accordance with the swift justice that held sway in the West in those early days, was promptly blindfolded and shot, and buried in the grave with his unfortunate victim. So much for the more unhappy experiences of the western home seekers in the fifties.

It follows, naturally, that the pioneers who found homes in a new country in those days did so at great peril to themselves, and their efforts in developing and bringing up the new country to some semblance of civilization in the early fifties and sixties was a work fraught with the greatest dangers to life and happiness. But they were all men cast in a heroic mold, and their work then bore abundant fruit in the seventies and eighties, and is still shedding its influence abroad in the land today, when the state of Idaho, with its cities of metropolitan cast and its progressive methods, takes its place with the greatest commonwealths of the Union. The name of Christopher W. Moore must inevitably have a lasting place on the roster of those men who have been influential in bringing about the present creditable conditions here existing, and too much may not be said in praise of their noble efforts and of the actual work they wrought.

When Mr. Moore found himself settled in the

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West, he first concerned himself with the selling, buying and raising of live-stock, shipping principally to Puget Sound and Victoria, in British Columbia. It was thus that he gained his independent start in life. In 1862 he went to Northern Idaho and in the following year located on the spot where Boise in later and happier years reared her head and advanced to such a state of prosperity that she inevitably became the capital of the state. Though he had no intention of remaining there permanently then, Mr. Moore gave early evidence of his farsightedness by camping on the site of the city, and throughout the long intervening years the place that became Boise has represented his home and the center of his chief activities. He has been prominently identified with the development of its chief business interests, especially in the merchandise business, with which he early became associated. He operated stores in Boise, Booneville, Ruby City and Silver City, and he was the first merchant in Owyhee county. In 1867 he joined forces with B. M. DuRell, William Roberts and D. W. Ballard, the latter becoming a later governor of the state, and the four organized the First National Bank of Idaho at Boise. Mr. DuRell was the first president and Mr. Moore the first cashier. It is a notable fact that Mr. Moore is the sole survivor among the men who organized and established this well known financial institution. For nine years he served as cashier, then withdrew from that office and until 1890 he acted as a member of the bank's directorate. It is generally conceded in Boise that to his excellent judgment is due much of the success that came to this bank, and he was known widely during the years of his financial activity as a man of the soundest judgment in banking matters, progressive, yet safe and sane at all times. This was the second national bank to be organized west of the Rockies, the other being the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon. It is but due to the bank and those men who made it the solid institution it is to say that it has been a decided credit to the city, reflecting great credit upon all who were concerned with it.

Mr. Moore, in the years of his business activity, was known as a man of the most resourceful mind, with a genuine capacity for business that made him a power in whatever commercial, industrial or financial circles he chose to enter. In various ways he has maintained and promoted the material welfare of this city, some of which may be mentioned here briefly. He has been president of the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company since its organization, which furnishes hot and cold water to the best residence district in Boise, and as became one who was a true pioneer and a progressive man in all things, it was left to him to introduce the hot water heating system into Boise, his own home boasting the first heating plant. He was long a director of the Capital Electric Light and Power Company, and has been for years largely connected with farming and stock-raising, although in more recent years he abandoned that work to the control of his sons. In later years he has withdrawn little by little from all connection with the business activities of the city, and is content to take his ease, secure in the knowledge that he has performed his full share of the development and settlement work of the city, county and state, and that others may take up his work where he has laid it down.

Mr. Moore is a man who has all his life given his support to the principles of Republicanism, and though a staunch citizen and a voter on every topic or question that arises, he has never shown any

inclination to mix in politics. He is a member of the Pioneer Society of Idaho, of which he was long president, and has a lively interest in the affairs of that worthy organization.

On July 3, 1865, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Minear, of West Virginia, a pioneer member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Boise, and a lady who was greatly esteemed for the many Christian graces that adorned her personality. Mrs. Moore's death occurred March 26, 1911. Three sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, namely: Alice, the wife of Dr. H. L. Bettis; Laura B., who married J. W. Cunningham; Crawford; Anna L., the wife of F. H. Parsons; Marion P. and Raymond H.

ABRAMSON BROTHERS. The activity and enterprise of any growing center of population is perhaps as clearly indicated in the class of contractors who look after its building interests as in any other respect, and it is with pleasure that we refer to the firm of Abramson Brothers, of Twin Falls, Idaho. They are men who stand high in the estimation of our people as citizens, while in business life they have already won most gratifying success.

Joseph A., Charles, David W. and Samuel Abramson were all born in Monroe county, Iowa, and they are sons of John and Christine (Johnson) Abramson, both of whom were born and reared in Sweden, whence they immigrated to America in an early day and settled in Iowa. John Abramson was a mason by trade but after locating in Iowa, he turned his attention to agricultural operations and was the owner of a finely improved farm in Monroe county, that state, at the time of his demise, in June, 1909. Mrs. Abramson survives her honored husband and lives on the old homestead in Iowa. Two of her daughters live with her, namely—Anna, wife of Gus F. Peterson, and Thelma, now Mrs. John C. Peterson.

To the invigorating influences of the old home farm the Abramson Brothers were reared to maturity and they early became associated with their father in the work and management of the estate. All were educated in the public schools of Monroe county, Iowa, and Joseph received a training in a business college at Des Moines, Iowa. Joseph Abramson was the first of the brothers to come to Twin Falls and he arrived here in March, 1908. Charles followed him later in the same year and David W. and Samuel came here in 1910. All the brothers were proficient as carpenters and Joseph and Charles began as contractors and house builders immediately upon their arrival in this city. They met with such splendid success in their new field that they induced the other two brothers to come here and join them in a contracting and building partnership. From a modest beginning the business of the Abramson Brothers has grown steadily until today the firm ranks as one of the foremost of its kind in Twin Falls. Numerous fine residences and business blocks have been erected by them and they have a fine, fully equipped workshop, in which they recently installed a planing mill run by electricity.

Honesty and fair dealing have won for the Abramson Brothers an enviable reputation in the business world of Twin Falls and their future success has long been assured. All of them, during their residence in this city, have acquired valuable real estate holdings here and are the owners of well improved farming lands in Twin Falls county. In connection with their contracting business they handle grain and provisions in carload lots and forward the same to the coast. They are stalwart Democrats in their

political convictions and are deeply and sincerely interested in all that affects the welfare of Twin Falls and the state at large. Joseph is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Two of the brothers are single and two are married.

December 23, 1908, Charles Abramson was united in marriage to Miss Sylva Brooner, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John and Sarah (Norris) Brooner.

David W. Abramson married in March, 1907, Mary Smith, of Avery, Iowa, and they have three children: Iora, Lawrence and Glenn.

CHARLES H. BURTON. The history of a nation is nothing more than a history of the individuals comprising it, and as they are characterized by loftier or lower ideals, actuated by the spirit of ambition or indifference, so it is with a state, county or town. Success along any line of endeavor would never be properly appreciated if it came with a single effort and unaccompanied by some hardships, for it is the knocks and bruises in life that make success taste so sweet. The failures accentuate the successes, thus making recollections of the former as dear as those of the latter for having been the stepping-stones to achievement. The career of Charles H. Burton both accentuates the fact that success is bound to come to those who join brains with ambition and are willing to work. Mr. Burton, an engineer by profession, has been a resident of Twin Falls since 1904 and since 1910 he has here been engaged in the coal business.

A native of Utah, Charles H. Burton was born September 10, 1884, and he is a son of John H. and Kathleen (Ferguson) Burton, both of whom were born and reared in Utah, in which state their respective parents were early pioneer settlers. John H. Burton was an architect by profession but was killed in the beginning of a very successful career, aged thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Burton had two children: Charles H., of this notice; and Phyllis B., who is the wife of LeRoy Clive, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Burton survives her honored husband and lives in Salt Lake City.

To the public schools of Salt Lake City Charles H. Burton is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which discipline was later supplemented with a three-year course in the University of Utah. After leaving college he was engaged in the work of his profession for a period of ten years in Utah, Oregon, Washington, Canada and Idaho. For seven years of the above period he was employed by various corporations on railroad and canal work and in 1904 he settled in Twin Falls, where for the ensuing five years he was identified with engineering. He was an important factor in the construction of the Twin Falls Land & Water Company's canal. In 1909 he retired from active engineering and entered into a partnership alliance with H. S. Martin to conduct the business of the Filer Coal Company. From a small beginning and in spite of many obstacles the above concern has become one of the important business enterprises in Twin Falls. The business controlled in 1911 by the Filer Coal Company was just five times the amount cared for in 1908. At different times Mr. Burton gives his attention to engineering and surveying work but most of his time is devoted to his extensive business interests. He is a believer in land values in Twin Falls county and is the owner of ranch properties in the vicinity of Twin Falls, where he has considerable money invested in real estate.

In January, 1910, Mr. Burton was united in marriage to Miss Rose Etzel, a native of Iowa.

Mr. Burton is an energetic, active and progressive

business man and he figures prominently in the commercial world of Twin Falls. In 1912 he was elected vice president of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of this city, a position he is filling with credit and satisfaction to all concerned. In politics he is an unswerving Republican and in 1912 he was candidate for the office of county commissioner, but was defeated. He represents a fine type of American manhood and reflects credit on the citizenship of Twin Falls.

BALL BROTHERS. For the past seven years the Ball brothers have been connected with the upbuilding of Twin Falls, Idaho, and they have just reason to be proud of the fact that to their efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In every sense of the word they are representative citizens and business men of marked capacity. They are diligent workers and their success has been on a parity with their well applied endeavors. They are manufacturers of building and ornamental stone and are dealers in steel, glass and building supplies.

Natives of West Liberty, Iowa, Harry W. and Fitch L. Ball are sons of Cassius A. and Theona (Walton) Ball, the former of whom passed to eternal rest at Twin Falls July 29, 1912, and the latter of whom resides on a ranch in Twin Falls county. There are five children in the Ball family: The two brothers mentioned herein; Jesse S., a rancher in Twin Falls county, Idaho; Helen Holmes, now Mrs. Paul Suttmiller; and Mildred Berry, with her mother.

To the public schools of West Liberty, Iowa, Harry W. and Fitch L. Ball are indebted for their early educational training. Subsequently Harry W. was a student in a business college at Minneapolis, Iowa, and Fitch L. attended the George school at Newtown, Pennsylvania. The brothers began their business career as partners in contracting work in West Liberty and later they located in Salt Lake City, Utah. For one year Harry W. was interested in mining projects in Colorado. In 1905 they came to Twin Falls and purchased an interest in their present business, which they now own exclusively. In recent years they purchased land and erected the fine stone factory in which is manufactured building and ornamental stone, the patents of which process are controlled by them. They are pioneers in their line in Twin Falls and it reflects credit on their product that many of the leading business blocks and public buildings, including the new high school building in this city, are ornamented with the output of their factory. The Hollister school and business blocks in Burley, Idaho, are likewise beautified with stone from their factory. In addition to the stone business they are dealers in steel, glass and building supplies. Successful and energetic, the Ball brothers are in perfect accord with each other and this is, in part, the secret of their splendid achievements. They likewise have valuable real estate holdings in this city and are the owners of a finely cultivated ranch in Twin Falls county.

In 1909, Harry W. Ball married Miss Irene S. Allen; they have no children. Fitch L. Ball was united in marriage in 1904 to Miss Gay Luse and they have two children: Frances Atwood and James Osborne.

In politics Messrs. Ball have usually been supporters of the Republican party. They have no aspirations for public office of any description but are liberal contributors of their time and means to all matters tending to advance progress and improve-

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R. P. Chatter

ment. Harry W. is a Mason and Fitch L. is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

ROBERT P. CHATTIN. As banker, sheepman, mining developer, the place of Robert P. Chattin in the business activities of southern Idaho has been a conspicuous one upwards of a quarter of a century. He was not a rich man when he came to this country, nearly thirty years ago. A capacity for hard work, ability to conduct varied undertakings, sound judgment and unyielding persistence in his enterprises, brought him the rewards and honors of business success, and he is today one of the most influential citizens of the city.

Robert P. Chattin belongs to the old state of Tennessee, and is a descendant of one of its old families. He was born in Rhea county, Tennessee, April 3, 1863, a son of John D. and Susan (Cooke) Chattin. Both the father and grandfather were natives of Virginia, and the mother was born in Tennessee, where her parents had settled after moving from South Carolina. The father was a merchant at Washington in Rhea county, but later sold his place of business, and on a farm of five hundred and sixty acres engaged in raising corn and wheat and hogs and cattle, and was one of the largest farmers in Rhea county. He was Colonel Chattin of the Musters in Tennessee, and a man of great influence over a large community. He died in Rhea Springs, Tennessee, in 1869. The mother died at the age of eighty-four, on the old home plantation in Tennessee. In politics the father was a Whig during the early half of the century, and afterwards a Democratic voter until his death.

The fourth in a family of five children, Robert P. Chattin's brothers and sisters were: John Cooke Chattin, born in Tennessee, in 1848, and who met death while he and a cousin were playing with a keg of powder around a blasting place, the cousin surviving, though disfigured for life—that accident occurred in 1863; W. F. Chattin was born on the home place in Tennessee in 1859, and is now a farmer, in his home state; Katie C. was born on the old homestead in January, 1862, was married at Harriman, Tennessee, to Professor S. W. Tindle, and has seven living children; Marie E. was born on the old plantation in March, 1867, and died in 1900 at the age of thirty-four.

Robert P. Chattin spent his boyhood and youth in Rhea county, attained a common school education, and from the time he was fourteen has been earning his own way, and for a greater part of the time has been separated by a distance of thousands of miles from the old home place. He continued at work on the plantation until he was twenty years old and then went west, arriving at Kuna, Idaho, in January, 1884. From there he rode stage into Boise, and after a week went out to Rocky Bar in Alturas county, getting as far as Mountain Home, where he spent some time, and traveled about Rocky Bar and Blackfoot for some time. After those preliminary experiences prospecting about the state, Mr. Chattin has had his home in Elmore county practically ever since. In January, 1885, he returned to Tennessee, and at Knoxville was married to Miss Alice M. Rising, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Rising of Greeneville, Tennessee. In May, 1886, the young couple returned to their future home in Idaho, spending the first summer on the Boise river, and in the fall returning to Mountain Home. They spent another season on the Boise river, and in the fall of 1887 built their own residence in Mountain Home.

In March, 1888, the gold excitement attracted Mr. Chattin out to Pine, Idaho, and after the three feet

of snow had melted he built two structures for merchandising purposes, and also bought a house for his own quarters. He served as postmaster at Pine during 1888-89, and in the latter year moved to Rocky Bar, where he remained until the fall of 1890. He then returned to Mountain Home, and engaged in business at Glenn's Ferry, having an establishment there which he sold in December, 1891. He next opened a store at Mountain Home in the general merchandise business, and continued in that line until 1893. In 1892 he had interested himself in the sheep business, and after disposing of his merchandise enterprise at Mountain Home he went out to the ranch, and gave his undivided attention to the industry. In 1894, he was candidate for sheriff of Elmore county, but was defeated. In 1895 he was again making his home at Mountain Home, and since that year has been chiefly engaged in raising sheep. In 1897 he bought the Dorsey ranch from C. W. Howth, comprising about three hundred and twenty acres of land. When he took control there were forty acres under cultivation, and he has since improved it and from time to time has added to its cultivated area until one hundred and thirty-five acres of the old ranch are now productive and under the plow. He has increased his land holdings in this vicinity until he is proprietor of about twelve hundred and forty acres, with about 600 acres in cultivation, and under the firm title of Hein & Chattin the ranch is one of the largest and best known in southern Idaho. Mr. Chattin was very active and prominent in the sheep business until about two years ago, since which time he has spread his resources and attention to a more varied line of enterprise.

In 1902 Mr. Chattin bought the old Franklin mine at Pine, Idaho, and continued to work the property until 1911. He then leased it to S. W. Berneathy. In 1908 the mill burned down, causing a great loss to its owner, but in 1909 was rebuilt and was made the best equipped plant of its kind in the state of Idaho. For several years the mine produced from twenty to twenty-five tons of ore a day, but at this writing is not in operation. Mr. Chattin is a member of other business interests in Pine, where he has erected a number of buildings for his own use, and in recent years has supplied much of the capital and enterprise for various well known business and financial undertakings. In 1907 he bought stock in the First National Bank of Mountain Home and has been president of the institution since 1909. He is also interested in the Stock Growers Bank as a director, and is vice president of the Bruneau State Bank. He has large real estate holdings besides those already mentioned, and much city property in Mountain Home, and his homestead near the latter city comprises ten acres of land beautifully situated and well improved for a comfortable home place. His mining and ranching interests include other properties than those just mentioned.

Mr. Chattin has been a Democratic voter since he reached his majority, and for a number of years was very active in Idaho politics. During the administration of the late Governor Steunenberg he served as state sheep inspector from 1897 to 1901. For a number of years he has aided the work of education in his own community by serving as trustee at Mountain Home. He is a life member of Boise Lodge No. 310 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is also a charter member of that lodge. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and other social and fraternal bodies.

To the marriage of Mr. Chattin and wife have

been born the following children: Susan F., born in Rhea county, Tennessee, October 29, 1885, is the owner of a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining her father's place. Robert C., born in Rhea county, Tennessee, June 1, 1888, married Miss Eva Carns, a native of Boise, their marriage having occurred June 29, 1911. Alice L., born in Rocky Bar, Idaho, March 17, 1890, now lives at home. John B., who is employed in his father's bank, was born at Mountain Home, January 25, 1895, and graduated from the high school of Mountain Home in 1912.

CARL A. JUNGST has been connected with the meat business since we was a boy of twelve years, and it is little wonder that he has been able to make a success of that line as an independent dealer, in view of his long and exhaustive experience in every branch of the work. When he was twelve years of age he went from his home in Iowa to North Yakima, Washington, and for ten years he was connected in one capacity or another with the meat business. Then, for six years, he was similarly engaged in Ellensburg, Washington, after which he came to Twin Falls, and after three years of work as a salaried man, he became the owner and proprietor of his present business. His success has been sure and steady, and today he is known for one of the solid business men of the city.

Born in Afton, Iowa, on May 13, 1884, Carl A. Jungst is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Able) Jungst, of Germany and Iowa respectively, the latter living at North Yakima, Washington, while the former is deceased. The early education of the boy was received prior to his twelfth year in the common schools of Afton, Iowa, but in later years he received some schooling in the public schools of North Yakima, Washington, whither he removed after he was twelve years of age. He earned his first money as a boy working in a meat market in North Yakima before and after school hours and during vacation, and when he concluded his school work he entered permanently into the business, with which he has ever since been identified. For twelve years he continued in the work in North Yakima, after which he went to Ellensburg, Washington, to accept a more lucrative position, and continued there for six years. In 1906, as previously mentioned, he came to Twin Falls, and here worked for three years, after which he established his present widely known business under the name of the Independent Meat Market. From the first his advancement in the favor of the public has been continuous, and today he is conducting one of the flourishing establishments of its kind in the district. He has a fine place, equipped with every modern appliance known to the business, and conducts his own slaughter house.

Mr. Jungst is a Republican, but is not an active politician, and his fraternal affiliations are represented by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

On December 25, 1903, Mr. Jungst was united in marriage at Ellensburg, Washington, with Miss Vivian W. Hiddleston, the daughter of W. P. Hiddleston, of Vancouver, Washington. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jungst, namely: Anna M., deceased; Helen G. and Rena M.

HUBERT W. WILSON, M. D. Doctor Wilson in his professional service has been prompted by a laudable ambition for advancement as well as by deep sympathy and humanitarian principles that

urge him to put forth his best efforts in the alleviation of pain and suffering. He has gained recognition from the profession as one of its able representatives and the trust reposed in him by the public is indicated by the liberal patronage awarded him. For seventeen years Dr. Wilson was a prominent physician and surgeon in Michigan City, Indiana, whence he removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1909, his health necessitating the change.

A native of Indiana, Dr. Hubert Wallace Wilson was born in Laporte, that state, July 19, 1870, and he is a son of Hardy and Mary (Whorwell) Wilson, the former of whom was a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and the latter of New Jersey. Mr. Wilson died in March, 1913. Mrs. Wilson is now living in Huntington, West Virginia, with a daughter. Of the eight children born to the Wilsons Dr. Wilson of this review is the only one in Idaho.

After completing the course of studies prescribed in the Laporte high school, Dr. Wilson was for two years under a private tutor in Greenfield, Tennessee. He then entered the University of Michigan, in the medical department of which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. He initiated the active practice of his profession in Michigan City, Indiana, and resided there for the following seventeen years, during which time he won a fair name for himself as a skilled physician and surgeon. At one time he was coroner of Laporte county, Indiana, and for many years he was president of the board of health in Michigan City. He was division surgeon for the Michigan Central Railroad and surgeon for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad and for the Haskell & Barker Car Company, of Michigan City. His health failing, Dr. Wilson was forced to leave the city where all his dearest interests were centered and which placed so high a mark of approval on all his efforts.

In 1909 he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, and here entered into a partnership alliance with his one-time pupil, Dr. Cloucheck, who had previously settled in this city. The firm of Wilson & Cloucheck, practicing physicians and surgeons, has gained distinctive prestige throughout this section of the state and the members are surgeons for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Dr. Wilson is affiliated with the Twin Falls County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1912, and he is likewise connected with the Southern Idaho Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the time-honored Masonic order is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason. His chief recreation is the hunt and he is an expert rifleman, being the proud possessor of many trophies indicative of his prowess. He is enthusiastic in his praise of Idaho and especially of Twin Falls county, believing that this section has a glorious future. He is the owner of extensive ranch lands in the county and has a beautiful residence in the city of Twin Falls. In every sense of the word he is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and is an active worker for the good of his home community, where he commands unqualified confidence and respect.

At Laporte, Indiana, May 17, 1893, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Lena M. Buck, a daughter of Capt. James H. Buck, who is now president of the Laporte Savings Bank. Captain Buck is a Civil war veteran, having been a member of the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry during the entire period of the war. For many years he was a revenue officer in Missouri. His wife, whose maiden name was Celia Orer, is deceased.

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Fred W Gooding

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His first wife was Miss Jessie A. Criss, and they were married a daughter of Thomas W. Criss, of Marysville. Miss Criss was a prominent business woman at Felsenburg, North Dakota, and was a recent settler in South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Criss have three children: Marguerite, 12 years old; and James C. Criss.

Mr. Finch is a Royal Arch Master, and his life is a record of active benevolence and patriotism. Although he has been a resident of this country but a very brief period, the sterling qualities of his character soon became known and have won him many friends in the esteem of his fellow citizens. The board of trustees appointed him, and in turn has been in a man a good business man and one of high worth and progressive spirit.

of Fred W. Gooding. Among the men who are expected to be enrolled with the makers of the "Great Northern" are the men of Idaho and of the city of Spokane. Fred W. Gooding, who a more than a quarter of a century ago made his home here, has left his home in the city of Spokane, and has returned to his home in the city of Spokane. Although he is now in the city of Spokane, he is still in the city of Spokane.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

[illegible][illegible]

W. L. Loring

Dr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of two children, one of whom is deceased. The other, Margaret, is residing with her parents.

EDGAR J. FINCH, of Twin Falls, Idaho, clerk of the district court in Twin Falls county, is one of the young men who could not resist the alluring call of the West. He was born March 2, 1876, at Albion, Michigan, and by both paternal and maternal descent springs from old and prominent New York ancestry. James Finch, his father, was a native of New York and was but five years of age when his parents became numbered among the many emigrants from that state to Michigan during the early settlement of the latter, their journey thence having been made by ox team. For eighty years he has been a resident of Calhoun county, Michigan, where he followed farming during his active career and became very prominent as a prohibitionist. Jane Cornell Finch, the mother of Edgar J., was born at De Ruyter, New York, and was a sister of Ezra Cornell, the American philanthropist best known as the founder of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. To these parents were born eight children, two of whom are deceased. Those living besides Edgar J. are Robert F. Finch, a grain dealer at Ipswich, South Dakota; James C. Finch, assistant general freight agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company at Kansas City, Missouri; Frank A. Finch, cashier of the Lemmon State Bank, Lemmon, South Dakota, and the first mayor of that place; Hattie, now Mrs. Delbert S. Howe, of Homer, Michigan; and Mary, who is now Mrs. Melvin Bryant, of Albion, Michigan.

Educated first in the public schools of Albion, Michigan, Mr. Finch then entered Albion College and remained a student there until eighteen years of age. Until he left the parental home he assisted his father in farm duties. Upon locating in Ipswich, South Dakota, he engaged in the implement, farm machinery and hardware business there and carried it on very successfully six years; then desiring to return to his native state, he sold his interest in 1904 and spent the following two years at his old home. In 1908, unable to resist longer the appeal of the West, he came to Idaho and at Filer, Twin Falls county, again embarked in the machinery and produce business. After two years' residence there he was elected clerk of the district court and in 1910 sold his business and removed to Twin Falls, where he now resides and is engaged in his official duties.

Mrs. Finch was Miss Jessie A. Crissman prior to her marriage, a daughter of Thomas W. and Mary (Knisely) Crissman. Mr. Crissman is a prominent grain dealer at Fessenden, North Dakota, and was a pioneer settler in South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Finch have three children: Marguerite E., Roby Finch and James C. Finch.

Mr. Finch is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat and active in behalf of Democratic principles. Though he has been a resident of this section but a very brief period, the sterling qualities of his character soon became known and have placed him high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Idaho has not disappointed him, and in return has gained in him a good business man and one of honor, worth and progressive spirit.

HON. FRED W. GOODING. Among the men who are justly entitled to be enrolled with the makers of the great commonwealth of Idaho and of the city of Shoshone is the Hon. Fred W. Gooding, whose more than thirty years of residence here has left its impress upon the entire Northwest. Although reared

in Michigan, and surrounded by the attractions which that region affords, he early saw the great possibilities which the far west presented, and as a consequence, left his home to seek his fortune in the western states. He possessed no rich inheritance nor influential friends to assist him in establishing himself in business, but he was filled with high hopes and a laudable ambition to succeed, and a determination which shrank from no obstacles or difficulties that presented themselves to bar his progress. If his ambition was great, his rise was rapid, and in a few short years he became known as one of leading sheep men of the Snake river valley. He became imbued at a very early period with the belief that Idaho was one day to become a great commonwealth, and there has been scarcely any important enterprise projected within the past decade but what has found him in some way identified therewith. Although not among the earliest settlers, he is yet a typical pioneer, and his career forms a part of the history of Idaho, and he has watched Shoshone grow from a rough and boisterous frontier town to a metropolis of the West and a center of commercial, industrial and educational activity. With the acquirement of success along business lines, Mr. Gooding turned his attention to public matters, and in the political arena his success has been as marked and his rise as rapid. A sketch showing the steps by which he has risen from poor and obscure boyhood to a position as a leading figure in the commercial life of one of the leading states of the Northwest should prove both interesting and instructive.

Fred W. Gooding was born May 8, 1856, in England, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Gooding. His father brought the family to the United States in 1867, and made his permanent home in Michigan, in which state he followed farming during the remainder of his life, and died at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, a devout Christian woman and an active church worker, passed away when fifty-six years of age, and they were buried side by side in a cemetery near their home. Seven children were born into their home, of whom Fred W. was the third in order of birth. One of Mr. Gooding's brothers, William, still resides in Michigan, while three are residents of Idaho: Thomas H., of Shoshone; ex-Governor Frank R. Gooding of Idaho, and Walter J. Gooding, of Gooding, Idaho.

Fred W. Gooding started to work at the age of eight years in a lace factory, and for the sum of thirty-six cents, or the equivalent thereof, spent his forenoons at a machine, while his afternoons were allowed him to gain such knowledge as was afforded by the public school of his vicinity. These wages were regularly brought home to his mother, and in fact, it continued to be a habit to give his earnings to his parents until he reached the age of twenty-two years. Mr. Gooding was eleven years of age when the family emigrated to the United States, and here he was employed on a Michigan farm until 1879, which year saw his advent in the West. Going directly to California, he was engaged in farming for two years, at the end of which time he returned East on a visit, and during this time took a course of study in a business college at Valparaiso, Indiana. He then came West again, and on May 5, 1882, settled at Ketchum, where he spent about six years, following mines and mining, and concerning himself to a greater or less degree with the business of cattle raising. He subsequently removed to a small town known as Toponis, now the town of Gooding, where he bought a ranch and started in the sheep

business, remaining there about seven years. In 1895 Mr. Gooding came to Shoshone, which has been his home ever since. Here he established the First National Bank, the oldest financial institution in Lincoln county, and with his brother, founded the firm known as the Stock Growers' Mercantile Company, which still conducts the largest establishment in the county. Mr. Gooding still retains his large sheep interests, owning about three thousand acres of sheep land and being one of the largest taxpayers in Lincoln county. With his two brothers he built the water-works in Shoshone, as well as the electric light plant, and was president of the company until his interests were disposed of in July, 1912, to kin-folk. Mr. Gooding, probably, has had more to do with interesting the public in the Idaho Irrigation Company than any other individual, and as a direct result of his efforts the crops of barley and oats raised here are nearly double the size of those in any other state west of the Rocky mountains, while the Snake River valley is unexcelled as a potato growing region. It is but natural that Mr. Gooding should be enthusiastic as to Idaho's future and the opportunities offered to the ambitious and courageous, for it has been the field wherein he worked out his own success, and where his versatile abilities have had scope for full play. He is convinced that the state has the qualities that go to make a great wheat country, while from personal observation he has found that the failure of an apple crop is practically unknown. Idaho owes much to his signal services in promoting its irrigation work, and to the confidence he has instilled into the minds of other men of capital and enterprise.

One of the greatest enterprises with which Mr. Gooding has been identified is the Good Roads Commission, of which he was appointed president and chairman by Governor Hawley. The state legislature appropriated \$80,000 to be used in this district, and the commission is bent upon bringing to perfection one hundred miles of highway, such as will not be surpassed elsewhere in the West. Mr. Gooding has long been an advocate of this feature of development work, and might well be "Good Roads" Gooding, so often is his name mentioned in connection with the road building enterprise of the state. It was mainly through his activities that the appropriation was finally made by the state, and the appointment by the governor to the first place on the commission came as a distinct recognition of his honest ambition to further the best interests of the people and the state. The other members of the commission, which is one of the greatest importance to Idaho, are A. J. Newman, secretary and treasurer of the commission, and concerning whom mention will be found at length in a sketch under his name, and William Wallace. All are men of the highest integrity and moral stamina, and in every way fit to have charge of so momentous a problem as that they have in charge at the present time.

As a young man Mr. Gooding identified himself with the Republican party, and its candidates and principles have always received his hearty support. While a resident of Logan county he was elected county commissioner and upon the forming of the new county of Blaine received the appointment to a like position. When Lincoln county was first created, he was made the first assessor, and was elected in the following year by a large majority. He was first sent to the state senate in 1901, and when he was returned to that distinguished body in 1910, was made president pro tem, a capacity in which he served for the term of two years. For many years he has been connected with the school

board, for six years being chairman of that body, and he has also served in the city council and mayor-alty chair of Shoshone. In all of his official capacities he has shown the same ability, the same judicial mind, the same capacity for hard work that has characterized all of his personal dealings. It may be said that Mr. Gooding takes his greatest pleasure in strenuous labor, and his infrequent vacations are spent in long, rough tramps through the woods with his gun and dog. Essentially a man of the West, he delights in the spirited, stirring work that is typical of the westerner. Mr. Gooding became a charter member of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, of which he was president for two terms, and also served three terms as president of the national body.

On December 11, 1884, Mr. Gooding was married at Ketchum, Idaho, to Miss Mary L. Griffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Griffin, of that city, and two children have been born to this union: Edward G. and Alta E. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding are members of the Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Gooding is connected with the Masons, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and has filled all the chairs in the two latter named orders, being the oldest ex-chancellor commander created in the state. From what has been stated herein it will be readily seen that Mr. Gooding has led a busy life, and his capacity for work has rarely been equalled by any public man in the state. His attainments are of a very high order, and there is scarcely a subject which lies outside the range of his study and observation. It is to such men as he that Shoshone, the county and the state of Idaho owe their rapid advancement and most enlightened development.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TWIN FALLS. The pioneer and leading banking institution of Twin Falls, Idaho, is the First National Bank, which began its existence a few months after the opening of the city and from that time to the present has been one of the strongest banking houses of southern Idaho and one of the most forceful contributing factors to the commercial and industrial stability of this remarkably favored section of the state. It was organized March 7, 1905, by Frank F. Johnson, Samuel H. Hays, Philip Wiesner, John M. Maxwell and I. B. Perrine, men of large business acumen and shrewd foresight who realized the destined future of this section and contributed to the project not only for personal profit but to give impetus to the progress and development of the Twin Falls country. Capitalized at \$25,000, it began its career with I. B. Perrine as president and John M. Maxwell as cashier and from the start was successful. Its business increased very rapidly and to meet its growing demands the capital has now been increased to \$100,000 and it has a surplus of \$25,000. Frank F. Johnson is now president of the bank and J. E. Clendon and William H. Eldridge are vice presidents, and John M. Maxwell continues as its cashier. Under the safe and sagacious management of such men the bank has gained and holds the unqualified confidence of its depositors and patrons and has acquired a standing equaled by but few of the national banks of the state.

WILLIAM T. WOOD. An essentially representative business man in Twin Falls, Idaho, William T. Wood has met with such marvelous good fortune in his various business projects that it would verily seem as though he possessed an "open sesame" to unlock the doors to success. Self-made and self-educated

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A. J. Newman

Mr. Bernier was born in Westminster, Me., on August 20, 1887, and he is a son of Joseph H. Bernier (Died) Bernier, both of whom were still living. Mr. Joseph H. Bernier is most successful engaged in the shoe business in West-

When the day was a day or two later, the clouds rolled up to the top of the mountain.

1. *Acetone*

in the most significant sense of the words, he has progressed steadily toward the goal of success until he is recognized as one of the foremost business men and citizens of Twin Falls, where he has resided since 1908.

In the vicinity of Atlanta, Georgia, July 27, 1875, occurred the birth of William T. Wood, who is a son of Dr. Thomas Leon and Carrie (Tillery) Wood, both of whom are now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Wood were born and reared in Georgia, whence they removed to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, in an early day. Dr. Wood became a physician and surgeon of note in McAllister, Indian Territory, and there resided until death called him from the scene of his mortal endeavors in 1908. Mrs. Wood passed away in 1886. They were the parents of five children, but one of whom is living in 1913.

To the public schools of McAllister William T. Wood is indebted for his preliminary educational training. At the age of sixteen years he initiated his active career as a clerk in a furnishing goods store in McAllister and he was identified with that work for the ensuing twelve years. In 1901 he opened a general merchandise store at Alderson, Indian Territory, and among his biggest customers was the Rock Island Railroad, with which concern he did a tremendous business in the way of furnishing supplies. He was a resident of Alderson for eight years but on the opening of the Twin Falls tract in Idaho, in 1908, he decided to come to this section. He arrived in Twin Falls December 25, 1908, and in the following August organized the Diamond Hardware Company, of which thriving concern he has since been president and general manager. The store conducted by the company has grown to extensive proportions and rival hardware stores of much larger cities in its splendid equipment and the scope of its operations. In addition to the hardware business Mr. Wood is greatly interested in fruit raising and in that connection he is the owner of a fine orchard just outside the city limits. The same affords him great pleasure as well as considerable profit.

In his political convictions Mr. Wood is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and while he has no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office of any description he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and does all in his power to advance the best interests of his home community. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

In July, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wood to Miss Bessie Brown, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Dr. J. L. Brown, a retired physician in Brush, Iowa. Mrs. Wood's mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have no children.

T. C. BEMILLER. It is not necessary that the man who achieves success be made of sterner stuff than his fellow man but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual; these are enterprise, energy and determination coupled with the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities are cardinal elements in the character of Theodore C. Bemiller and have accompanied him in his progress from a humble station in life to one of prominence and affluence.

Mr. Bemiller was born in Westminster, Maryland, August 20, 1887, and he is a son of Jacob H. and Emelia (Dutro) Bemiller, both of whom are still living. Mr. Jacob H. Bemiller is most successfully engaged in the shoe business in West-

minster, where he is recognized as a man of prominence and influence.

In 1905 T. C. Bemiller was graduated in the Westminster high school and immediately after that event he entered upon an apprenticeship with a Philadelphia concern to learn the trade of painting and decorating. Three years later, as a full-fledged journeyman, he began to travel and he found employment in the work of his trade in many of the larger cities of the United States. In 1907 he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, then just a mere village, and here he found plenty of work at contracting in his line. Business was so plentiful here that he decided to locate in Twin Falls permanently. In addition to caring for contracting Mr. Bemiller manages the store and it may be stated here, without fear of contradiction, that the same is recognized as one of the most modern and best equipped paper and paint stores in the state. A large trade is controlled—one so extensive in its scope that it places Mr. Bemiller in the front rank with the successful business men of Twin Falls.

June 20, 1912, Mr. Bemiller married Miss Ada Almeta Roberts, a daughter of Robert B. Roberts, a former rancher and sheepman of Twin Falls county. Mr. Roberts is now engaged in farming at Twin Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Bemiller command the unalloyed confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens in Twin Falls and their comfortable and attractive home is widely renowned for its generous hospitality.

In politics Mr. Bemiller is aligned as an uncompromising supporter of the principles promulgated by the Democratic party and in fraternal circles he is a valued and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of broad mind and deep human sympathy and one whose affable character makes him a great favorite.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON NEWMAN. In the rapidly growing and intensely progressive sections of the Northwest, where men of action, intelligence and ability are not lacking, no better evidence of a citizen's general worth is needed than the estimation in which he is held by his fellow townsmen. Those who are chosen to represent their communities in official capacities must first demonstrate something of their force of character, their general fitness to handle large issues and their disposition to give to their office the same conscientious attention that was the agency which effected their success in personal affairs. The standing of any community largely depends upon the character of those who represent it in official capacities, and the municipality is indeed fortunate which secures for its chief executive a citizen who has so forcibly demonstrated his fitness in every way as has the Hon. Andrew Jackson Newman, mayor of Shoshone, and owner of a large sheep ranch in Lincoln county. A sketch of this public citizen's career shows that his advance has been steady and constant, and that he is well worthy of the general confidence in which he is held. Mayor Newman was born in Lewis county, Missouri, September 2, 1863, and is a son of Henry E. and Margaret (Hamilton) Newman.

Henry E. Newman was born in Virginia, and as a young man crossed the plains to California in search of gold. In later years he was a resident of various localities, and followed occupations of a varied nature, finally coming to Shoshone, where his death occurred in 1909, when he was eighty-two years of age. He was a devout Christian and an active worker in the ranks of the Methodist church, and one who lived well up to the highest standards

of Christian virtues. His wife, a native daughter of the state of Missouri, died in 1872, at the early age of thirty-two years, and was buried in Oklahoma. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Andrew Jackson was the third in order of birth.

Andrew Jackson Newman received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and later was sent to a pay school for eight years in Texas, the free school system not being in effect in the Lone Star state at that time. As a youth he was brought up to respect honorable labor, and his first work was on his father's ranches in Texas and Kansas. When about twenty-five years of age he accompanied the family to eastern Oregon, and there he began to work at a salary of \$25 per month on a ranch, and he continued to be a resident of that section until 1903, when he came to Idaho. Oregon thus held him for seventeen years, engaged in the sheep business, and while he was always an extensive operator there, his activities did not assume the proportions they did in Idaho in after years. Here he is today the owner of a ranch of four hundred acres in Lincoln county, located some eight miles from Shoshone, but makes his home in the city. Mr. Newman, it may also be said, has interested himself to some extent in stock raising and shows his love for horses by breeding numbers of fine thoroughbred animals. His success in the ranch business has long been well established, and he is known for one of the substantial men of the county today.

In his politics a stalwart Republican, Mr. Newman entered the public arena a few years ago as a member of the city council, and his signal services in that capacity resulted in his election to the office of mayor when he became the party's candidate in 1911. In the office of chief executive Mayor Newman is giving his fellow citizens a clean and business-like administration, his earnest and persevering efforts having resulted in the gaining of many much-needed improvements. He brought to his office a sincere desire to advance his community's interests, and that he has been successful in his efforts is shown by the prosperous condition of his city and by the general popularity which he has gained and retained. He has also served as a member of the State Highway Commission, having been appointed to the place by Governor Hanley, and \$80,000 is being spent in the business of making good roads in the district. Mr. Newman is treasurer of the board, and is known to be one of the staunchest advocates of good roads that the state may claim, so that his presence on the Highway Commission is a matter of great import to Idaho and her people.

In Masonry Mayor Newman has reached the thirty-second degree, and during the many years that he has been connected with the order, he has been chosen to fill numerous official positions, carrying with them no small honor and distinction.

In 1896 Mr. Newman was married to Miss Addie Claypool, who passed away in the following year. On June 5, 1902, he took for his second wife Miss Lela E. Horn, of Ontario, Oregon, and they have had six children, of whom five survive, namely: Marvin A., Montie S., Merritt J., Hazel E. and Lela M.

Mr. Newman, though not a church member, is one who lives upon a high plane of life, and his churchly sympathies lean rather toward the Methodist church, of which his wife is a staunch and devoted member. Both are fond of society and entertainment, but their main regard is for their home, which is a center of refinement and the scene of many social gatherings.

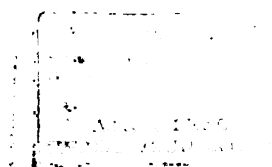
Mrs. Newman shares in her husband's enthusiastic views concerning the promising future of Idaho, and, looking through a mother's eye, regards the educational system here as one that will develop her children's minds and fit them for the positions in life which they may be called upon to fill.

CHARLES H. STEVENS. Men of efficiency and character are the type of workers the business, industrial and educational worlds of today are eagerly seeking and each individual ascends the ladder of fortune to that height which his own ability and merit enable him to reach. Charles H. Stevens, manager and an interested principal in the Williamson, Stevens Company, which conducts one of the most successful department stores at Winchester, Idaho, is a very young man in years and his brief business career is a proof that there is yet room at the top, even under the close competitive conditions of the great business world of today, if the climber has the required ability, force and efficiency.

Charles H. Stevens was born at Castle Gate, Utah, February 1, 1891, and was two years of age when his parents moved to Oregon, where he grew to the age of fifteen, receiving there a public school education, which was later supplemented by a commercial course in a business college. He then came to Idaho and for the first three years was located at Nez Perce, Lewis county, where he was employed in mercantile lines. From there he went to Moscow, Idaho, where he accepted a position in the Williamson department store, remaining four years, and at the end of that period he came to Winchester, Idaho, as manager of the establishment in which he now holds an interest. He is a young man not yet twenty-two years of age, but he has good business acumen, executive ability of a high order, and, in the phrase of the day, he has "made good." His interest in promoting good business conditions for himself and for others is shown by his membership in the Winchester Commercial Club and the Merchants' Protective Association, of the latter of which he is president, and he does his own thinking as to political problems, being independent of party ties and supporting those men and measures which in his judgment will best conserve the public weal. He recognizes that after all the work of the farmer is the foundation for all business prosperity and his firm faith in a most promising future for northern Idaho is based on the remarkable productivity of its soil, which yields the most gratifying results where there is honest effort. He feels that for the willing and intelligent worker there yet remains here a wealth of opportunity.

On July 10, 1910, at Moscow, Idaho, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Ora Randall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Randall, of Moscow. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are both members of the Christian church and the latter is a member of the Winchester Ladies Aid Society of that denomination. Mr. Stevens affiliates fraternally with the Knights of Pythias. Not only for his business ability but for his worth in every relation to society he is held in the highest esteem in this community, and as a young man of this character we take pleasure in mentioning him among the builders of Idaho.

CHARLES A. FISHER has been a resident of Idaho since 1879. In July, 1909, he entered the United States government service and since May, 1911, he has been located at Orofino, Idaho, as supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest. He was born in the province of Nova Scotia, Canada, April 15, 1875, and is a son of Edward C. and Olive C. (Cox)



EPHRAIM SMITH

Fisher, both of whom were born and reared in Canada, where was solemnized their marriage. When the subject of this review was a mere infant in arms his parents removed from Canada to California and thence to Idaho. The father followed the carpenter and building trade during his active career but he is now living in virtual retirement at Everett, Washington. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and a stalwart Republican in politics, taking an active interest in public matters in his younger days. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher became the parents of seven children, of whom Charles A. was the second in order of birth and the oldest son.

To the public schools of Idaho Charles A. Fisher is indebted for his early educational training. He completed a high school course at Moscow, Idaho, and for four years was a student in the University of Idaho, at Moscow, where he was superintendent of the college farm during the summer time and assistant to Prof. H. T. French in the experimental department during the remainder of the year. For two years, from 1898 to 1900, he was the ranking cadet officer at the university. In 1904 he opened an engineering and draughting office of his own in Moscow, at the same time being employed by different timber companies in a professional capacity. Subsequently he spent one year doing clerical work for an abstract company and he was then appointed field agent in the state land department, under Governor Gooding, serving as such until 1909, when he entered the United States government service. He was stationed at Wallace, Idaho, until May, 1911, at which time he was appointed forest supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest, his headquarters being now at Orofino, Idaho.

Mr. Fisher is unusually well fitted for the office he holds at present and is achieving remarkable results in it. He is a stalwart Republican in politics and manifests a deep and sincere interest in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. Fraternally, he is a valued and appreciative member of the Elks. He is fond of boating, theatricals and music and thoroughly enjoys a good public speech or lecture. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church. As regards opportunities in Idaho, Mr. Fisher makes the following statement: "Idaho offers better inducements to the homeseeker and home builder than many of the older states and is not excelled in this particular by any of her sister states in the great Northwest. Idaho is ideal in every way."

At Moscow, Idaho, July 1, 1910, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Mrs. Mayme I. Crow, who was one of his classmates in the university.

WILLIAM M. BRIGGS. Among the successful men who in recent years have brought their capital, experience and enterprise to Idaho, is William M. Briggs, who has been a resident near Boise since 1902, and who has large financial investments and varied interests in this state.

William M. Briggs was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, September 24, 1847, a son of Stephen R. and Paulina (Woods) Briggs. His father was a farmer before him and a very prominent man in Montgomery county. He was born in Ohio, but came to Illinois with his parents when four years of age, and died in Montgomery county in 1872. For twelve years he served as associate judge in his county. The mother died a few years after her husband, and they were the parents of seven children, of which William M. was the fourth.

He grew up in Montgomery county, and spent the first fifty-four years of his life in that locality in

Illinois. Farming was his regular occupation and he was successful beyond the average even of the prosperous Illinois farmers. From that state he moved to Iowa, settling near Emmetsburg, where he had his home for three years. He then came out to Idaho in the spring of 1902, and invested all his accumulations in Idaho real estate and other properties. He bought the old Cole farm at Cole's School, three miles west of Boise, a place of one hundred and fifty acres. He devotes this to general farming. In June of the same year he came to Idaho, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres on the interurban line, five miles from town, and on that place built what is regarded as the finest country residence in the entire state of Idaho. Just east of that farm he bought for his son an eighty acre farm, and all of the land which he owns is worth about \$300 an acre in its unimproved condition. In his other investments he is owner of a saw mill in Idaho, and owns a large amount of timber land.

On September 1, 1870, Mr. Briggs married Lovisa T. Smith, a native of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in childhood. Her father, Stacey Smith, was killed by a falling tree. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs had six children, four of whom are now living, namely: Freddie, who died at the age of four years; one that died in infancy, unnamed; Wesley, who lives on one of his father's farms; Diana, wife of Ray Besiker, of Cole's School neighborhood; Annati, at home, and Mary, at home.

Mr. Briggs is one of the oldest members in Boise of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the Court of Honor at Emmetsburg, Iowa. His family are all members of the Methodist church at Boise, in the First church, and he belongs to the official board of the society. In politics he is a Republican, and is now serving as one of the county commissioners of Ada county. In the opinion of Mr. Briggs, Idaho is coming to be one of the foremost states in the Union as a center of agricultural production. He speaks from the standpoint of long experience as a farmer in the great agricultural states of Illinois and Iowa, and it is significant that he claims to be able to raise twice as much in grain and other crops in Idaho as he could in those Middle Western states.

DR. EPHRAIM SMITH. An older generation of Idaho people, especially residents of Boise, will long hold a grateful remembrance of the late Dr. Ephraim Smith, whose kindly and capable services as doctor and counsellor were never fully measured in value by his fees. He was an old-time doctor, one that took a sincere interest in the welfare of his clients, and at the same time had room for a great loyalty to his home city and state. In the early political history of Idaho, Dr. Smith's name will always have an important place. He was one of the conspicuous pioneers first of California, in the years immediately following the discovery of gold, later in Nevada, and became identified with Idaho in the first year of its settlement and organization as an individual territory.

A son of Nelson and Polly Smith, natives of New York, whence they moved to Pennsylvania in 1815, the late Dr. Ephraim Smith was born in Pennsylvania, April 13, 1819. He grew up to young manhood in Pennsylvania, and did not take up his preparation for a profession until he came to Sacramento, California, in the year following the great discovery of gold and the exodus from the east to that state. At Sacramento he studied medicine under Dr. George Smith, and later with an old

friend, and began practice at Sacramento in 1852. Dr. Smith had come overland from the east to California in 1850. Soon after beginning practice at Sacramento he was elected one of the county commissioners. In 1857 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, following the first important discoveries of gold in that region. Besides the practice of his profession he conducted a drug store at Virginia City, and also had important interests in the mine of that vicinity. Dr. Smith came to Idaho in 1863, only a few months after the first gold discovery, and the same year with the organization of Idaho territory. He located at Placerville, where he established a drug store in the midst of the mining camp, and also offered his services as a physician to the assembled host of miners. From Placerville, the local citizenship sent him to the first territorial legislature in the upper house or council. Placerville at the time was a mining camp of more than ten thousand population, and one of the chief centers of population of the entire territory. He was a senator or councilman for two terms. In the meantime he had been appointed the first treasurer of the Idaho territory, and that appointment caused him to move to Boise, which ever afterwards continued to be his home. As the history of the state reveals, the late Dr. Smith was one of the small group of influential public men who took the leading part in moving the capital from Lewiston, its original seat, to Boise, and thus the citizens of Boise owe his memory a lasting gratitude since the presence of the capital has always been one of the chief assets in the commercial prosperity of the city. The removal of the capital was accomplished in about two days' time, and was one of those pioneer exploits which have a place of peculiar interest in the history of Idaho.

On July 31, 1854, Dr. Smith married Caroline Atherton, a daughter of William and Levina (Flint) Atherton, her father a native of Massachusetts, and her mother of New Hampshire, in which latter state both died.

Mrs. Smith came out to San Francisco in 1855, and met her husband on the west coast. Five children were born of their long and happy marriage. The first was Helen. Lottie is now Mrs. Oliver Benefield, of Sheridan, Wyoming. Heber is deceased. R. W. Smith is a druggist at Mountain Home, Idaho. Frank is also deceased.

Dr. Smith was an honorary member of the first medical society of Boise. He was a man of practical generosity and gave liberal support to all church denominations, and to all charities. He was for many years accounted the leading physician of Boise, and was one of the comparatively few members of his profession who were more than ordinarily successful as financial and business managers. He early became the owner of some of Boise's most valuable real estate, and much of it is still owned by his widow, Mrs. Smith. On a portion of his estate, at the corner of Main street and Eleventh avenue, in Boise, is now being erected a beautiful business building, which will commemorate the name of Dr. Smith, and which is a splendid addition to the business district.

In 1893 Dr. Smith went back east to Ohio to visit relatives whom he had not seen for forty years, and while there met with a street car accident, which resulted in his death. His body was returned to Idaho, and is buried in the Masonic cemetery at Boise. Dr. Smith was really a pioneer in every sense of the word and possessed the wholesome and fine attributes of character usually associated with the old-timer. His active life was nearly all spent

in the western states and territories, and he went through many years marked not only by private success, but by a large service to his fellow men.

WILLIAM C. FORESMAN is editor of the *Clearwater Republican* and he has been identified with journalistic enterprises during practically the entire period of his active career. The dissemination of news, the discussion of public questions and the promotion of the general welfare of his community through the columns of his paper constitute life's object with him as a private citizen. Needless to say he has figured prominently in all worthy measures projected for the good of the general welfare and has manifested a keen interest in local politics. He has resided in Orofino since 1906.

At Harristown, Illinois, September 7, 1864, occurred the birth of William C. Foresman, who is a son of a prominent tile manufacturer in Illinois and Indiana. The subject of this review was reared to the age of fourteen years in his native place and then removed to Foresman, Indiana, where he completed his early educational training and where he continued to reside until 1890. For some years he was a student in the State Normal School, at Danville, Indiana, and at the end of that period he began to work in his father's tile factory, which he managed at the age of twenty-two years. He came to Idaho in 1890 and located at Lewiston, where he resided during the next decade, the while being associated with his brother in publishing the *Lewiston Teller*. In 1900 he purchased the *Nez Perce Herald* and the *Culdesac Register*, removing to Nez Perce and himself running both these publications. At the end of one year he sold the *Register* and continued to conduct the *Herald* until 1905, when he sold it and returned to Lewiston in order to accept a position as deputy sheriff under his brother. In June, 1906, he came to Orofino and purchased the *Clearwater Republican*, of which noted newspaper he has since been active head and manager. Just three months after he assumed charge of this paper the entire plant was destroyed by fire. Not disheartened, however, he erected another plant and began to build up his business. Today he has a fine, modern plant, fully equipped with all the latest machinery, and the *Clearwater Republican* is recognized as one of the most powerful newspapers in this section of Idaho.

A stalwart Republican in his political convictions, Mr. Foresman is deeply interested in local politics and is known as one of the real party fighters. He has served for several years on the school board and has done good work as alderman, both at Nez Perce and at Orofino. He has attended every Republican state convention in Idaho except one since 1890. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen of America. In religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Unitarian church. Mr. Foresman is quite a baseball fan, is fond of horses and spends much leisure time in reading, being the possessor of a fine library. In praise of his adopted state he says: "Idaho is a grand state and Clearwater county is the greatest undeveloped region in the whole Northwest. The opportunities offered for all classes are so numerous and extensive as to disappoint no one."

At Lewiston, Idaho, February 27, 1894, Mr. Foresman was united in marriage to Miss Katherine J. Pope, a daughter of Mrs. S. J. Pope, of Lewiston, whither she removed from Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Foresman have two children, Katherine J. and Helen J., both at the parental home.

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A. D. Norton

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April 28, 1904 at Medbury, North Dakota. He was named Miss Frank Parker in honor of his mother, Miss Parker. Her father belonged to the town of York, Wisconsin, and the Parkers of North Dakota descended from English settlers who came to the Montana Territory from England in 1804. Frank Henry, born May 24, 1904.

W. A. Hoocher, At Mountain Home, one of the
 100,000,000 and value of business, incorporated
 is a "National Cable & Abstract Company, w.
 was organized in 1905 by Mr. W. A. Hoocher, and
 is a part of the company, and the other is
 a resident of Idaho for about six years, coming

in the South. It was the only place where a black man had ever been elected to the Senate. In the early 1960s, when the South was still a stronghold of segregation, it was a great honor to be elected to the Senate. But in the 1970s, when the South was still a stronghold of segregation, it was a great honor to be elected to the Senate. In the 1970s, when the South was still a stronghold of segregation, it was a great honor to be elected to the Senate.

the first 10 years of life. The first 10 years of life are the most successful years for the child's development. The first 10 years of life are the most successful years for the child's development. The first 10 years of life are the most successful years for the child's development.

and the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) have been working together to develop a joint research and development program in the field of space technology. The program is aimed at promoting the development of space technology in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the People's Republic of China. The program is a joint effort between the two governments and is expected to result in significant advances in space technology.

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On this was a letter from the State of New York, dated August 1, 1914, to the effect that the State of New York had no objection to the proposed sale of the land.

A. L. J. J. J. J. J.

GEORGE JACOBSON. The oldest newspaper of Elmore county is the *Elmore County Republican*, a journal which was established in October, 1889, before Idaho came into the Union, and which for nearly a quarter century has maintained its existence amid the countless difficulties which beset the course of newspaperdom. During the last five or six years the *Republican* has arrived at a state of mature prosperity under the management of Mr. George Jacobson, who is one of the most skillful newspaper managers in the state. He has made the *Republican* reliable and full as a news medium, influential in politics for the advancement of the party whose name it bears, and a creditable force in community and general civic affairs.

Mr. Jacobson is a native of Denmark and was born at Copenhagen, February 9, 1876. Hardly less well known in Elmore county than himself is his father, Henry Jacobson, who has been identified with Mountain Home and vicinity since 1906. He and his wife, Carolina Jacobson, left their native land and brought their children to America in 1880, locating first at Minneapolis, then in North Dakota, and from there coming to Idaho. Besides general farming, which the father successfully followed for some years, he is also expert in horticulture and is one of the well known fruit growers of Elmore county. He has taken an active part in Republican politics and at the last election was candidate for the office of county assessor and tax collector. Mrs. Jacobson, the mother, had eight children, and six of them are still living.

Mr. George Jacobson, the oldest of the living children, spent most of his early years in Minneapolis and North Dakota. After attending the public schools of the city he began to depend on his own exertions pretty largely, and from farm work he apprenticed himself to learn the printer's trade, spending three years at the case and the miscellaneous work of the shop before he was qualified for journeyman employment. In the meantime he advanced his education by earning his tuition and support at the North Dakota Agricultural College, where he finished at the age of twenty-two. Mr. Jacobson has been actively connected with the printing trade and newspaper enterprise for fifteen years. The first paper he owned was the *Carpis News*, which he established in Ward county, North Dakota, and after conducting it successfully four years sold out, and then bought his present plant at Mountain Home.

Mr. Jacobson is a successful man, owns lands and is interested in farming in Ward county, North Dakota, and has some city property in Mountain Home. He is secretary of the Mountain Home Commercial Club, and never neglects an opportunity to give publicity to the growing resources of Idaho and do all he can in a legitimate way to promote the development of this wonderful state. He is an influential worker in local Republican politics, and is affiliated with the Odd Fellows order in North Dakota.

In August, 1904, at McKinney, North Dakota, Mr. Jacobson married Miss Hattie P. Parkhill, a daughter of Lafayette Parkhill. Her father belonged to a pioneer family of Wisconsin, and the Parkhills are directly descended from English ancestry that came over in the Mayflower. Mr. Jacobson and wife have one son, Francis Henry, born May 24, 1907.

W. A. HOOBLER. At Mountain Home one of the most influential and valuable business corporations is the Guarantee Title & Abstract Company, which was organized in 1910 by Mr. W. A. Hoobler, until recently president of the company. Mr. Hoobler has been a resident of Idaho for about six years, coming

here from South Dakota, where he had prospered as a stock rancher. In bringing his resources and enterprise to Idaho, he has contributed an important share to the business activities of the state, and is loyally devoted to the development of the splendid natural wealth which is destined in a few years to make Idaho one of the greatest commonwealths of the Union.

Mr. Hoobler has had an active and successful career. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, August 26, 1865. His parents were Alexander and Caroline (Harlan) Hoobler, both of whom were natives of Ohio and spent their lives there. The father died in 1907 at the age of seventy-nine, and the mother in 1902 at the age of seventy-five. Alexander Hoobler was a farmer by vocation, and during the Civil war was a member of the Home Guards and saw service in West Virginia. Their family consisted of eight children, W. A. being the seventh in order of birth.

As a boy he attended school in Ohio and fitted himself for teaching. Leaving home at the age of nineteen, he went out to South Dakota during the territorial period. He taught school in Brule and Aurora counties, and also served a term as superintendent of public instruction in Buffalo county. The tasks of schoolmaster he resigned in order to identify himself with the leading industry of the country, farming and stock raising. In a few years he had gained prominence in this industry and continued it successfully for fifteen years in Buffalo county. At the end of that time, having sold out his interests, he came to Idaho, locating first in Nampa, where he conducted a general real estate business for three years. Since the fall of 1910 his residence and place of business have been at Mountain Home. His son, W. H. Hoobler, is secretary of the Guarantee Title & Abstract Company.

Politically Mr. Hoobler is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Congregational church. He was married at Kimble, South Dakota, October 3, 1888, to Miss Alsadie Barrington, daughter of James and Rachel Barrington, who were pioneers of South Dakota, now both deceased. The five children of Mr. Hoobler and wife are as follows: Mrs. Carrie Frohm, who lives in Idaho and has two children, William and Ernest B.; Harold Wallace, who was born in South Dakota in 1891, is connected with the Guarantee Title & Abstract Company; Floyd D., born in South Dakota in 1893, is at home; Miss Bertha, born in South Dakota in 1896, is attending school at Mountain Home, and Wayne, who was born in South Dakota in 1903, is also a schoolboy. Fraternally Mr. Hoobler is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in South Dakota.

When he began his career it was without assistance from anyone to the extent of a single dollar, and the success he has won has been secured in like independent manner. The confidence which caused him to invest his capital in permanent business is his best testimonial to Idaho. With the best all-around climate, with the finest crops of fruit and vegetables grown in the country, and with the water storage and power possibilities of the Boise and Snake rivers, he can foresee nothing but an almost unlimited future of productiveness and wealth in this splendid commonwealth.

ARTHUR D. NORTON. From the late sixties until his death in 1906, Arthur D. Norton filled a big place among the people of south Idaho. In the business of producing beef cattle for the markets of the world, he was regarded as one of the largest operators in his part of the state. None could begrudge him his success, for his was a record of "honesty

and good report," wherever known. He was a square, big-hearted man, and could not pass unremembered when those are mentioned who gave their work and influence to the development of Idaho during its first decades of growth.

In Elba, Genesee county, New York, Arthur D. Norton was born August 17, 1841. His parents were Horace and Fidela Norton, both of whom were natives of New York, farming people, and on the old homestead Arthur D. Norton grew to manhood. In the meantime he acquired such advantages as the common school could furnish, later on entering the academy at Alexandria, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from the University of Rochester with the class of 1864. He was a member of the D. K. E. fraternity. After finishing his college course he spent two years in the study of medicine, although that profession was never his regular line of work. When his health failed, he went west in 1867, crossing the plains, and after spending a short time near Denver located at the head of Dry creek in Idaho, where he conducted a store for some years, and was among the pioneer merchants of that vicinity. When he sold his stock of goods he bought cattle and early in the seventies located on Rock creek, where he in time became one of the large cattlemen of Idaho, running great herds over the ranges in the mountains and valleys of southern Idaho. In one basin he had fourteen hundred acres of irrigated and grazing lands, and has other ranches at different places. His home ranch comprises two hundred and forty acres on Rock creek and that is one of the best improved and most productive estates of its size in this valley.

On March 31, 1885, Mr. Norton married Miss Mary Young, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of O. B. and Emma (Norton) Young, who were pioneers of Illinois. Three children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Norton. Alice is the wife of J. A. Walker, who manages the large ranch on Cottonwood creek, in Idaho; Daniel M. lives on the Rock creek ranch, and the daughter, Bertha, is attending Stanford University of California, being a member of the class of 1915. Mrs. Norton and her daughters are communicants of the Episcopal church. In politics the late Mr. Norton was a staunch Republican, and supported the principles and candidates of that party almost from its beginning. He was for one term a member of the board of trustees of the University of Idaho at Moscow. His death occurred after a long illness at his home in Rock Creek on May 7, 1906, and he is buried in the family plot on the ranch at that place. Outside of his extensive business relations, the late Mr. Norton was devoted to his home, where he found his best pleasure, and was a man who acquired many strong and lasting friendships, and always enjoyed the high regard of his fellow citizens.

JUDGE WILLIAM J. SMITH. A citizen who stands high in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men in the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, is Judge William J. Smith, who, by appointment, took up the duties of police judge the year the town was opened, 1905, and by successive re-elections has been retained in that position to the present time. He is one of Idaho's most enthusiastic admirers and is convinced that the day will come when it will take its place among the foremost commonwealths of the Union. After having traveled all over the Northwest and after having become familiar with the advantages which each state of this great section offers, he has formed the opinion that while each of them is rich in possibilities, Idaho stands second to none and in

many respects surpasses the others. So loyal an admirer could not but be a good citizen.

Judge Smith was born in Hudson, Michigan, December 9, 1859, and was a lad of nine years when he accompanied his parents from his native state to Nebraska. There he grew up a farmer boy and completed the public school education begun in Michigan. He was seventeen years of age when he went to Colorado to take service in the construction department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and until 1905, or for nearly thirty years, he continued employed in this line of work in one capacity or another. During the first two years with the Western Union Telegraph Company he was employed in Colorado, and then for one year also traveled through northern Iowa and in Minnesota. Another year for the same company was spent in the same capacity operating between Omaha, Nebraska, and Butte, Montana. Following that he entered the construction department of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company and continued in this employment until the road was completed from Granger to Huntington, Oregon. In the meantime one winter was spent as division lineman between Lima and Virginia City, Montana, and to Helena. He then accepted a position as division lineman in the telegraph service and operated between Pocatello, Idaho, and Huntington, Oregon. About fourteen years were spent in that capacity and then in 1905 Judge Smith came to Twin Falls, then a newly opened town. He was shortly afterward appointed police judge and later was elected to the office which he has since filled. At each election an opposing candidate appears, but the vote each time is a reaffirmation of the confidence the citizens of this city have in Judge Smith as a man and in his efficiency in this official capacity. He is also a justice of the peace.

He is not one of those who, "Having eyes see not," for during some twenty-five years spent in this, one of the most interesting sections of the whole world in a natural sense, he has become interested in archaeology and in the course of his travels has acquired a very interesting collection of specimens, many of them of his own finding. Among them are a piece of opalized wood picked up near the Bruneau river in Idaho; a human jaw bone with the teeth, the bone opalized; an old sandstone pipe and several pieces of pre-historic pottery found in the Salmon river canyon; a stone mortar and pestle, and others very interesting, but too numerous to mention in this brief space. He has some specimens that are very valuable, among them being a petrified bird and a solid rock clam shell. Judge Smith has a fine library on archaeological subjects, and he is also a taxidermist, carrying on this business in connection with his official duties.

At Shoshone, Idaho, on August 3, 1893, Judge Smith was married to Miss Clara Heughn, a daughter of William and Agnes Heughn of that place. Three sons and three daughters have blessed their union, namely: Myrtle, John, Bessie, Jeanette, Justin and Raymond. In religious views Judge Smith is inclined toward the Methodist faith, while Mrs. Smith's preference is for the Presbyterian denomination. Fraternally he is united with the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Smith is a member of its auxiliary order, the Royal Neighbors. Their daughter Myrtle is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. Judge Smith is a Democrat and is actively interested in politics. In Lincoln county of this state he served as a member of the school board thirteen years without remuneration, and at various times during his residence in that county

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Henry Jones
and wife

served as probate judge, a justice of the peace and as police judge.

HENRY J. FAILING. One of the essentially representative citizens and business men of Twin Falls, Idaho, is Henry J. Failing, vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company, who in but a few years' residence there has taken a place among the strong business factors of that city. He is a native of Illinois, born in Rock Island county of that state on April 20, 1871, but for a number of years prior to his coming to Idaho had been a resident of Iowa. Educated first in the public schools of Rock Island county, Illinois, he later took a business course at Davenport, Iowa, and supplemented that training with a course in Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. As a boy he worked on the farm with his father and after removing to Randolph, Iowa, in 1892 accepted a position in a mercantile establishment there, where he remained six months and then went into a bank in a clerical capacity. Four years later he became the owner and controller of the banking house he had first entered as a clerk, and in 1903 saw it merged into the First National Bank of Randolph. In 1907 he organized a bank at Anderson, Iowa, and was its president until November 1, 1909, when he sold out his Iowa interests and came west. Locating at Twin Falls, Idaho, he almost immediately became vice president of the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company, in which position he has continued to the present time. Possessed of a sound and conservative business judgment and with nearly twenty years of experience in the banking business, he has very capably served as active head and manager of the institution and has guided its financial operations in safe and profitable channels.

Mr. Failing is the youngest son of Adam and Joannah (Valentine) Failing, both of whom are now deceased. Adam Failing was born in the state of New York, but in 1856 settled in Illinois, where his subsequent business career was spent as a wagon manufacturer. He took a keen interest in Republican political affairs, but was never himself a seeker for official preferment. He passed away in 1900 at the age of seventy-four and was buried in Rock Island county, Illinois, by the side of his wife, a native of Ohio, who had preceded him in death several years, she having passed to rest in Illinois in 1892 at the age of fifty-one.

Henry J. Failing is the youngest of their five was solemnized his marriage to Jessie B., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Townsend, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Failing have one son, Millard H. Failing. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. In a fraternal way Mr. Failing is affiliated with the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order and served as master of his local lodge in Iowa, and his interest in promoting the commercial and industrial prestige of this city and section finds expression as a member of the Twin Falls Commercial Club. He is a Republican in his political views, but takes no active interest in political affairs. His principal recreation is in automobile trips in his own private car, visiting and enjoying the many points of scenic interest in this great section. He has become one of the state's enthusiasts and says that he can honestly and conscientiously advise anyone to select Idaho for an advantageous home.

JOHN A. BARRETT. As manager of the Studebaker Brothers Company of Idaho, in Twin Falls, that state, John A. Barrett occupies a position of prominence in the business life of this city. He has been

a resident of the state practically all his life since he was fourteen years of age, and his identification with Twin Falls dates from March 1, 1911, when he came here to take charge of the interests of the firm which he still represents.

John A. Barrett was born in Morgan county, Utah, on August 3, 1879, and is the son of John S. and Eliza (Stewart) Barrett. The father was born in England, and came to the United States when he was eight years of age. On reaching years of maturity he settled first in Utah and later in Idaho, and he was connected with mercantile activities throughout his life. The wife and mother was a native of California, and they were married in Utah. Five children were born to them, John A. being the second child of his parents and the eldest son. When he was four years old the family moved to Idaho, and they settled at Montpelier, where he remained until he was about twenty-eight years old. He attended the public schools of that place and earned his first money as a boy of sixteen, working in a local drug store for \$1.50 a week. His next work was with the Coop Wagon & Machine Company, at Montpelier, and he remained with them for about four years. He began with them as a general errand boy, and when he gave up his connection with the firm he was in full charge of their clerical department. That year marked his first identification with his present concern, the Studebaker Brothers Company of Utah, his connection with them dating from February, 1902. Since Mr. Barrett took charge of the Twin Falls branch of the business the following branches have been opened, all of which are under his supervision: Buhl, Burley, Oakley and Albion.

Mr. Barrett is a Democrat, but not an active worker in the political field. While at Montpelier he was president of the Commercial Club of that city for three years, and is now a member of the Twin Falls Commercial Club, an organization which has done some effective work in the best interests of the city.

On September 30, 1907, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Irene Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, of Montpelier, Idaho, but formerly of Brevier, Missouri. The marriage was solemnized at Montpelier. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett: S. Harvard and Lloyd Barrett. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

HENRY JONES. The passage of many years have brought Mr. Jones a large degree of prosperity and the possession of practically all the resources and comforts which men most covet in this world. He has been a resident in the Rock creek district in Idaho for more than twenty-five years and his earlier years in the state were spent as a cowboy and in the hard work of the ranch and range. It was during that time that he earned the money which enabled him to get a start, and since establishing himself on his first farm, and with his first herd of stock he has steadily gone ahead in building up what many men would consider a good fortune.

Henry Jones is a native of Missouri, born in Sullivan county, September 23, 1859, a son of Nathaniel and Tamzy Jones. The father, a native of Virginia, was a blacksmith and farmer. There were eleven children in the family and Henry was the youngest. He grew up in Missouri, received a common school education, and was early taught the value of industry and thrifty habits. He was nineteen years old when he broke away from home surroundings and went west, locating in Albion, which continued to be his headquarters for five years. During that time

he served various cattlemen and ranchers of southern Idaho as a hired worker, and was employed on the range, and also in freighting, until he was ready to begin for himself. Locating at Rock Creek in 1885, he has continued to make that his home ever since, and is one of the best known of the old settlers of this section. During this time he has acquired a large amount of land, and is still owner of three ranches along the Rock Creek valley. In 1910 he moved to the present ranch home at Goat Springs, and gets his mail through the post office at Hollister. On the home farm are three hundred and twenty acres of land, and it is all irrigated and in its improvements will measure up to the best standards maintained on any farm in the state. Mr. Jones has an artesian well on the farm, and that supplies water for domestic and irrigation purposes. His residence is not excelled in comfort and convenience in all this section of Idaho. He is still one of the big stockmen of the state, and at this writing has two thousand head of cattle on his different farms, and some sixty head of horses. Along Rock Creek valley his three ranches comprise respectively two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty acres and one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of it being under irrigation. Mr. Jones is also a director in the bank of Kimberly, and was one of the organizers of that institution.

On January 3, 1885, he married Wilmoth Gray, a daughter of T. M. and Susan Gray. Mrs. Jones was born in Montana, and her father was one of the big cattlemen, an old Indian fighter and a pioneer who was known throughout the western country. Nine children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, namely: Cora, is the wife of Ernest McElroy of Kimberly; Ora follows the business of driving artesian wells; Thomas is a cattleman; Perry is also a well driller; John lives on the home ranch; Nora is at home; Tanzy is in school; Norris is also in school; and Truman is the youngest of the family. Mr. Jones in politics is a Republican but has never been a politician. By his quiet and effective energy in developing his ranch lands, he has contributed a more important part to the welfare of the community than he could have formed through any public position.

MARLIN J. SWEeley. When it is stated that Marlin J. Sweeley, of Twin Falls, has served in the legislatures of two states, Iowa and Idaho, and in each of these states has become prominent as a lawyer, citizen and man of affairs, the reader will naturally and very correctly infer that Mr. Sweeley is a man of more than usual ability and strength of character. His talents, acquirements and force have made him a most valued factor in the public life of Idaho and his influence has given both inspiration and impetus to the civic and material progress in his city and state.

Born in Dallas county, Iowa, December 18, 1857, Mr. Sweeley continued a resident of his native state until his removal to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1905. Educated first in the common and high schools of Adel, Iowa, he then taught school about two years and following that became a student at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, where he was graduated from the law department in 1878. After leaving college he located at Adel for the practice of his profession and remained seven years, removing from thence to Storm Lake, where six years were spent in professional activity. The next fifteen years passed as a successful lawyer at Sioux City, Iowa, from whence he removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1905. While a resident of Iowa he served in the lower

branch of the state legislature, and in 1909 and 1910 served as senator in the state legislature of Idaho, where his services were of a high order. He was a constructive legislator, whose name will certainly endure in connection with policies of far-reaching importance, and in this connection his talent for concise and exact expression made him a still more valued member. Mr. Sweeley was the author of the anti-pass law which was passed at that (the 10th) session and he drafted the anti-trust law which became a part of the Idaho statutes during the same session. He took the leading part in framing and shaping the present local option law of the state, and had entire charge of the bill in the senate until it became law. It was also he who introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating a public park at Shoshone Falls, Idaho. In political views Mr. Sweeley is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in the work of his party. On locating at Twin Falls, Mr. Sweeley took as a law partner his son, Everett M. Sweeley, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and the association continues under the firm name of Sweeley & Sweeley. In Iowa Mr. Sweeley had attained a place among the foremost men of his profession, and when he came to Idaho the members of the Idaho bar soon became aware that a man of commanding legal strength had joined them. His practice has been extensive, both as to the number and character of the cases tried, and many of them have been of important bearing. Not only as a lawyer, but as a man and citizen he stands for what is the highest order of useful and worthy living. What he does for the advancement of Idaho is prompted by a sincere and firm faith in a great future for the state. He says of it: "Idaho, especially the southern part of it, offers more attractions to the active man than any other part of the country, for it is rich in natural resources and rapid development has already been made and more will be done in the near future. The possibilities along all lines are great and the Twin Falls country is favored with a large proportion of them. I do not hesitate to advise anyone to come here for a home, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries regarding Idaho."

At Adel, Iowa, on March 28, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sweeley and Miss Alice J. Sloucomb, daughter of Charles and Lydia Sloucomb, of Albany, Illinois. They have one son, Everett M., now married and the law partner of his father. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeley are attendants of the Congregational church. Mrs. Sweeley is a woman of refined and cultivated tastes and of strong and attractive personality, qualities that have brought her into prominence in the social and club circles of Idaho, where she has an extensive acquaintance. She was formerly vice president and is now president of the First District Federation of Women's Clubs in this state. Mr. Sweeley is affiliated with the Masonic order as a Knight Templar Mason and as a noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Idaho State Bar Association, and a member and president of the Twin Falls Commercial Club.

WILBUR S. HILL. Some view opportunity as expressed by the late John J. Ingalls, the brilliant Kansas statesman and writer, who wrote:

"I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate."

Others believe that opportunity is ever present, but reveals itself only to him of a discerning mind, resourceful, courageous and with the nerve to attempt;

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J. L. Fuller

that opportunity is largely a matter of character. It would seem that the latter view would hold in the case of Wilbur S. Hill, who, in 1906, came to Twin Falls, Idaho, as an employe in the office of the *Twin Falls Times*, then a struggling weekly. He purchased the paper that same year and today publishes the *Twice-a-Week Times*, the leading paper of Twin Falls and one of the most prosperous in southern Idaho. He has kept pace with the remarkable growth of the city, has been quick to see and seize every advantage offered, and has turned into success what seemed a failure.

Wilbur S. Hill was born in Red Wing, Minnesota, January 18, 1878, and continued a resident of that state until 1905, or until twenty-seven years of age. His common and high school education was obtained at Morris, Minnesota, and his college training was acquired in Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated in 1905. He earned his first money as a newsboy, selling the *Minneapolis Journal*, and continued thus employed until twenty-one years of age. It was after this that he attended Carleton College. After graduating he came west, locating first at Weiser, Idaho, where for one year he was connected with the *Weiser World*; then early in 1906 he came to Twin Falls and accepted a position on the *Twin Falls Times*. In March of that same year he bought the paper and began the capable and energetic management which has developed it into one of the best paying newspaper properties in this section of Idaho. He enlarged the plant and added to its equipment until the entire establishment is now modern and complete. He enlarged and changed the weekly into a semi-weekly, which is now issued twice a week to a large list of subscribers. A member of the Eastern Idaho Press Club, he served as its president one year, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Twin Falls and a director of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city. In politics he is an Independent Republican, and is now a member of the Twin Falls county Republican central committee. He has the Idaho spirit and feels confident there is a magnificent future ahead for this state, that opportunity still abounds for the men of ability who have a large capacity for energetic and honest effort. In the way of outdoor recreation he enjoys the sport of fishing and the game of tennis. He is fond of reading and has a good library of well-selected books, especially along the lines of history and political economy, which at all times affords him a pleasant and profitable diversion.

At Morris, Minnesota, on July 18, 1906, Mr. Hill wedded Miss Mabel L. McDonald, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. McDonald, of that city. Mr. Hill is a member of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

NELS A. JACKSON is the proprietor of one of the most extensive bakery establishments in this section of the state. He has advanced from a position of minor importance in the business life of Twin Falls, Idaho, until he is now regarded as one of the solid business men of the city, and his acquaintance with business people and conditions of the city is not surpassed by any.

Born in Norway, on Christmas day, 1881, Nels A. Jackson passed the early years of his life in his native land. He was nineteen years of age when he made his first trip to the United States, settling in Chicago, where he remained for about six years. He secured work in a bake shop and there continued, giving close and careful attention to every detail

of the work, so that when he quitted the establishment after six years he was a thoroughly experienced and qualified baker. He made a trip home to Norway, spending three months amid his boyhood friends, and when he returned once more to the land of his adoption he made his way directly to Twin Falls. He arrived here in 1908, and he has been a resident of the town continuously since that time. His first business connection in this city was as an employe of Smith & Smith. He very soon purchased the business from them, becoming sole owner of the shop and good will of the business, and has since that time been successfully conducting a wholesale and retail bakery establishment, with a trade that reaches far beyond the limits of the city, drawing a revenue from every hamlet in the county.

Mr. Jackson received a fairly good training in the schools of his native land, his common school training being followed by a course in Latin at a preparatory institution in his home town, and after coming to Chicago he took a one-year course in a night school and a year in day school, his studies in Chicago being principally intended to further his mastery of the English language, in which he is unusually proficient. His bakery experience in Chicago was aided by his three-year apprenticeship to the trade in his native land, so that he has brought to bear in the business knowledge gained in both American and foreign shops. When he started up in business in Twin Falls he was necessarily handicapped by lack of means, and he conducted the business on a small scale until the steady increase made it possible for him to expand. The result is that his shop today controls the business in his line, and he is recognized as one of the most successful young business men of the city. He stands high in the esteem of the community, his splendid character winning to him the confidence and friendship of a large circle of people in the community. Since coming to Twin Falls, Mr. Jackson has made his second trip to his home in Norway, but his best interests are centered in his adopted city, and he will always regard America as his real home.

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Lutheran church, as becomes one of his upbringing and nationality. Politically, he is an independent, taking no active part in the political affairs of the city, beyond the duties of good citizenship. He believes it the bounden duty of every man to vote according to his best judgment, but is content to let others strive for political favor in the public arena.

HON. JAMES L. FULLER. The roster of distinguished jurists who have brought honor to the bench of Lincoln county contains many names of deserved eminence, and the place occupied by James L. Fuller, judge of the probate court of the county, is one of high credit and distinction. Now serving his fourth term in his high office, he has made a record that holds out a stimulus and example to all men who are called upon to bear the responsibilities of a place upon the bench. The sound judgment, the well balanced judicial mind, the intellectual honesty and freedom from bias which are required of a judge—these attributes are his and enable him to maintain the best traditions of the judicial office. Judge Fuller was born at Angelica, New York, March 17, 1845, and is the oldest of the seven children of Russell and Margaret (Winegar) Fuller.

Russell Fuller was born in New York state and resided there all his life, following the farming and lumber industries, and passing away at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was also a native of New York state, where they were married, and she died

in 1875, they being buried side by side in the cemetery at Angelica.

James L. Fuller received his early education in the public schools of his native state, following which he started to take an academic course, but after two years, when he was seventeen years old, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, which was eventually transferred to the First New York Dragoons. With this organization, the young man took part in forty-four engagements, and his services were of so brave and faithful an order that he received his honorable discharge as a quartermaster sergeant instead of as a private, the rank he held upon entering. On completing his gallant military career, Mr. Fuller returned to his home, where he was engaged in farming for two years, but at the age of twenty-two decided to come west and accordingly made his way to Iowa. There he spent one year in railroading, but about 1870 removed to Nevada and there for a number of years was engaged in teaming and freighting from Elko, in Elko county, to Pioche, in Lincoln county, and hauled the machinery into the latter town for the first smelter that was established there. He continued to be engaged in the same enterprise until November, 1874, when he came to Idaho, and has since been a resident here. First locating at Marsh Lake, he took up a government homestead and remained in that part for five years, when he traded his land and moved to Dry Creek, on another ranch, on which he spent about two years. His next venture was in mining on Snake river, near the town of Bliss, and there he subsequently established a mercantile business, which was conducted by him until 1902, and for many years also acted in the capacity of postmaster at that place. He served as county commissioner of Lincoln county, being first appointed to that position by Governor McConnell when Lincoln county was first established, and later being elected to the office. Since 1905 he has served as a member of the Shoshone school board, having come to this city in 1902 and established himself in the hotel business, continuing to conduct a popular hostelry for three years. At the end of that period Mr. Fuller was appointed probate judge of Lincoln county to fill a vacancy, and since that time he has been elected to the office four times, discharging the duties of his office in such a manner as to gain the respect and esteem of all parties concerned. He is a staunch supporter of the policies of the Republican party and of its candidates, and is regarded as one of the wheel-horses of his party in this section. A popular comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1896 Judge Fuller served as department commander thereof. In religious belief he leans toward the faith of the Episcopal church, while his wife is a Baptist and an active worker in the Ladies' Aid Society. He takes great pleasure in hunting and fishing, is very fond of reading, and is the owner of a fine private library. During his residence here Mr. Fuller has made numerous friends in social and official life, who have been drawn about him by his many admirable traits of character.

While living near Bliss, Idaho, Judge Fuller met Miss Alice Decker Bliss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David B. Bliss, at whose house he was boarding when a disastrous fire destroyed the house and all its contents, including the wardrobe of Mr. Fuller and his fiancée. The latter, bemoaning her loss to the judge, was informed that the future dignitary was not marrying her for her clothes, and to prove it suggested that they be married at once. After some hesitation the young lady agreed, and thus, in the

month of August, 1879, they were married by a justice of the peace. Eleven children were born to this happy union, as follows: Mildred, who is now deceased; James Elmer; Truman C.; Josie E.; deceased; Margaret; Aaron and Russell, who are twins; Amos, John; Alice A. and Theodore. Two of these children have received college educations and all have received more than ordinary educational advantages, sufficient to fit them amply for whatever positions in life they may be called upon to fill.

Judge Fuller has an honorable record on the bench, and from the time when as a youth he dropped his school books to take up a musket with the boys in blue, he has at all times demonstrated his patriotism and public spirit.

FRANK LYTLE, of the firm of the Lytle & Young Furniture Company, has been a resident of Idaho since 1901 and of Twin Falls since 1905. His first identification with this section of the country was as a rancher, and he operated along those lines until 1908, when he accepted a position in the furniture store of Mr. Lavinger in Twin Falls. He was thus employed until 1910, in which year he formed a partnership with Mr. Young and they purchased the business of Mr. Lavinger, styling the new firm the Lytle-Young Furniture Company. They have a large and modern establishment, with the most complete and up-to-date lines in stock, and they conduct a representative business in and about the city.

Mr. Lytle is the son of George and Nettie (Thurstont) Lytle, born in Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and the mother resides in Twin Falls at the present time. Her husband died in October, 1904. The subject was born on January 24, 1883, in Hopkins, Missouri, and made his home in that state until he was about eighteen years of age. He attended the public schools of his home town, and gave a good share of his time to the work of his father's farm. He later became interested in a business venture on his own responsibility and continued to be thus occupied until he came to Idaho in 1901. His first location in Idaho was in Boise, and he spent four years in that city, engaged during that time as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. In January, 1905, he came to Twin Falls, engaged in the ranching business and maintained his association with that business for three years. In 1908 he accepted a position with Mr. Lavinger, as previously mentioned, and in 1910 entered into a partnership which still lives as the Lytle-Young Furniture Company. The young men are thoroughly alive and wide awake to the possibilities of the state of Idaho, both commercially and otherwise, and are well content to trust their future to its splendid possibilities. Mr. Lytle in particular is enthusiastic about the future of the state, and has invested in no small way in property, holding considerable land, and being interested in a mercantile way as well in Buhl, Idaho. Mr. Lytle is an independent in his political faith, and takes no active part in the party activities of the district. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Twin Falls.

On February 24, 1909, he was married at Santa Ana, California, to Miss Fay Swank, formerly of Seattle, Washington. They have one child, Charles E. Lytle.

ALFRED W. WIKER has been engaged in the grocery business in Twin Falls since 1910, and in the brief season that has elapsed since his establishment here he has made splendid strides in business growth and favor in and about the city.



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L. P. Adams

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L. A. Johnson

Mr. Wiker was born in West Liberty, Iowa, on April 9, 1875, and is the son of Ezra M. and Julia (Allen) Wiker. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, who came west and settled in eastern Iowa when a mere boy. Later he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and for many years was there engaged as a carpenter and contractor. He now resides on a fruit ranch near Kansas City. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having fought in the Union army, and during his enlistment took part in many of the hottest conflicts of the war period, serving through until the close of the strife. The wife and mother was born in Indiana, and she still survives, making her home on their ranch near Kansas City, Missouri. They were the parents of five children, the subject being the second born and the eldest son of his parents.

When Alfred W. Wiker was four years old his parents moved to Kansas City, Missouri. There he received his early education, the common schools of the city constituting the extent of his training in that respect. He lived in Kansas City until 1910. He earned his first money as an office boy in the offices of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., continuing there for seven years, after which he went into the offices of Swift & Company. He continued there for three years, resigning to go into the asbestos business for himself in Kansas City. He was for four years engaged in that industry, and in 1910 he closed out the business and came to Twin Falls, where he engaged in the grocery business, as previously mentioned. He has invested largely in agricultural property near the city, and has two splendid orchards near Twin Falls which are a source of much pleasure to him. He also has a valuable ranch about ten miles distant from the city, which is being developed rapidly. He has shown his unbounded confidence in the future of the city of Twin Falls as well as of the surrounding country by his very material investments in city property, his store building being only one of the pieces of realty he owns in the city.

Mr. Wiker is an independent in politics, and does not take an active part in party affairs. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Twin Falls, and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. She is also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church and of the Century Club.

On December 21, 1896, Mr. Wiker was married in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Janet D. Forrester, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Forrester of Kansas City. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wiker—Charlotte and Bruce Wiker.

FREDERICK C. GRAVES. Although he cannot be said to have been a pioneer in the real estate and insurance business in Filer, few men have been identified with its growth in a greater degree than Frederick C. Graves. Having supreme faith in the future of his adopted state, he has at all times displayed boundless enthusiasm in setting forth its advantages and opportunities to homeseekers, and through his efforts emigration has been greatly encouraged. It is to this class of men that the state owes its rapid development, not only in growth of population, but in importance as a center of commercial, agricultural and industrial activity. Mr. Graves was born in Dade county, Missouri, December 6, 1872, but in his third year was taken to Nebraska, and there received his education in the public and high schools. On completing his education, he devoted his attention to farming, in which he had been engaged during his vacation periods, but in 1904 entered the real estate business in Nebraska, and continued therein until making removal to Filer, Idaho, in 1909. During the first three months here, Mr. Graves was

identified with the banking business, but at the end of that time established his present office, and now does a general real estate, loan and insurance business, operating extensively in farm lands and orchards. Mr. Graves has never hesitated to recommend this state to those who are seeking new localities in which to display their abilities, and his faith in the future of the state has been demonstrated by his investing in valuable farm and fruit lands near Filer, included in which are twenty acres adjoining the town. His business has been successful, and his standing among his associates in the business is that of a man of integrity and honorable dealing, whose operations have always been carried on along strictly legitimate lines.

On January 20, 1891, Mr. Graves was united in marriage at David City, Nebraska, to Minnie M. Walling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Walling, well known residents of that city. To this union there have been born two sons: Ronald L. and Raymond F. With his family, Mr. Graves attends the Methodist church, his wife being an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal work, being connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and has the honor of having been the first master of the Masonic lodge here, a position he has held for two years. He and Mrs. Graves are also members of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which he is worthy patron. In politics Mr. Graves is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in public matters, the confidence of his fellow citizens in his integrity having been demonstrated by his election to the office of city treasurer of Filer, a position which he now occupies. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club, in the interests of which he has ever been an active worker. Mr. Graves is fond of theatricals, lectures and speeches, and is an ardent automobilist, being the owner of a modern high-power car.

LOUIS R. ADAMS. It is uniformly conceded that Mr. Adams has been one of the most prominent and resourceful, most liberal and progressive of the sterling citizens who have brought about the development and substantial upbuilding of the thriving town of Rupert, in Idaho. He visited the site of the village before it was platted and at that early date determined to identify himself with the new town. He was a pioneer business man of Rupert, where he established himself in the lumber trade when the place was represented by only three small houses, and he has contributed by every means in his power to the advancement of the town, which now has a population of one thousand and which is a normal trade center for a fine section of agricultural country. The upbuilding of Rupert has been accomplished within less than a decade, and its substantial status today stands in patent evidence of Idaho thrift and aggressiveness. Mr. Adams was the founder of the Commercial Bank of Rupert, and is president of the same, besides which he is the owner of a large amount of valuable ranch property. He is one who commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the state of his adoption, is one of its loyal and appreciative citizens, and his status is such as to render most consistent his recognition in this publication.

Louis Rudolph Adams was born at Griswold, Cass county, Iowa, on the first of August, 1871, and is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of the Hawkeye state. He is a son of Robert D. and Margaret J. (Ware) Adams, both of whom were born in the state of Kentucky and both of whom

were children at the time of the removal of their respective families to Illinois, in which state they were reared to maturity under the conditions and influences incident to that pioneer epoch in the history of the Illinois commonwealth. It was theirs to undergo distinctive pioneer experiences in their more mature years as well, for they were numbered among the early settlers of Cass county, Iowa, where Mr. Adams served as county sheriff in the early days and where he reclaimed to cultivation a valuable farm, besides which he became one of the leading stock growers of that section of the state. He was a zealous supporter of the cause of the Republican party and especially was he influential in public affairs in the county in which he lived for many years, and in which both he and his wife died, their remains being interred in Cass county, to whose development and material upbuilding they contributed much. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, devout in their manner of life and worship, and folk of superior mentality and of an invincible integrity. They became the parents of four children all of whom are deceased with the exception of Louis R., whose name initiates this review.

Louis R. Adams is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational discipline, and he was there graduated in the high school at Griswold, as a member of the class of 1894. Thereafter he completed a thorough commercial course in the Corning Academy, located at Corning, Iowa, and he initiated his independent career by engaging in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising on one of the farms owned by his father. He thus continued his endeavors for six years, and so gratifying and substantial was his success that he decided to indulge himself in travel. In accordance with this plan he passed two years of traveling in the west, and within that time he visited New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, and gained a clear impression in regard to the advantages of the various sections in which he sojourned. He became at that time especially appreciative of the manifold resources and beauties of Idaho, the veritable "Gem of the Mountains," and after his return to Iowa he had charge of the old homestead for one year. In the meanwhile, he had taken unto himself a wife. The lure of Idaho was such that he decided to leave his native state and establish his home in the newer and to him more attractive region. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1902, he came to Glenn's Ferry, Elmore county, Idaho, where he purchased a well established lumber business, and in the spring of the following year his wife and infant daughter joined him in the new home. He continued successfully in the lumber business at Glenn's Ferry until 1909, when he disposed of the yards and stock. In 1905 he had visited the site of the present town of Rupert, and had decided that here was an eligible place to establish a lumber business and become one of the builders of the new village. He accordingly established a well equipped yard and within a brief period there was active demand for his lumber and other building supplies, as the town grew most rapidly, and within the space of a few years assumed a place of considerable relative importance as a trade and industrial center. He has continued successfully in business as the pioneer lumber merchant of Rupert, and has here maintained his residence since 1906. He has viewed with distinct satisfaction the development of the town and no citizen has done more to advance its material and civic prosperity than has he. He is influential in the promoting and carrying forward of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community and has been

most liberal in his expenditure of time and money for this laudable purpose. In 1910 he effected the organization of the Commercial Bank of Rupert, and he has since continued as president and stockholder of this institution, which is of substantial order and managed along conservative lines, so that it is an important factor in connection with the general industrial and business activities of Rupert and the tributary territory. Mr. Adams is also a stockholder of the Glenn's Ferry Bank, and is the owner of several well improved ranches, in Lincoln and Cassia counties. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Rupert, including his own modern and attractive residence, which has become a center of the best social activities of the community, with Mrs. Adams as its gracious and popular chataleine.

In politics Mr. Adams accords a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party and he is one of the leaders in its ranks in his home county. He served as a member of the lower house of the state legislature in the sessions of 1908-10, as representative from Lincoln county, and he made an admirable record as a zealous and effective working member of the general assembly. He was assigned to various committees and was the author of several bills whose enactment has proved of special value to the section of the state which he represented. In 1912 he again became a candidate for the legislature, and in the election of November of that year, after a spirited canvass, he was elected. Mr. Adams was the author of the bill, passed in the last legislative session, to create the county of Minidoka, out of a part of Lincoln county, with Rupert as the county seat of the new county.

On the 27th of June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adams to Miss Marie Nelson, who like himself, was born and reared in Cass county, Iowa, where her parents established their home in the pioneer days. Her father became one of the substantial farmers in the vicinity of Griswold, that county, and there he and his wife still reside. They are, Frank and Melina (Hanson) Nelson, and both are of stanchest Scandinavian lineage, representative of that valuable element which has played so important a part in the development and upbuilding of the great northwestern section of our national domain. Fred A. Nelson, a brother of Mrs. Adams, is now associated with her husband in the lumber business in Rupert. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three children, Winona, Herbert and Leona.

LEE J. SNELSON. The popular postmaster of Filer, Idaho, Lee J. Snelson, has been a resident of this city since 1908, and during this time has firmly established himself in the confidence and friendship of the citizens of his adopted community. In his official capacity he has shown a conscientious regard for the duties of public office, and as a good citizen no movement for the betterment of Filer or its people has failed to secure his support. Mr. Snelson was born in Carroll county, Arkansas, November 10, 1877, and is a son of James W. and Margaret (Black) Snelson.

James W. Snelson was a native of Tennessee, but as a young man removed to Arkansas, and for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Carroll county. In 1883 he took his family to Colorado, where he continued his farming operations until 1906, and since that time has been a resident of Idaho, now making his home in Filer. During the war between the states, he cast his fortunes with the South, and for a time served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He was married in Arkansas to Margaret Black, a southern lady, who had been

born in North Carolina, and she died in July, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years, and is buried in Filer. They had a family of twelve children, Lee J. being the eleventh child and youngest son.

Lee J. Snelson was but six years of age when taken to Colorado, and his education was secured in the schools of that state. As a youth he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and on first coming to Idaho, in 1906, settled at Hagerman, where he continued to farm for two years. He then came to Filer, and shortly thereafter received the appointment to the position of postmaster, in which he has served efficiently to the present time. Mr. Snelson makes an ideal official, his pleasing personality and courteous manner having made numerous friends among those who have had occasion to transact business at the postoffice. In political matters he is independent, believing that every man should vote, but that he should be allowed to exercise his prerogative of casting his ballot for the man he deems best fitted for the position, irrespective of party ties. Although he is a member of no particular denomination, he favors all church bodies and cheerfully donates to movements calculated to advance religion, education and morality. He is ardent in his praise of the multifold advantages offered the ambitious and enterprising in Idaho, and to all such offers his advice to investigate conditions here before seeking a home elsewhere. Mr. Snelson is competent to judge in this matter, as during his career he has visited a number of states, none of which, however, rank with Idaho as to future possibilities. Like all virile Western men, Mr. Snelson is fond of horseback riding, hunting and fishing, and is also a patron of theatricals, public speeches and lectures. He is of an enterprising and progressive nature, and is doing all in his power to make his city one of the commercial, educational and industrial centers of the state.

ISAAC R. CROW. As president and editor of the *Orofino Tribune*, Isaac R. Crow holds a high place in the business world of Orofino. He was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, December 18, 1853, and to the public schools of Springfield is indebted for his early educational training. At the age of sixteen years he went to Nebraska, where he completed a high school course and where he continued to reside during the ensuing twelve years. He entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of printer, his salary at the start being \$2 per week, but with the passage of time he worked himself up to important newspaper positions, and during his career has been connected with many very well known publications. In 1881 he left Nebraska and went to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, there working as a printer in five different counties. It is said that he was so well known in that district that a letter addressed to any town in the hills would have reached him. In 1907 he left South Dakota and went to Spokane, Washington, where he maintained his home until 1911, coming in that year to Orofino, Idaho. Here he immediately organized a company, of which he became president and manager, and purchased the *Orofino Tribune*, to the improvement of which publication he has since devoted his undivided attention. The *Tribune* is now equal in every way to newspapers published in many of the metropolitan centers of the East, one of its features being a colored supplement.

Mr. Crow is a writer of unusual ability and has written numerous valuable articles on the various towns in which he has lived. Today he is a strong booster for Orofino. He says that for the investment of capital and a place for ideal homes, Idaho

is the best location in the entire Northwest, it being a general, all-round state, with opportunities for everyone. As an uncompromising Democrat, he figures prominently in local politics, giving freely of his time and means to all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare. His religious faith is in harmony with the tenets of the Christian church, and he is a generous contributor to worthy charitable organizations. He is fond of reading and writing and says that pencil pushing is a real pleasure to him. He is well known as a man of sterling integrity of character and is well liked by men in every walk of life.

At Tecumseh, Nebraska, June 21, 1876, Mr. Crow married Miss Leulla R. Campbell, formerly of Waverly, Illinois. She was summoned to the life eternal in Spokane, Washington, October 16, 1912, at the age of fifty-four years. She was an active church worker and a devout Christian from childhood up. A woman of most gracious and pleasing personality, she was deeply beloved by all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence. Five of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Crow are living, in 1912, namely: Mrs. E. W. Valentine, of Spokane, Washington; Mrs. H. H. Hurd, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. S. R. Eaton, of Chilco, Idaho, and John H. and Ben C. Crow, both of Spokane, Washington.

AXEL E. HOLMBERG. Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity is Alex E. Holmberg, who is one of the foremost citizens of Orofino, Idaho, where he is general manager and secretary of the Orofino Trading Company, one of the biggest and best department stores in this section of the state.

A native of Sweden, Axel E. Holmberg was born March 5, 1862. In his second year his parents emigrated to the United States, bringing him with them. They located in Minnesota and there the young Axel grew to maturity and was educated. His public school training was supplemented with a course of study in the Gustafus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, Minnesota. After completing his educational discipline he accepted a position as clerk in a general merchandise establishment in Minnesota. Thus simply he began his career as merchant. He lived in the Gopher state until 1900, and during three years prior to that date was interested in banking projects. In the above year he came to Orofino, Idaho, and here opened up a general merchandise business. His enterprise was incorporated, in 1903, under the name of the Orofino Trading Company, of which concern he is general manager and secretary, likewise the principal stockholder. This company is housed in a fine modern structure and carries everything usually found in an up-to-date department store. As Mr. Holmberg has been interested in mercantile projects during practically the entire period of his active career, he is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of this business. He has always applied his knowledge and experience to the best possible use and the result is unmitigated success. All his dealings have been characterized by honesty and fair methods.

Although reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, Mr. Holmberg is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he is an active worker in behalf of all worthy religious movements. His fraternal connections are with the Odd

Fellows, the Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is likewise prominent in Masonry. His political support is given without restriction to the Democratic party, in the local councils of which he is an active factor. He was a member of the state legislature and while at Boise was active in the creation of Clearwater and Lewis counties and in retaining the state insane asylum for northern Idaho. He is a firm believer in initiative, referendum and recall. He has served as a member of the city council of Orofino and was mayor of this city, resigning the latter office in order to devote his undivided attention to his growing business interests. In the fall of 1912 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of state senator, but the district being normally Republican, he met with defeat. Mr. Holmberg states that Idaho offers opportunities to labor that surpass any other state. The seasons are longer and more pleasant and therefore do not require people to lie idle at any period. Idaho offers a real home to the homeseeker and honest opportunities to the business and professional man. A brilliant political future is predicted for Mr. Holmberg by those who know him in a business and personal way, and he is already looked upon as one of the leading men in the state.

At St. Peter, Minnesota, May 23, 1886, Mr. Holmberg was united in marriage to Miss Blanda Larson, a daughter of John Larson, formerly of Sweden. Three children were born to this union, as follows: Ebba C., is the wife of J. G. Bullock, who is interested with Mr. Holmberg in the mercantile business at Orofino; Mabel, who is at home with her parents, and Oliver H., present deputy county auditor and a resident of Orofino.

GEORGE H. COULTHARD, M. D. The city of Idaho Falls, judicial center of Bonneville county, has been the center of the able and successful endeavors of Dr. Coulthard in the practice of his profession since the summer of 1904, and while he can by no means be designated a pioneer of this favored section of the state it is conceded that during his period of residence in Bonneville county no citizen has manifested more insistent civic loyalty and appreciation and that none has been more zealous and enthusiastic in supporting measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He has high ideals and progressive policies of every kind find in him a sturdy advocate. He has identified himself closely with the interests of Idaho Falls, and as one of its representative citizens and as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this part of the state he is eminently entitled to specific recognition in this publication. He has won the unqualified confidence and high regard of the people of his home county and besides serving in local positions of public trust he was formerly a valued and zealous member of the Idaho state board of health.

Dr. Coulthard was born on a farm near Missouri Valley, Harrison county, Iowa, on the 9th of March, 1878, and is a son of William and Jane (Eddee) Coulthard, who were numbered among the early settlers of that section of the Hawkeye state and became prominently identified with its pioneer development and upbuilding. The father secured a tract of government land in Harrison county, and reclaimed the same into a valuable and productive farm. Indefatigable industry and careful management brought to him a due reward, and he was able not only to provide well for his family but also to achieve distinctive independence and prosperity. He still resides on the old homestead farm and the same has been his place of abode for fully 42 years. His

cherished and devoted wife remains by his side, and after years of earnest toil and endeavor they find that their "lines are cast in pleasant places," their lives being now marked by "smiling plenty and fair, prosperous days." William Coulthard was born at Glencoe, province of Ontario, Canada, in the year 1844, and thus is nearing the psalmist's allotted span of three-score years and ten, as is also his wife, who is about two years his junior, in excellent health, with a pleasant home, and surrounded by friends who are tried and true, they are passing the gracious evening of their lives in peace and prosperity, secure in the high regard of all who know them and content with the benignant aftermath which is theirs after having borne to the full the heat and burden of the day. Of their nine children five are now living, namely: Mrs. Anna Downey, of Logan, Iowa; Mrs. Inez Herman, of Clarkston, Nebraska; Mrs. Ella Doty, of Missouri Valley, Iowa; David Lloyd; and Dr. George H., whose name initiates this review. The parents are devout members of the Presbyterian church and the father is a staunch Republican in his political adherence.

Dr. George H. Coulthard, who was the third in order of birth of the nine children, gained his early experiences in connection with the work and management of the home farm, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he completed the curriculum of the Woodbine Normal School, at Woodbine, Harrison county, in which institution he was graduated in 1900. He had in the meanwhile formulated definite plans for his future life-work, and in harmony therewith he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, his degree of doctor of medicine having been conferred upon him on the 14th of June of that year. In 1904 of the same year the ambitious and well fortified young disciple of Aesculapius came to Idaho and established his residence at Idaho Falls, and here his professional novitiate was of brief duration, for he soon proved his ability and gained such popular confidence that his practice grew apace, to become, as it is today, one of the most extensive and substantial controlled by any physician in this section of the state.

In 1907 Dr. Coulthard was elected a member of the city council, and his splendid majority at the polls again attested his unequivocal popularity. There are no half-way measures possible with him, and thus he was not in the least perfunctory in the discharge of his duties as a representative of the municipal government. He was zealous in furthering measures and enterprises for the general good of the city and its people and was indefatigable in urging a policy of definite municipal progressiveness, with wise economy in the expenditure of city revenues. During the administration of Governor Brady he served as a member of the state board of health, and of this body likewise he proved a most earnest and valued member. He was one of the organizers of the Idaho Falls Club of Commerce, and has the distinction of being chosen its first president. This representative body has done much to promote high civic ideals and to further the material progress and advancement of Idaho Falls and its tributary territory. The Doctor was secretary of this club, as well as a member of its directorate. In national affairs he is staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party, but in local matters he gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to strict partisan

G. H. Coulthard



lines. Dr. Coulthard has been an earnest and appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is one of its prominent representatives in Idaho. He has completed the circle of both the York and Scottish Rites, in the latter of which he has received the thirty-second degree, his affiliation being with the Idaho Sovereign Consistory, at Boise, the capital of the state. He has passed various official chairs in the different Masonic bodies, being past master of Eagle Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, of Idaho Falls, and being senior deacon in the Grand Lodge. The Doctor also holds membership in the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and has served as its exalted ruler. Enjoying thoroughly the wholesome diversion of hunting and fishing, Dr. Coulthard does not deny himself periodical relaxation in these lines, and he is at the present time president of the Idaho Falls Gun Club. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and Idaho State Medical Association.

Dr. Coulthard still marches sturdily along in the ranks of the eligible bachelors of Idaho, and it may well be said that this fact in no wise militates against his personal popularity in social circles. He has gained large and worthy success in his chosen profession and subordinates all else to its exacting demands. He is well known in the state of his adoption, and his circle of friends coincides with that of his acquaintances. His faith in the great future of Idaho is unbounded, and he is the owner of a fine ranch of 950 acres, in Bonneville county, to which he gives a general supervision and upon which he is making the best of improvements, besides which he is the owner of valuable real estate in his home city. A loyal, popular and progressive citizen, he has done well his part in furthering the best interests of his home city and county, and it is a matter of consistency to accord to him definite representation in this publication.

WILLIAM R. AFFLECK. The Affleck Drug Company is recognized as one of the representative business institutions in Orofino. William R. Affleck, who has been a resident of this city since December, 1911, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, February 28, 1885. He resided in the fine old Hawkeye state until he had reached his fourteenth year, and in that commonwealth obtained his preliminary educational training. In 1899 he went to Minnesota, which state represented his home for the ensuing seven years, during which time he worked his way through the Minnesota College of Pharmacy and for some years was in the employ of the Reeve Drug Company, of St. Paul. In 1906 he made a trip to the Pacific coast and for four years was a resident of the beautiful city of Walla Walla, Washington, where he was connected with the Tallman Drug Company as head druggist. In 1910 he went to Spokane, Washington, where he was a member of the drug firm of Grugg & Affleck for one year, at the expiration of which, in December, 1911, he came to Orofino, here opening up a first class drug store that has no superior in the quality of goods handled. He carries a full line of drugs, druggist's sundries and jewelry and controls a large and very profitable trade.

In his political convictions Mr. Affleck maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment, rather than to vote along strictly partisan lines. He is deeply and sincerely interested in all that affects the good of the general welfare, and is generous in his contributions to different charitable movements. In religious matters he leans

toward the Catholic church. He is fond of horse-back riding, singing and reading and enjoys to the full a good public speech or lecture. Concerning Idaho, he says it is rapidly forging to the front and its condition today is better than ever before. He predicts that she will, in the next ten years, show a growth in wealth and population that will bring her into a prominent position with her older sister states. He insists that for a young man with ability and push Idaho is the place.

At Weston, Oregon, October 10, 1905, Mr. Affleck married Miss Kate Kirkpatrick, a daughter of James Kirkpatrick, who is most successfully engaged in business at Weston. Mr. and Mrs. Affleck have two children: Estle and Alice.

JOSEPH KENT. An energetic Idahoan of English birth is Mr. Joseph Kent, who had a very active part in the making of Boise, where he has lived all but two years of his American citizenship.

Plymouth, England, was the home of Joseph Kent's parents and of his more remote progenitors. His paternal grandfather, Robert Kent, was a farmer of an early period in that place, and his father, also named Robert Kent, was during his entire life a blacksmith of Plymouth. Mrs. Robert Kent, the mother of Joseph Kent, was Emma Stevens Kent, a daughter of one of the prominent railroad men of that place. In the home of Robert and Emma Kent eight children were born. The eldest, Robert Kent, became a blacksmith and came to America, where he died in 1892, in Bisbee, Arizona. Richard Kent is with the latter in the stock business in Idaho. John Kent is with the Idaho Carriage Company. The three sisters of the family are Mrs. Grace Stoyes, Mrs. Emily Whitelock, whose husband resides in Boise, and Miss Polly Kent.

Joseph Kent, the second in line in his father's family, was born in June of 1868. In Plymouth, England, his native place, he received his educational advantages and prepared himself for the occupation of a carpenter. In 1886 he felt the need of a broader horizon for his vocational activities and left his English home for the New World. His first location here was Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged in carpenter work for two years. At the end of that time he became so much interested in what he heard of life in the great West that he came—in 1886—to Idaho and settled in Boise City. The place was then but a small city, with a large future before it. Mr. Kent found a demand for contractor's work and in that line he at once engaged. Many of the early houses in Boise were built under his management and bear witness to his ability. His contracting and building continued until 1904, when the attractions of ranch life so strongly appealed to Mr. Kent that he has since taken advantage of his fine opportunities in such enterprise. He purchased six hundred acres of land near what is now the Arrow Rock Dam-Site. There he has established a flourishing business in sheep-raising, his products being sent to eastern markets. Mr. Kent has become a very well-known stock man and his ranch is counted one of the finest in the state.

Mr. Kent, with his family, still maintains his home at 1703 North Thirteenth street. Mrs. Kent was formerly Miss Emma E. Hicks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hicks, leading residents of Boise. Her marriage to Joseph Kent took place in July, 1895, and they are the parents of two children. Esther Emma Kent, born in 1898, is a student in the Boise high school; while Robert Henry Kent, born in 1899, is attending the graded schools of the city.

The Kent family are numbered among the sup-

porters and members of the Baptist church. Mr. Kent's fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he belongs both to chapter and blue lodge. His political preferences have always been those of the Republican party.

HOWARD W. BRUNE. A representative and public-spirited citizen of Genesee, Latah county, Idaho, is Howard W. Brune, editor and owner of the *Genesee News*. He is a young man, well educated and acquainted with printer's ink from early youth, and in the few years that he has been in Idaho he has shown that energy and ability in the line of newspaper work that has given him a position well to the fore in the newspaper fraternity of northern Idaho.

A Kansan by nativity, he was born April 16, 1885, in the city of Lawrence, whither his father, George C. Brune, had come from Illinois some twenty-five years before, or about the time of the famous Quantrell raid in that section of Kansas during the Civil war. The latter is a native of Illinois and followed the newspaper business in Kansas many years but is now retired. George C. Brune has always been a staunch Republican and remains today an active worker in behalf of his party. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Kansas. In that state he was united in marriage to Mary Featheroff, a native of Pennsylvania, and to their union were born two children, a son and a daughter.

Howard W. spent his childhood and youth in his native state, receiving there both a common and high school education, which later was supplemented by a course in Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. He then attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, two years, and following that he returned to Kansas, where he was employed in newspaper work three years. The West gave an alluring call to the young man and in response to that call he then went to Portland, Oregon, where he followed the printing trade about one year. From there he came to Genesee, Idaho, and purchased the *Genesee News*, of which he is now the publisher and sole owner. Since he has had charge of the paper various improvements have been made in every department of the plant and the publication is one that in every respect is in keeping with the progressive order that dominates every line of activity in Idaho. Mr. Brune acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the newspaper business and printing trade in his father's office, and with a good preparation in an educational way he is well fitted for this line of endeavor.

On June 5, 1912, at Genesee, Idaho, he was joined in marriage to Miss Olive Larrabee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Larrabee, the former of whom is a prominent merchant at Genesee. In religious faith Mr. Brune is inclined toward the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Brune is a member of the Congregational church. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias, and his interest in promoting the welfare of Genesee is expressed by his membership in the Genesee Commercial Club, of which he was president one year. He is also a member and now vice-president of the Northern Idaho Press Club. A strong Republican in political views, he takes an active interest in the work of his party and is a member of the Latah county Republican central committee.

FRANK C. BOWMAN. In points of progressiveness, civic loyalty, initiative and constructive ability and broad and well matured business policies there are few citizens of Idaho Falls, Bonneville county, who have done more within the past decade to further

its advancement and prosperity than has Mr. Bowman. His splendid energies have been exerted along divers lines of productive enterprise, he is a practical enthusiast in his liberal and aggressive citizenship, and his achievement has been a credit to himself and to the city and state in which he has established his home, the while his sterling character and genial personality have gained to him impregnable vantage ground in the esteem of those with whom he has come into contact in the varied relations of life. He is essentially one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Idaho Falls and is one to whom it is gratifying to accord specific consideration in this publication.

Mr. Bowman was born in Morgan county, Utah, on the 20th of January, 1870, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state, within whose borders the marriage of his parents was solemnized. He is a son of Isaac and Martha (Calvert) Bowman, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania. Isaac Bowman gained excellent educational training in the old Keystone state, and was a man of fine intellectual attainments, even as he was also one whose course was ordered upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor. In the early '50s he braved the hardships and perils of life on the frontier, in order to establish a home in the new empire of the great west. His was the strength of character, the indomitable energy and the fortitude which combine to make the ideal pioneer, and in coming to the west he crossed the plains with an ox team and "prairie schooners," the crude vehicles that traversed the broad stretches now easily accessible through the network of railroads. Fording swollen streams, plodding across arid and dreary plains, and venturing through dangerous mountain passes, with constant menace from wiley Indians, this hardy pioneer made his way to Morgan county, Utah, to become one of its first settlers. He became one of the first school teachers in that section of the state, having previously followed the pedagogic profession in Pennsylvania, and his success and popularity in the new field of endeavor were on a parity with his recognized ability and his devotion to his profession, in the work of which he continued during the remainder of his active career, honored by all who knew him. He passed the closing period on his long and useful life in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he died in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who was one of the early pioneer women of Utah, crossed the weary stretches of plains and joined him in the West, their marriage having been solemnized in Morgan county, Utah. A woman of noble personality, it was hers to endure to the full the vicissitudes of the pioneer days, and she is now in the best of health, at the venerable age of eighty years. She resides at La Virkin, Utah, and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the compass of her influence. Of the thirteen children five sons and two daughters survive the honored father, and the subject of this review was the eighth in order of birth.

Frank C. Bowman acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native county and thereafter was a student in the Eleventh ward school in Salt Lake City until he had attained to the age of thirteen years. He then entered into practical service as cash boy in the mercantile establishment of Simon Brothers, in Salt Lake City, and from that time forward his advancement was sure and substantial, as he proved himself capable and worthy of trust and was careful and energetic in the discharge of the duties assigned to him. After remaining six years with the concern mentioned he

J. T. Burman



obtained a position as clerk in the leading book and stationery store in Salt Lake City, where he also had charge of the accounts of the establishment, in the capacity of bookkeeper. One year later he found it possible to mark another stage of progress, as he secured a more profitable position in the employ of the Utah Lithographing Company, in the same city. With this concern he remained until 1891, when he left the Utah metropolis and went to Denver, Colorado, where he soon afterward entered the employ of the Howland Millinery Company. He continued with this company until 1893 and then went to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged with a large wholesale millinery house, for which he continued as salesman at the house headquarters until 1900, when he returned to Salt Lake City, where he became assistant to the assessor and collector and the state board of equalization. This incumbency he retained until 1902, when he came to Idaho Falls to assume charge of the accounting department of the Consolidated Wagon Company. He was thus actively concerned with the affairs of this corporation until 1907, when he resigned his position to engage in business on his own responsibility. In that year Mr. Bowman turned his attention to the insurance and loan business, in 1910 organizing The Security Trust Company, of which he is manager, and he has shown such discrimination and ability in the handling of the business that it now takes precedence over all others of similar order in this part of the state,—a solid and well ordered enterprise that has a direct influence in furthering the material and civic prosperity of the town and country.

Mr. Bowman's capacity for the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance seems to be unlimited, and his progressive spirit has prompted him to give his cooperation in the prompting and upbuilding of many noteworthy undertakings in this section of his adopted state. He was the organizer and became the secretary of the Security Trust Company of Idaho Falls, which was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and in addition to retaining the position of secretary of this substantial and important institution he is also serving as its manager, the president of the company being Frank H. Means, another of the leading citizens and business men of Idaho Falls. Mr. Bowman was one of the organizers of the Bonneville County Fair Association; was secretary of the Idaho Falls Club of Commerce, and, in connection with his large industrial interests in Bingham county, this state, he is secretary of the Bingham County Grazing Association and also of the Bingham County Wool Growers' Association, the while he holds a similar office in the Bonneville County Shearing Association, the Conant Live Stock Association, the Idaho Irrigation district, and the Idaho Honey Producers' Association.

Particular distinction pertains to Mr. Bowman in connection with his initiation of a most important enterprise along the line of public utilities. In 1912 he effected the organization of the Idaho Falls & Interurban Electric Railway Company, for which a charter has been applied for, and the work of constructing the line will be instituted as soon as preliminary matters are properly compassed, the enterprise being one that will prove of inestimable value in furthering the growth and commercial prosperity of Idaho Falls and of great service to the fine section of agricultural country which it is destined to traverse.

In politics Mr. Bowman accords unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and he takes a specially deep interest in public matters of a local

order. In 1903 he was elected a member of the city council of Idaho Falls, of which he was a prominent member. As a member of this municipal body he earnestly advocated progressive policies along the line of public improvements, including measures for the beautifying of the city, and though his course met with opposition on all sides he did not lack the courage of his convictions and strenuously demanded the carrying forward of measures which he advocated and which he had the foresight to know would prove of enduring value. One of his first official acts was to bring about the removal of the unsightly telegraph and telephone poles and wires that defaced the main business street of the city, and all citizens, no matter what their previous attitude may have been, appreciate the change since the wires of the operating companies have been placed in alleys. After having accomplished this excellent improvement Mr. Bowman secured the passing of an ordinance for the paving of the principal streets of the city with bituminous macadam and for the laying of concrete sidewalks along the principal thoroughfares. Against this expenditure a hue and cry was promptly made by citizens of undue conservatism, but again Mr. Bowman's liberal and legitimate policy prevailed, to the lasting benefit of the city. He then advocated and procured the enactment of a measure for the taking up of ninety-five thousand dollars of the municipal bonds of the city and the erection of a hydro-electric power plant of the city. At the expiration of his term in the city council he had the satisfaction of seeing each of these important measures brought to fruition, and through his earnest endeavors the city began to assume a really metropolitan appearance. Though the tax-payers in general bitterly opposed his advanced policies for municipal improvements they gave to him belated approval when they came to realize the practical value of the measure he had advocated, and in 1910 popular vote again made him a member of the city council, in which he is still serving, with characteristic ability and progressiveness. It is mainly due to his efforts as a member of the council that attractive clusters of electric lights are now utilized on the principal streets of Idaho Falls, and that the work of street paving has been extended, besides which he was the originator of the plan for the parking of C street, which is rapidly becoming one of the beautiful thoroughfares of the city, the park work being still in progress along its course. In manifold other lines has Mr. Bowman manifested his enthusiastic desire to make his home city one of the most attractive and prosperous in the state, and his personal liberality has been shown in the generous expenditure of time and means. No other citizen did so much along such lines as he has, and the citizens in general owe to him a debt of lasting gratitude and honor.

Mr. Bowman is a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his affiliations are with Eagle Rock Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is past master and was grand master of Masons of Idaho, 1911-12, Idaho Falls Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; Idaho Falls Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templars, all of Idaho Falls; and Elkora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Boise, the capital of the state. He is also a charter member of the Idaho Falls lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

On the 8th of May, 1890, at Salt Lake City, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bowman to Miss Margaret Conrad, a daughter of John and Margaret Conrad. John Conrad was numbered among the representative business men and honored citizens of

the Utah metropolis at the time of his death, and his widow is now a member of the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, whose beautiful home, one of the finest in Idaho Falls, is a center of hospitality and of ideal associations. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman the following brief record is entered: Earl was born in Salt Lake City, on the 24th of September, 1900, and is now in the sixth grade in the public schools of Idaho Falls; Jack was born at Idaho Falls, on the 17th of April, 1905, and is pursuing the dignified studies of the first grade in the public schools; Derald, the eldest of the three children, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 31st of July, 1896, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 21st of December, 1910, in California, from which state his remains were brought home for interment in the cemetery at Idaho Falls.

Mr. Bowman is a man who is full of life and ambition, who is buoyant and optimistic of temperament, and who has a wide circle of friends throughout the state of his adoption. He has achieved through his own efforts large and worthy success as one of the world's productive workers, and he is now one of the substantial men of affairs in his section of the state, well fortified in his opinions and a firm believer in the magnificent future of this favored commonwealth, where opportunity smiles on every person who is willing to apply himself along legitimate lines of enterprise.

WILLIAM A. BRADBURY. A line of business enterprise that closely touches the general interests of every community and that is of great importance is that implied in the facilities for safeguarding real estate transactions through the providing of authoritative abstracts of title, and at Idaho Falls, the thriving judicial center and metropolis of Bonneville county the best of provisions of this order are made through the medium of the Bonneville Abstract Company, of which Mr. Bradbury is president. This company gives the most reliable service and it may consistently be said that one of its abstracts is as authoritative as any deed. The interested principals are business men of the highest standing, the files and all other provisions of the office have been arranged according to the best modern methods and the service is prompt, accurate and authoritative, so that the county is fortunate in having a concern whose facilities thus adequately cover all titles to realty within its borders. The president of this company is a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen, a man of sterling character and one who has a secure place in popular confidence and esteem, his position in the community being such that he is most emphatically entitled to consideration in this publication.

William A. Bradbury was born at Dixon, the capital city of Lee county, Illinois, on the 25th of January, 1859, and is a scion of the stanchest of New England stock, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having settled in that section in the colonial days. He is a son of Josiah and Mindwell B. (Proctor) Bradbury, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Maine. They were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Illinois, and from that state the father went forth as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He enlisted as a recruit from Dixon, that state, as a member of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and while on the march with his regiment he contracted typhoid fever. He was sent to his home and shortly afterward, in 1864, his death occurred, his age at the time having been fifty-four years. His wife survived him by more than a score of years and was a resident of

Iowa at the time of her death, in 1887, at which time she was sixty-five years of age.

The tenth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, William A. Bradbury was a child of five years at the time of his father's death, and he was reared to adult age in the state of Iowa, where he received the advantages of the public schools of State Center, Marshall county. Thereafter he learned the drug business, and with this line of business enterprise he continued to be identified for several years. He then left Iowa for the purpose of taking up a homestead in western Nebraska, where he obtained government land and improved a productive farm. He continued his residence in that state for seventeen years, and in 1901 he came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he became cashier in the bank conducted by Anderson Brothers. He retained this office until 1906, when he identified himself with the abstract business to which he now gives virtually his entire time and attention and in the upbuilding of which he has been a resourceful factor. He was elected president of the Bonneville Abstract Company in 1908 and has since had the active supervision of the business. He is a firm believer in the great future of the state of his adoption, is appreciative of its manifold advantages and attractions and has identified himself closely and permanently with its interests. He is one of the active and valued members of the Idaho Falls Club of Commerce, which is exercising important functions in fostering the growth and precedence of his home city, and he served two terms as a member of the city council, besides which he has been specially progressive in his services as a member of the board of education. While a resident of Frontier county, Nebraska, Mr. Bradbury served two terms as county clerk. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Bradbury is actively affiliated with the York Rite bodies, in which he has passed the various official chairs in the lodge, chapter and commandery, besides which he is an appreciative member of the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He finds in Idaho the most alluring of attractions in the line of outdoor sports, and devotes a few weeks each year to hunting expeditions, in which he has brought down some fine trophies of skill in marksmanship.

On the 9th of May, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bradbury to Miss Mary E. Medbury, daughter of Joseph Medbury, of Frontier county, Nebraska, to which state he removed from Minnesota, the place of his birth. Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and their children are popular in the social activities of the community and their pleasant home is one of generous and unostentatious hospitality. Concerning the three children the following brief data are given: Alice, who was born in Frontier county, Nebraska, on the 23d of December, 1893, was graduated in the Idaho Falls high school and remains a member of the family circle; Paul, who was born in the same county, on the 26th of January, 1897, is a student in the high school in Idaho Falls; and Donald, who was born in Frontier county, Nebraska, on the 18th of February, 1900, is a student in the public schools.

HON. GEORGE T. COATES, senator from Blaine county in the state legislature of Idaho, has been a resident of this county for sixteen years. He has acquired and developed various interests here which have been interwoven with the interests of the people

Wm A. Bradbury



of this locality, and since he has stood for the best in both business and social life he is recognized by his fellow citizens at large as well as by his close associates and neighbors and friends as a man of sterling worth.

Mr. Coates is a native of Canada. He was born in Ontario, February 15, 1874, and in his native land spent the first twenty-two years of his life. His early education was received in the Canadian public schools, and he was later a student in the Collegiate Institute at Seaforth, Ontario. His father being engaged in agricultural pursuits, he remained at home and farmed in conjunction with his father until, in 1896, he decided to try his fortune in the States. It was then that he came to Idaho and to Blaine county. His first settlement was at Carey, where he engaged in the sheep business and where he remained until 1907, when he became a resident of Bellevue. Here he assisted in forming the Bellevue Mercantile Company, one of the largest mercantile establishments of the county, of which he is president. Also he founded the cold storage plant, of which he is now joint owner with R. G. Proctor; and he has an interest in the Bellevue State Bank.

In June, 1907, Mr. Coates married Miss Eva May Wrencher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wrencher, pioneers of this state; and their union has been blessed in the birth of four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: John J., Kenneth G., Robert and Enid.

On coming to this country, Mr. Coates allied himself with the Republican party and has been a party worker ever since. He has served in local office, such as member of the city council and school board, and also has been honored with a seat in the state legislature, as the senator from Blaine. During his term in the state senate he introduced three bills, all of which passed and became laws.

Mr. Coates was the first president of the Bellevue Commercial Club, and is now its vice-president. Fraternally, he is a Mason of high degree, having received the degrees from the Blue Lodge to the Mystic Shrine inclusive. Also he has membership in the M. W. A.

In speaking of the state of his adoption, Mr. Coates says there is more chance in Idaho for a young man who is willing to put forth honest effort than in any place he has been. In his opinion, Idaho, with its great natural resources and ideal climate, is destined to be one of the wealthiest states of the Union.

NEAL MALLISON, M. D. A physician and surgeon of the younger generation in Pocatello, Idaho, Dr. Neal Mallison is gaining distinctive prestige in the medical profession. Although a practitioner but a short time, Dr. Mallison already controls a large and lucrative patronage and has won an enviable name for himself by reason of the splendid success that has accompanied his efforts in the alleviation of human pain and suffering.

A native of Shoshone, Idaho, Dr. Neal Mallison was born December 20, 1887, and he is a son of Harry C. Mallison, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1861, and who came to Idaho in 1885. He is now a resident of Boise, this state, and there is engaged in the farm implement business. Sam Mallison, father of Harry C. Mallison, was for many years an official on the Union Pacific Railroad, his home being at Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Harry C. Mallison, whose maiden name was Katherine E. White, was born in New York, in 1865, and she and her husband are the parents of three children: Dr. Neal is the immediate subject of this review; Law-

rence William, born in 1893, is attending high school in Boise; and Helen, born in 1904, is a pupil in the graded schools at Boise.

Dr. Neal Mallison was graduated in the Boise high school in 1905 and subsequently he was matriculated as a student in the John A. Creighton University, at Omaha, Nebraska, in the medical department of which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1912, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He came to Pocatello in May, 1913, and here initiated the active practice of his profession. He has met with splendid success in the line of his chosen work. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and in religious matters he is a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is an energetic and progressive citizen and one who is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare. He is fond of hunting and fishing and thoroughly enjoys traveling.

In Boise, Idaho, June 10, 1908, Dr. Mallison was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy A. Heaston, a daughter of Louis and Mary Heaston, prominent residents of McPherson, Kansas. Dr. and Mrs. Mallison have one daughter, Mary Marlys, who was born in Boise, June 16, 1912.

CHARLES HENRY BRITTENHAM. Since he was graduated from the University of Michigan, receiving his degree of LL. B. from that institution in 1904, Charles Henry Brittenham has confined his legal practice to the state of Idaho. He first settled in Nampa, Idaho, in the autumn of 1905, soon thereafter removing to Weiser, this state, where he remained for one year. Then for two years he was located in Cambridge in the practice of his profession, and since 1908 he has been established in Midvale, where it would seem that he is sufficiently well pleased with his location to continue permanently.

Charles Henry Brittenham was born in Pontiac, Illinois, in 1880, November 29th being his natal day. He is the son of Charles K. and Julia (Sliepsieck) Brittenham. Both parents are native residents of the state of Illinois. The father was a real estate dealer in Pontiac for years, successful and prominent, and a man of considerable influence in his home city. The mother, who is of German descent, is at present living in the old home at Pontiac.

Of the six children born to Charles K. and Julia Brittenham, Charles H. of this review was the second born. He was educated in the public and high schools of Pontiac, and was graduated from the latter school with the class of 1900. He soon thereafter entered the University of Michigan, and in 1904 was graduated from the law department with the degree of LL. B. In the fall of 1905 he came to Idaho, this state seeming to offer more opportunities for a young and ambitious attorney than most of the others, and in that same year he was admitted to practice in Idaho, having been previously admitted to the bars of Michigan and Illinois. As before stated, Mr. Brittenham settled in Nampa, Idaho, remaining for a few months and then locating in Weiser, Idaho, in which place he continued for a year, followed by a two years stay in Cambridge. It was in 1908 that he located in Midvale, and so well has he prospered that he regards his opportunity to advance in the law to be as well defined here as elsewhere, and he is permanently established in his profession. He conducts a growing general practice, and in addition conducts a loan and fire insurance business. Mr. Brittenham is a Republican, and has been quite active in city and county poli-

tics since he has been here established. He is serving as city attorney of Midvale, and enjoys a practical monopoly on the legal business of the city, being the only attorney in the place.

Mr. Brittenham is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, and fraternally he is allied with the Knights of Pythias of Weiser, the I. O. O. F. lodge and the Modern Woodmen of America, being a member of the Midvale lodges of the orders.

On December 11, 1908, Mr. Brittenham was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Cole, the daughter of Elizabeth L. Cole, a native citizen of Iowa, and the representative of an old pioneer family of the state. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brittenham,—Charles Howard, born May 25, 1911, at Midvale.

Mr. Brittenham comes of good substantial stock on both sides of his family, his father being of English ancestry and the mother of German. His paternal grandfather was Charles Brittenham, who founded the American branch of the family in this country, settling in Illinois from England in 1848. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were ministers of the gospel, the former representing the Methodist Episcopal church and the latter the Lutheran faith, and a touch of their natural inclination may be found in Charles H. Brittenham in his fondness for Bible study, in which he is known to be quite proficient.

ROBERT B. GREENWOOD, whose identification with Idaho life dates back nearly thirty years, is one of the pioneer ranchers and live stock dealers of Oneida county and one of that county's prominent and successful business men. He came to American Falls, Oneida county, in 1885, a young man just entering upon an independent career, and in the years that have passed since then that little city has had no more persevering, energetic, progressive and public-spirited worker in pushing its development than Mr. Greenwood. Of New England birth, he early imbibed those qualities which have rendered the Yankee nation famous the world around for their ingenuity, thrift and perseverance, and his personal career has been one of unrelaxing industry and unswerving integrity.

Robert B. Greenwood was born July 21, 1862, at New London, New Hampshire. His father was Nahum T. Greenwood and his mother was J. Maria Burpee before her marriage, both natives of New Hampshire and descendants of colonial ancestors. Nahum T. Greenwood was a prominent manufacturer and wholesale merchant of scythes, axes and cutlery at New London, New Hampshire, and was also prominent in the political and public life of that state, having been a member of the New Hampshire state legislature and a leader in Republican political affairs. He and his wife are both deceased and are interred at New London, New Hampshire.

Robert B. was educated in the public schools and at Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire. He began life independently at the age of twenty-three, when he came to American Falls, Idaho, then but a railroad station. Here with W. H. Philbrick he engaged in cattle and sheep-raising in Oneida county and now for more than twenty-five years they have stood at the fore among the most prominent and successful wool-growers in that county. Aside from this they are numbered among the leading merchants of American Falls, being large stockholders in the Fall Creek Sheep Company, merchandise and live stock, one of the largest and most successful business enterprises of the town. Mr. Greenwood has large and valuable holdings in ranch and grazing lands in different parts of the state and is

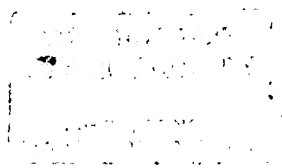
also a large owner of city realty, among which is his own pleasant home in American Falls. He and Mr. Philbrick are also associated together in the American Falls Development Company, the latter as president and the former as secretary and treasurer, and they are also the owners of the Hotel Remington, a modern three-story building, which is one of the well known and favorite resorts of the traveling public in this section of Idaho. In these and in many other ways these partners have shown their confidence in American Falls and generously and public-spiritedly have used of their means to improve and build up the city. Mr. Greenwood came to Idaho with limited means, but by industry and perseverance has helped in the building up of successful business enterprises. This has been accomplished without any sacrifice of honor or integrity on his part, for in the more than twenty-five years he has resided in this community he has ever stood high in public respect and esteem. In politics he is aligned with the Republican party and is an enthusiastic worker in its behalf. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Masonic order at American Falls and was master of the lodge in its early days. The multiplicity of business cares gives him but little time for diversions, but he enjoys an occasional automobile trip visiting different parts of the beautiful and interesting scenic spots of Idaho, and he and his wife both frequently return to their old home in the East to renew old friendships. While they still cling to the New England ties of family and youthful associations, Idaho loses none of their loyalty. Mr. Greenwood has a firm faith in the state and in his county, and at his own expense he will take pleasure in advising any one who desires to learn the real conditions and future promise of Oneida county.

In June, 1900, Mr. Greenwood was joined in marriage to Miss Alice M. Macomber, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, who has become well and prominently known in the social circles of southern Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood are members of the Baptist church.

LEON FULD. The success of the pioneer—and civilization will always be in debt to him—has rewarded Leon Fuld of Hailey. An early settler of California, he later transferred his energies to the still fresh fields of Idaho. As merchant, mine owner and public-spirited citizen, he has long been above the level of average prosperity, and now lives in ease and comfort and in that contentment which is the crown of worthy accomplishments.

Leon Fuld is one of the sturdy representatives of German-American stock, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and in 1859 emigrated to the United States. When still a young man he left New York, went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and in the early days there found work as a clerk, and by his experience and gradual accumulation of savings finally entered the mercantile business. He continued to be identified with California life for seven years. By this time he was thoroughly versed in western methods of doing business, and then moved up to the frontier Idaho mining town of Placerville, which he reached after a long journey overland. He had the many experiences of the early settlers, and in the light of modern times it was by no means an easy task to establish a business successfully in Idaho at that time. Mr. Fuld encountered the difficulties cheerfully, and with determination, ran many risks during his early years, but eventually became one of the most successful merchants of Idaho, and continued to do a thriving business until 1881. He was

Leon Fuld



William C. Davis

particularly prosperous during the palmy days of placer mining along Moore's creek. In 1881 he sold out his business interests, and moved to Hailey, where he established a large stock of goods and also opened an office for abstracting. At the present time Mr. Fuld is owner of thirty-seven mines in the Vienna and Solace groups, and these mines in the past have produced more than a million dollars. He is also owner of considerable real estate in Hailey. A self-made man, whose success has come entirely as a result of his own efforts, Mr. Fuld has gained and maintained the confidence and respect of those who know him, and holds a warm place in the hearts of numerous friends. Leon Fuld married Rosa Weiler, and they had a family of four children, as follows: Sidney C., who is in the bonding and real estate business in Boise; Joseph W., whose career as a Hailey business man is noted in the following paragraphs; Mabel, who married Edgar Hopke, of Hailey; and Karoline Fern, who is engaged in teaching in the public schools of Hailey.

JOSEPH W. FULD. The postmaster at Hailey, and formerly a prominent merchant, is Joseph W. Fuld. He conducted a flourishing mercantile establishment until September 18, 1913, when his store and contents were totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Fuld is one of the community's leading citizens, and a member of a family that located in Idaho in 1866.

Joseph W. Fuld was reared in Idaho, received his education in the public schools of Hailey, graduating from the high school, and began his business career at the early age of fifteen. At that time he became employed as clerk in a clothing store. Afterwards he spent two years as a traveling salesman, but in 1899 established himself in business as the proprietor of a store at Hailey, in which he has continued to the present time. In January, 1910, Mr. Fuld was appointed postmaster by President Taft, and in this connection has proved himself an able assistant and trustworthy official, as conscientious in the discharge of his public duties as he has been in looking after his private business.

Like his father, Mr. Fuld has been the architect of his own fortunes, and a great deal of his success may be accredited to the earnest attention to detail and the thorough knowledge which he has gained of his business. He is one of the leading members of the Commercial Club, being an energetic Idaho booster, and is popular with the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a prominent member. On August 30, 1905, Mr. Fuld was united to Miss Lulu Floyd, a daughter of A. C. and Sarah E. (Ballard) Floyd. Her parents were pioneer settlers of Idaho.

WILLIAM P. DAWE. The continued occupancy of an honored official position in a community is equivalent to a strong endorsement of character and efficiency. Obscure or ignorant men are seldom entrusted with public matters which affect the general welfare. Education and experience are necessary equipments, and, in an office such as city clerk, patience and diplomacy are almost equally valuable. To this office at Idaho Falls, William P. Dawe brought a high school training, supplemented by three years of clerical work under exacting employers, and a reputation for honesty equaling that of efficiency, and the competent manner in which he has continued to discharge his duties gives evidence that the people of this city made no mistake in their choice. William P. Dawe was born in November 19, 1883, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, and is a son of William and Clara (Root) Dawe.

William Dawe, a native of London, England, came

to the United States, as a youth of eighteen years, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church, his faithful work in which has made him known all over the state of Michigan. He now has one of the largest charges in Detroit, and is still in active service, although he has reached the age of sixty-three years. He was married in Illinois to Clara Root, a native of the Prairie State, and she passed away at the age of twenty-six years, in Detroit, in 1883, having been the mother of twin children: William P.; and Edward Raymond, who is an officer in the United States regular army, stationed at a point in New Mexico.

William P. Dawe attended the public schools of Detroit, Michigan, and following his graduation from the High school, in 1903, entered the office of the general manager of the firm of Parke, Davis & Company. Two years later he severed his connection with that concern to accept employment in a clerical capacity in the Detroit offices of the Michigan Central Railroad, where he remained one and one-half years, at that time becoming an employee of the Pere Marquette Railway, where he remained one year. In 1906 Mr. Dawe decided there were better opportunities to display his abilities in the West, and in that year came to Idaho Falls, spending a short time on the ranch of Judge McCutcheon. Returning to the city, he entered the employ of the C. W. and M. Company, where he remained for five years. In 1911, Mr. Dawe became the Republican candidate for the office of city clerk of Idaho Falls, and in the election which followed was returned a winner at the polls. His personal popularity has been greatly enhanced by the efficient services he has rendered his adopted city, and his standing among the people here is that of a capable, conscientious and hard-working official.

Mr. Dawe was married November 14, 1906, in Idaho Falls, to Miss Clara Marriott, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Fred and Anna Marriott, of Detroit. They have had one child: Marriott Gertrude, who was born at Idaho Falls, August 18, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Dawe are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are general favorites in social circles of the city. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal work, and at this time is a valued member of the local lodges of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks. With a firm belief in the future greatness of his adopted state, he takes every occasion to extoll its advantages, and is known as one of Idaho Falls' enthusiastic boosters.

THOMAS E. WALKER. The dense forests of the northern portion of Idaho and the upper parts of the Boise, Weiser and Payette valleys, wherein thrive the white and yellow pine, fir, cedar, spruce, hemlock and tamarack, furnish the state with one of its leading industries. The lumber business has steadily grown to be a leading factor in Idaho's industrial importance, having been carefully conserved and fostered by men of acknowledged ability, judgment and foresight. One of the leading lumber firms of Canyon county, which in a few short years has grown from a humble beginning to a concern of considerable magnitude, is that of the Caldwell Lumber Company, of Caldwell, a large part of the success of which may be accredited to the ability and untiring efforts of its secretary, Thomas E. Walker. Mr. Walker entered the lumber business little more than a decade ago, before which time he had but little practical experience in this line, but so thoroughly has he applied himself, that today he is conversant with every detail of the business and has a high

reputation among his associates in the trade. Mr. Walker is a native of Missouri, born at Sedalia, October 29, 1860, a son of A. K. and Parnetha (Fowler) Walker. His paternal grandfather was Judge James Walker, of Kentucky, where the family resided for several generations, while on the maternal side his grandfather Joseph Fowler came from Maryland. A. K. Walker was born in Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1847, locating on a farm near Sedalia, where he died in 1863, when but forty-four years of age. He was married in Missouri to Parnetha Fowler, a native of that state, born at Fulton, and she died there in 1894, when sixty-six years old.

Thomas E. Walker received his education in the Sedalia public schools, after leaving which it was necessary that he make his own way in the world, having lost his father when he was but three years old. Accordingly he mastered the vocation of telegrapher and became an operator for the Missouri Pacific Railway, remaining in the service of that company for upwards of twenty years. At the end of that time he engaged in the lumber business, and in January, 1902, located in Caldwell, where, in February, 1906, he became one of the organizers of the Caldwell Lumber Company, the original officers of which were as follows: H. R. Cleaver, president; George Clithroe, vice president; and Mr. Walker, secretary. At this time Mr. Clithroe is president; Claud Ferguson is vice president, and Mr. Walker retains his position as secretary. Like his associates, Mr. Walker is known as a sound and substantial business man, with the ability to handle large interests in a conservative, though courageous, manner. Although essentially a business man, with the greater part of his attention given to the handling of his company's affairs, he has realized his duty as a citizen, and is now serving as city councilman, a position to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket. During his vacations he enjoys hunting and fishing, and in the interests of his concern has traveled to several sections where fish and game abound.

Mr. Walker was married at Sedalia, Missouri, September 18, 1886, to Miss Maggie Mitchell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Clay county, Missouri, and they have one child: Lillie, born May 22, 1891, at Liberty, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker have many friends in the city, and occupy a prominent place in social circles of Caldwell.

ED A. JOHNSON. One of the ablest civil engineers of Idaho is Ed A. Johnson, of Boise. Though a young man in the early thirties, he has already acquired some of those distinctions of work and position which mark him out among those who are rising to success. Mr. Johnson has had a varied career both in public service and in his profession.

He belongs to a family which has been identified with Idaho since 1892. He was born at Oakland, Nebraska, December 12, 1879, and was the second of six children born to Charles A. and Margaret (Olson) Johnson. His father, a native of Sweden, came to America in young manhood, locating first at Omaha, where he worked at day labor, then became a homesteader at Oakland, and on moving to Idaho in 1892 engaged in farming near Idaho Falls, where he is still active in farming and good citizenship at the age of sixty-one. The mother, who is now fifty-six, was born in Lapland, emigrating to America in girlhood, and was married in Nebraska. The other children in the family are named: Harvey A., Nathaniel T., Arthur B., Mrs. Mayme L. Melquist and Anna Mildred.

The first schooling for Mr. Ed A. Johnson was at Wahoo, Nebraska, and after coming to Idaho at the age of thirteen he attended the high school of

Idaho Falls, where he was graduated in 1898. Like many successful men, he began as a school teacher, his work being in schools near Idaho Falls. After two years in that employment he entered the railway mail service, and for three years his duties kept him on the road between Idaho Falls and St. Anthony, and Pocatello and Portland. United States Marshal Ruel Rounds, for the Idaho district, then chose him chief deputy marshal. He had already determined upon a professional career, and took up civil engineering in a practical way under Mr. Paul S. A. Bickel, in the Twin Falls district, remaining under Mr. Bickel's capable supervision four years. He then located at Glenns Ferry in connection with work on the King Hill Extension, and in 1910-11 served as city engineer for Glenns Ferry. Mr. Johnson is at present chief engineer for the Thousand Springs Land & Irrigation Company, a project involving seventy-five hundred acres northwest of Mackey. During his residence at Twin Falls he served as assistant postmaster in 1904.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Idaho Society of Civil Engineers, and has a high standing in his profession throughout the state. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellow lodge at Idaho Falls, is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. His own career has caused him to become one of the most enthusiastic Idaho boosters, and he has all the confidence in the remarkable development of the state.

At Boise City on May 18, 1912, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Edna A. Griffith, the result of this union being a boy, Arnold Stanton. Mrs. Johnson was born at Carthage, Missouri, where she began her schooling, and later attended the College of Idaho at Caldwell, where she was graduated in the academic course in 1908. She has a brother, Frank E. Griffith, born in 1883, and a sister, Mrs. Ed N. Mapes, both of whom were also natives of Carthage, Missouri. Their parents are Edwin S. and Anna (Griffith) Griffith. Her father, who was born at Philadelphia, spent a number of years in Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Tennessee, and in 1905 moved to Idaho, being a resident at Glenns Ferry till 1909, when he moved to Caldwell. He is one of the prosperous ranchers of that section. The mother was born at Winchester, Virginia, but in early childhood moved to Iowa, and later to Carthage, Missouri, where she was married. Her father, James Hackney Griffith, a staunch Union man during the Civil war, piloted the first Union forces through the Shenandoah valley. He was captured by the rebels and sentenced to death, but escaped. He crossed West Virginia, and swam the Ohio river on horseback, with a black boy behind his saddle. His family later followed him to Iowa, where they partly retrieved their fortune, lost by the ravages of the war.

PROF. JAMES M. MARKEL. There is no royal road to success in the educational profession. The vocation is open to ability, but with this there must be long and careful training, persistent and conscientious labor, and a natural inclination that enables the educator to overcome all obstacles and set aside all discouragements. Among the educators of Idaho who have risen to places of prominence in their profession through the medium of their own efforts, Prof. James M. Markel, superintendent of schools of Buhl, holds important place. When still a lad of fifteen years he was engaged in hard, manual labor in order that he might secure the means wherewith to complete his education, and his career speaks eloquently of the beneficial results to be obtained through a life of industry and perseverance. Professor Markel was born at Monticello, Illinois, May 16, 1866, and

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his early education was obtained in the public schools of Piatt county, that state. When fifteen years of age, he became self-supporting, securing a position carrying water in a railroad construction camp, his wages being \$1.50 per day. Following this he worked at various occupations until he had accumulated enough to continue his studies, when he entered the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, there taking a full course of three years. Thus prepared, he started upon his career as a teacher, which he has followed almost without interruption ever since. For twelve consecutive years he was an instructor in various schools in Illinois, and since that time has held various official positions, such as principal and superintendent, and has been at the head of large institutions in various large Illinois towns. He came to Idaho in 1909, and first settled at Filer, where he had charge of the schools for two years, then coming to Buhl to accept the city superintendency of the three schools here, and through his personal efforts the new high school was built here, a modern structure of architectural beauty, equipped with all modern conveniences and special features. As an educator, Mr. Markel possesses that rare and happy faculty of being able to impart his own wide learning to others; as city superintendent of schools, he possesses the executive ability to plan and carry through large projects; and as a man, he has the admiration of his teachers, the friendship of his pupils and the respect of the people of his community.

Professor Markel was married at Monticello, Illinois, August 7, 1895, to Lilla Bond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bond, of Monticello, and they have had one son: Daniel B. Professor Markel affiliates with the Methodist church, as does also his wife, who is an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society. In political matters he is a Democrat and is known as one of the party fighters, his services being much in demand as a campaign orator. Professor Markel takes his greatest pleasure in his home and his profession, although he is also fond of theatricals and music, and enjoys an occasional camping trip. He has made a special study of economics, and his valuable library contains many works of this nature. Professor Markel has been in the state of Idaho only since 1909, but during this time has formed such an admiration for this part of the country that he is satisfied he will be content to live no where else. He has not only become enamored of the many opportunities and unbounded advantages offered by the state, but has been impressed by the general friendliness of the people here, among whom he has found no antagonism or restraining conventionalities. Harmony has been the watch-word, and that friction between man that has so frequently been detrimental to the growth of a community has been conspicuous here by its absence.

It is a self-evident fact that Professor Markel is popular, and his popularity has resulted no more from a pleasing personality and attractive presence and address, than from the recognition and appreciation of his abilities by the people of his adopted city. His career in his chosen field has been a long and useful one and stamps him as a man whose activities have served in material manner to benefit his fellow-men.

JAMES R. SHUPE, M. D. The physician of today must be a man of education, carefully trained, experienced in all branches, and many times skilled in numerous lines. His is a profession which admits of no stand-still methods, for the constant advancements and discoveries in the field of medicine and surgery demand constant study, and the practitioner who would win a full measure of success must keep

thoroughly abreast of the times. Dr. James R. Shupe, of Sugar City, is entitled to mention as one of the leading physicians of Fremont county, not only because of his achievements along the lines of private practice, but also as the head of the Shupe-Morefield Hospital, one of the best equipped and most modern institutions in the state. Although he has been a resident of Sugar City only since 1908, he has gained a wide-spread reputation, and by his recognized skill in his chosen field of endeavor has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people of the city and surrounding country.

James R. Shupe was born at Lewiston, Utah, Mary A. Shupe, the former a native of Utah and the latter of New York, from whence she accompanied her parents across the plains at an early date. John R. Shupe has been engaged in farming all of his life, and although now sixty-two years of age is still in active business at Montpelier, Idaho, where Mrs. Shupe died in 1911, at the age of fifty-one years. They had a family of nine children, James R. being the next to the oldest.

James R. Shupe received his preliminary educational training in the primary schools of Utah, following which he took an agricultural course at Logan, Utah, it being his parents' belief that he should become a farmer. The young man, however, did not feel agriculturally inclined, entering the drug business instead at Logan, and later following the same vocation at Provo and Salt Lake City, Utah, and Montpelier, Idaho. During this time he prosecuted his medical studies, and eventually he entered Barnes University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Dr. Shupe then spent one year in a general practice in St. Louis, then going to Bountiful, Utah, from whence he came to Sugar City in September, 1908. Here he continued in a general practice, meeting with well-deserved success, and in 1912 opened the Shupe-Morefield Hospital, fully equipped with the latest conveniences and inventions known to the medical science, and in three months there were performed in this institution no less than one hundred and seventy-six major operations, without a single fatality, considered a remarkable achievement among medical men. Dr. Shupe holds membership in the Davis County (Utah) Medical Association, of which he is at this time secretary. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious belief that of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. He has interested himself in all that has pertained to the welfare of his adopted state, and along with other men of good judgment and foresight, believes that Idaho is destined to become one of the leading states in the Union.

On June 17, 1902, Dr. Shupe was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Elnora Dalton, daughter of J. M. and Adelaide (Chase) Dalton, well-known people of Salt Lake City. Dr. and Mrs. Shupe have had two children: Reed, born in June, 1903, at Montpelier, Idaho, and now attending school in Sugar City; and James Emmet, born May 10, 1908, at Bountiful, Utah.

DAVID GROVER PARKER. The position of superintendent of schools in any community, large or small, has of late years come to be recognized as of the highest importance, and to be given its proper place of honor. This is partly because education has come to play such an important place in the lives of the people of every section, and partly because of the high order of men who are now candidates for these positions, they being no longer scholars merely, or pedants, but men of force and executive ability, who

understand organization. Of this new type of schoolmaster is David Grover Parker, superintendent of schools of Albion, Idaho.

David Grover Parker is the son of Wyman M. and Eliza Ann (Grover) Parker. Wyman Parker is a well known name in Idaho, for he was one of the early and prominent pioneers. He was born in the state of New York and came west with his wife, who was a native of Missouri, in the early days of the country. They settled first in Utah and then came to Idaho, where Mr. Parker engaged in ranching and stock-raising. He became very prosperous, and a well known man in this connection, but he is remembered by the people of his part of the state because he it was who completed the first irrigation canal in Fremont county, the original promoters having abandoned this project. Not only has the canal been of inestimable benefit to the residents of Fremont county, but its greatest value has been in that it set an example that other communities were not slow in following. He served as county commissioner of Fremont county, and was the founder of the town of Parker, which was named for him. He was a prominent member of the Mormon church, and for many years was a bishop in this church. He died in Parker, Idaho, in 1907, on the 1st day of March. Mrs. Parker is yet living, making her home on the old homestead at Parker.

Twelve children were born to Wyman Parker and his wife and of these, David Grover Parker was the next to the youngest. The latter was born at Morgan, Utah, on the 23rd day of January, 1876. He received a fine education; after completing his elementary work, going to Logan, Utah, where he matriculated at Brigham Young College. He later took special work in the State Normal School at Albion, Idaho. After completing his educational work he began to teach school, and for eleven years was thus engaged in Fremont and Cassia counties. In 1908, he was elected county superintendent of schools for Cassia county, and in 1910, he was re-elected to this position. He is eminently successful in his work, and has accomplished much for the school system of Cassia county.

Mr. Parker is the owner of a fine ranch and a pleasant home in Basin, Cassia county, but his time is mainly given to his professional work. He is a Republican in his political beliefs, and is a member of the Mormon church.

On the 21st day of August, 1901, David Grover Parker married Miss Nettie Dayley, the daughter of Enoch R. and Jeanette (Cooley) Dayley. Enoch Dayley was a pioneer rancher of Idaho, coming to the state in 1880. He became a well known man and a very successful rancher, and was widely known as a prominent and active member of the Mormon church. He is now deceased but his widow is a resident of Albion. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have become the parents of three children, all of whom are boys—Dayley, Donald and Alton Parker.

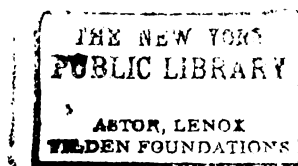
JAMES AURELIUS YOUNG, M. D. Too frequently, the modern hospital is looked upon as a convenience or luxury of the well to do, but this theory is both unfounded and injurious. The modern hospital is not only for the highest development of science for the alleviation and cure of the swarming ills of mankind, a wonderful organization into which the best thought and experience of physicians the world over have entered, it is also a great philanthropic enterprise. One of the best organized and most thoroughly equipped private hospitals in Washington county is Josephine Hospital, at Weiser, an institution that has been developed through the activities of one of the city's leading physicians, James Aurelius

Young, M. D., who has maintained his field of practice here since 1909. Dr. Young was born near Rankin, Vermilion county, Illinois, May 29, 1878, and is a son of James A. and Katherine (Ash) Young. His father, a native of Ohio, was taken to Illinois as a lad by his parents, and is still engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Prairie State, being sixty-eight years of age. He married Katherine Ash, who was born in Germany, and was brought to the United States as a child of eight years, and she is still living, being sixty-seven years old.

James Aurelius Young was the fourth in order of birth of the five children of his parents, and his early education was secured in the public schools of Vermilion county. Following this he attended the Rankin high school, from which he was graduated in 1896, and then entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, receiving his degree with the class of 1903. For a short time thereafter, Dr. Young acted in the capacity of interne at the West Side Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, and then came to Idaho, settling first at Pearl, where he was engaged in practice for about one and one-half years. His next location was in Caldwell, where he spent four years, and in 1909 he came to Weiser and opened offices. His abilities were soon recognized, and his practice grew commensurately as he became established in the confidence of the community. Associated with Dr. Dudley, he opened Josephine Hospital, which has been a distinct financial success and enjoys a large patronage and an excellent reputation. Both doctors are skilled in surgery, and their success in a number of complicated cases has attracted widespread attention in the profession.

In November, 1905, at Boise, Idaho, Dr. Young was married to Ann W. Walters, daughter of Russell Walters, and three children have been born to this union: Katherine, born in 1906, at Caldwell; Walter, born in 1908, at Caldwell; and James, born in 1911, at Weiser. Fraternally, Dr. Young is connected with the Masons, and has attained to the Scottish Rite degree. He belongs to the Washington County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and during 1908 and 1909 acted in the capacity of president of the Southern Idaho Medical Society. With Mrs. Young, he attends the Congregational church, and both have hosts of friends in social circles of the city.

ALDEN R. HICKS. One of the prominent, able and representative young men of Twin Falls, Idaho, who have added their talents to the bar of that city is Alden R. Hicks, county attorney of Twin Falls county, who has but recently selected this city as a field for his professional activity but has already secured a fair vantage ground and has every promise for success. Born in Macoupin county, Illinois, January 21, 1876, he was reared a farmer boy in that state and remained there to the age of twenty, securing in the meantime both a common and high school education. He had not reached his majority when he went to California, where he remained four years following various occupations. During this time he was a student in the Leland Stanford University, where he was graduated from the collegiate department in 1901 as a Bachelor of Arts. From California he went to Chicago, where for a time he was a student in the law department of Northwestern University, Evanston, and following that spent one year in the Chicago University Law School, graduating from the latter institution in 1903. In December, 1904, after one year spent as a law clerk in Chicago, he came to Idaho, where he was immediately admitted to the bar by the supreme court of this state, and



R.M.M. & Co. Llc

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then set about to carve out an independent professional career. Locating at Lewiston, he practiced law there successfully about six years, or until the beginning of 1910, when he decided to identify himself with the rapidly growing city of Twin Falls. In the fall of that same year he was nominated and elected as county attorney of Twin Falls county and in 1912 was re-elected for that office. He has already demonstrated that he has no uncertain force as a lawyer and the professional record he has already made presages for him a successful future. Mr. Hicks' first legal triumph came with his first case and the experience was therefore one of the most gratifying to him of his whole professional career and one that stands most prominently in his memory. The decision depended on a question of law and Mr. Hicks won the case on a technicality. Idaho has not disappointed him in opportunity and he feels that no one can make a mistake in selecting a home in this state, especially in the Twin Falls district, which, in a general way, affords every advantage that could be desired.

The parents of Mr. Hicks, Vines and Nancy (Rhodes) Hicks, are both natives of Illinois and are now retired residents of that state. The senior Mr. Hicks spent his whole active career as a farmer and stockman. Eight children came to this union and of these Alden R. is seventh in order of birth and is the youngest son. Mr. Hicks recognizes the church as an emphatic force for good in any community but is himself affiliated with no denomination. Fraternally he is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat and an active worker in the interests of his party. As is usual with college men, he appreciates and is interested in athletics, and in reading his tastes incline toward history. Mr. Hicks is unmarried.

ROBERT M. MCCOLLUM. As one of the foremost promoters of the Twin Falls district the career of Robert M. McCollum is especially deserving of record in this publication. He was the first inhabitant and handled the townsite of Twin Falls, and sold the first lot in the city, August 1st, 1904, to George C. Walters, one of the engineers on the canal system of the Twin Falls project. The project was financed and built by S. B. Milner of Salt Lake, Frank H. Buhl and Peter L. Kimberly of Sharon, Pa. For many years he has been a leading and influential citizen of Twin Falls, and his activity in business affairs, his cooperation in public interests, and his zealous support of all objects that he believes will contribute to the material, social or moral improvement of the community, keep him in the foremost rank of those to whom the city owes its development and present position as one of the leading metropolitan centers of Idaho.

Robert M. McCollum was born in Auburn, New York, in the month of September, 1860. He is a son of William J. and Agnes A. (Brown) McCollum, both of whom are now deceased. To the public schools of his native place Mr. McCollum is indebted for his early educational training, which was of but a meagre order. As a very young boy he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of a printer, which he succeeded in mastering at the age of fourteen years. At this time, in 1874, he crossed the plains to Colorado, where he subsequently owned and published two papers. In 1894 he came to Idaho and settled in Shoshone, where he published the *Journal*. He is an ardent Republican and during the entire period of his ownership of the latter paper he vigorously upheld the principles of that organization. He was a stalwart

supporter of McKinley and Hobart in 1896, when, as he says himself, most of the Republicans of Idaho were ghost dancing. All his advertisers and subscribers quit him because, in their opinion, he was against Idaho on the silver question.

Upon the organization of the Twin Falls Investment Company in 1904, Mr. McCollum was chosen secretary and continued in that office until practically all the lands and townsites on the Twin Falls tract were sold. The above company was organized for the purpose of colonizing the lands of the original Twin Falls project and to build towns. The population in June, 1904, was one man (McCollum), and the population in June, 1913, aggregated about eight thousand. The company was officered as follows: C. R. Hurtt, president; S. H. Hays, vice president; George F. Sprague, treasurer; all of Boise; I. B. Perrine, of Blue Lakes, Idaho, second vice president; and R. M. McCollum, secretary. The board of directors consisted of the above officers, and in addition to them were Thomas Costello and John Crocker, of Maroa, Illinois; and Ben C. Simmons, cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago. Mr. McCollum was representative of the company on the ground and as such made an undying reputation for himself by his tremendous activity in the sale of these properties. He firmly believed in and predicted the wonderful progress and the great future that was in store for Twin Falls county, and while he does not seek publicity, he is nevertheless deserving of high praise for his efforts.

For four years Mr. McCollum was clerk of the District court for the county of Summit, Colorado, and for three years he was secretary of the Idaho Republican State Committee, with Hon. Frank R. Gooding as chairman. In a fraternal way Mr. McCollum is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Pythias, in which latter organization he was chancellor commander of Delos Lodge, at Shoshone, for two years. In the Masonic fraternity his connections are with all the bodies, both York and Scottish rites, and with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In Canyon City, Colorado, in 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. McCollum to Miss Alice R. Coombs, a daughter of Lorenzo G. Coombs, who removed to Colorado from Belfast, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. McCollum have one daughter, Elva M., who is the wife of J. W. Craven. They have two grandchildren, Alice Elizabeth and Robert McCollum Craven.

Mr. McCollum's life has been characterized by upright and honorable principles and it also exemplifies the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to have a friend is to be one." His genial manner wins him the kind regard and good will of all with whom he comes in contact and he is recognized as a man of mark, honored and honorable in all the relations of life. Twin Falls has been greatly benefitted by the citizenship of Mr. McCollum, and owes much of its present prestige to him.

EDWIN B. HEINECKE. The advantages of both education and capital count for much in the career of any man, but what he is and the use he makes of his abilities and opportunities determine his true rank in society. Edwin B. Heinecke, treasurer and general manager of the Hollister Lumber Company at Hollister, Idaho, is a young man who has received an excellent education and who in the few years of his business career has demonstrated that he possesses not only preparation but also character,

strength and business ability and knows how to direct his energies to the accomplishment of success and of worthy citizenship.

Born at Jewell City, Kansas, April 9, 1883, Mr. Heinecke remained in his native state until some years after he had obtained his majority and there secured his education, first in the common schools and then the high school at Jewell City and later at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, from which institution he was graduated in 1906. His business career opened at the age of nineteen as an employe in a lumber concern and from that time to the present his business identification has been wholly along the line of the lumber business, having been connected during this time with a number of large lumber concerns and having held different executive positions of responsibility. In 1906 he went to Colorado, where for about two years he was engaged in the lumber business, and then during a similar period following was connected with lumber companies in Kansas looking after their interests in different towns. It is a large part of business genius to recognize and grasp opportunity when it presents itself. The Twin Falls district in Idaho from the beginning of its exploitation attracted wide attention and in 1909, when the Oregon Short Line Railway Company completed its branch to Rogerson, the central part of Twin Falls county was opened up to more advantageous settlement. It was at this time that Mr. Heinecke severed his business connections in Kansas and came to Idaho. Before locating permanently, however, he spent sixty days in travel throughout the West looking for a favorable location and after thoroughly investigating many places he decided that Idaho presented the best opportunities for business and for a home. Here the best of business conditions prevailed and there was every promise for an even more prosperous future; the people, almost universally of educational attainment, seemed unusually progressive, with high standards of what constitutes good citizenship; and the climate, too, seemed invigorating and of that evenness so lacking in almost every section of the United States. Mr. Heinecke has since found his first impressions to be realities and in no way has he experienced discontent or disappointment since locating here. Judging from his own experience, he feels that it will profit any one looking for a good location to investigate Idaho, and once established here, he is sure the individual cannot but become one of the state's enthusiasts. Mr. Heinecke was the second man to locate at Hollister and shortly afterward organized the Hollister Lumber Company, of which he is treasurer and general manager and the success of which has in a business way fully justified his expectations of the location. Besides his interests in the lumber business he gives considerable attention to the management of a fine ranch that he owns near Hollister. In political affairs he gives his support to the Republican party and is a stalwart and active advocate of its principles, being at the present time a member of the Twin Falls county Republican central committee. He is without personal political ambition, however, and though he has been solicited for office he has each time refused to seek preferment.

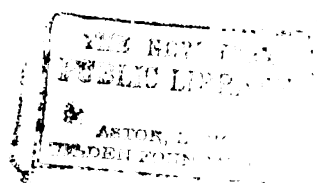
At Smith Centre, Kansas, on April 9, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heinecke and Miss Eva Detwiler, the latter of whom also is an alumnus of the University of Kansas and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Detwiler, of Smith Centre. Mr. and Mrs. Heinecke have one son, John B. Heinecke. Both are members of the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Heinecke is also affiliated with the Ladies' Aid Society of that denomination in Hollister. Mr.

Heinecke is a member of several fraternal orders, also of the Hoo Hoo order and of the Phi Delta Theta and Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternities. Mr. and Mrs. Heinecke are young people whose acquirements and genial ways well fit them for prominence in the social life of their community and they are fully deserving of the high esteem in which they are held in Hollister.

W. HOMER CRAVEN AND ALFRED F. CRAVEN. Emerson, the great essayist and philosopher, said that the true history of a nation or state is recited in the lives of the leading citizens, and it is the purpose of this volume, through the biographies of men who have been helmsmen of affairs in the various lines of activity, to present a trustworthy history of Idaho. No class of men contribute so largely and certainly none so substantially to the development of any community as the thorough-going business men—the men of affairs and dollars. Two wide-awake and energetic young representatives of this class in Idaho are W. Homer Craven and Alfred F. Craven, the former president and the latter cashier of the Bank of Hollister at Hollister, both of whom are recognized among the forceful men of the great Twin Falls district.

W. Homer Craven was born in Texas county, Missouri, March 21st, 1877, and remained a resident of his native state until he came to Idaho in 1906. Locating first at Twin Falls, he remained there three years and during that time took a prominent part in opening up the Deep Creek country, which has already become famous as an orchard district. Throughout the whole of his business career he has been identified with banking and possesses that keenness of perception and accuracy of judgment that makes him well adapted to this line of financing. In 1909 he, with his brother Alfred F. Craven and others, established the Bank of Hollister at Hollister, Twin Falls county, of which institution he has since been the executive head. Under his conservative yet energetic management a profitable financial system has been established, safe investments have been made, and the bank has been made of immeasurable service in the development and upbuilding of this section of Twin Falls county. Mr. Craven exemplifies the most loyal and public spirited citizenship and is not only prominent as a business man but in other relations to society gives himself unreservedly to the furtherance of social and material progress in his community. Himself a strong, vigorous and capable man, his citizenship is of the same high order as his personal qualities of character, and it has been through the work of such men as Mr. Craven that the Twin Falls district has in less than a decade become one of the leading and most prosperous sections of Idaho. In politics he is a staunch, active and effective advocate of Democrat party principles and is a member of the Twin Falls County Democratic Central committee. He is president of the Hollister board of education and the Hollister Commercial Club, and as a member affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1900, in his native state of Missouri, Mr. Craven was joined in marriage to Miss Jenevieve Levitt, of Houston, Missouri. Two children, Imogene and H. Levitt, have been born to the union.

Alfred F. Craven, cashier of the Bank of Hollister, was born on a farm in Texas county, Missouri, April 23, 1887, and was reared a farmer boy. His earlier education obtained in the public schools of Missouri was effectively supplemented first by a high school course and then later by a college course at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. After leav-



3/3 Briggs

ing college he entered into business activity as assistant cashier of the Bank of Licking, Licking, Missouri, where he remained two years, and for the following two years was identified with the Mechanics American National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1909 he joined his brother, W. Homer Craven in the organization and opening of the Bank of Hollister, Hollister, Idaho, and has there since officiated as cashier of the institution. Possessed of business acumen of a high order and with his previous experience to guide him, he has been an able co-worker with his brother in building up the business of the bank and he ranks high among the capable and prominent business men of Twin Falls county. In religion he favors the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal faith. Like his brother, Mr. Craven is a Democrat in political views and individually is keenly interested in the work of the Democratic party, and both are of one mind as to progressive policies. He is a member and formerly was treasurer of the Hollister Commercial Club, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. As is usual with college men he is fond of athletics and he also greatly enjoys hunting, for which sport the game facilities of Idaho so plentifully provide. Mr. Craven holds no uncertain views as to the future of this state, and especially of the Twin Falls section. He deems irrigation a king, so masterful and so powerful for development that eventually Idaho will hold prestige for possessing the finest farming country of the whole Union; that the state will continue the march of progress which in the last decade has so rapidly pushed it to the fore among the greatest commonwealths of the West.

These young men are the sons of James A. Craven, a North Carolinian by birth, who has long been a resident of Missouri and has been engaged in the banking business there for many years. He is a devout Christian, is actively interested in church work, and fraternally is prominently identified with the Masonic order in Missouri. He was married in Missouri to Mary Elizabeth Sherrill, a native of that state, who passed to rest in 1888 at the age of thirty-three. She, too, was an earnest and consistent Christian. Of the ten children that came to this union, W. Homer and Alfred F. are respectively fourth and youngest in order of birth. Both are men that Missouri may be proud to claim as native sons and that Idaho holds representative of her best citizenship.

JOSEPH R. DIEBOLT, one of the foremost citizens of Hollister, Idaho, in expressing his opinion of the Twin Falls district said that for the homeseeker with limited means this part of Idaho is an ideal spot, the only requirements for success being push, energy and honest effort. In giving this formula for others Mr. Diebolt unconsciously named in concise terms the qualities that have characterized his own career as a business man and have made him one of the valued men of Twin Falls county. He but recently located there but already it has become apparent that in him a business man of force and resourcefulness has joined the strong contingent of business ability with which Twin Falls county is favored.

Mr. Diebolt is a Kansan by nativity, born April 11, 1872, on a farm near the city of Atchison. He grew up a farmer boy and in the meantime acquired a public school education, which later was supplemented by a special course at St. Benedict College at Atchison. When about eighteen years of age he went to the city of St. Louis, where he passed four years following various occupations. From there he went to Chicago, where nearly eighteen years

were spent in various capacities in connection with several different hardware concerns of that city, and during that time he became well trained in the hardware business and in the principles governing successful business management. He came to Hollister, Idaho, direct from Chicago in 1909 and immediately established his present general merchandise business. His stock includes a full line of hardware, groceries, farm implements, wire fencing, harness, paints and other of the commodities needed by the housewife and farmer. Mr. Diebolt served as the first postmaster at Hollister and is a member and formerly was treasurer of the Hollister Commercial Club. He is independent of party ties in his political views and in the exercise of his franchise and takes no part in political affairs. He frequently avails himself of the facilities Idaho so abundantly affords for the sports of hunting and fishing and a good game of baseball always affords him enjoyment, being the while no less appreciative of diversions along social and cultural lines.

At St. Louis, Missouri, on June 16, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Diebolt and Miss Mary E. Clarke of that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Diebolt are communicants of the Roman Catholic church.

BURDICE J. BRIGGS was born in Bellevue, Sarpy county, Nebraska, on the 21st day of November, 1859, and there spent his early life. He is the son of Alpheus N. and Harriet (Green) Briggs, natives of Vermont and Michigan, respectively. The father moved to Nebraska from his home state in 1853, at which time the state of Nebraska was in a most primitive state. Mr. Briggs was a pioneer in the strictest sense of the word, and his daughter Ettie S., now the wife of George Reider, of Council Bluffs, Idaho, was the first white child born in Sarpy county. The father was a carpenter by trade, but on locating in Nebraska turned his attention to the freighting business, running a freight line from Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Later he engaged in ranching and farming, and was fairly successful in that industry. He continued to reside in Nebraska until 1892, when he removed to Montana, and ten years later he died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was born in Allegan, Michigan, and was married at Allegan. Her death occurred at Philipsburg, Montana, when she was fifty-five years of age. She was the mother of five children, all of whom are living, and of which number Burdice J. is the second in order of birth.

Burdice J. Briggs was trained in the public and high schools of Columbus, Nebraska, to the age of sixteen years. Until he was eighteen he spent a great deal of his time on the home farm, but he left home at that age and set about learning the carpenter trade. He finished his training and thereafter for some twelve years engaged in contracting and building. He came to the state of Idaho in 1881 and in 1884 settled at Idaho Falls. In the three years previous to locating in this city, he followed contracting and railroading, while his family lived on a farm seven miles north of the city. During these years Mr. Briggs had applied his every spare moment to the study of law, and in 1896 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been in active practice of his profession, winning a place among the leading attorneys of the state. He conducts a wide general practice, and has been very successful in the work.

Mr. Briggs is the owner of extensive properties in farm lands and city properties. He has ever been active in the general development of the county,

from the beginning of his association with it, and has taken an active part in the building of canals and other matters of equal importance to the community. He has given a considerable attention to the raising of blooded stock—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and has demonstrated his ability as a stock man, as well as a lawyer and a builder. In politics Mr. Briggs is a Republican, and he has been active and prominent in the political life of the district. He has twice been a member of the state legislature—at the first session in 1890-91 and also as a member of the fourth assembly. Mr. Briggs' fraternal relations are with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which latter order he is Past Master and Past Exalted Ruler of the lodge at Idaho Falls. He is president of the local Commercial Club, and has done good work in that connection.

On September 7, 1885, Mr. Briggs was married to Miss Isabelle W. Gordon, the daughter of James and Janette Gordon, both natives of Scotland. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, of which number three are yet living. Ethel W. is deceased; the others are: Milroy G.; DeForrest; Jane; none of the three are married.

Mr. Briggs is a man of English ancestry, his paternal ancestors having settled in New York at an early date, while on the maternal side, James Green, the grandfather of Mr. Briggs, was the first of his mother's family to come to America. Mr. Briggs is inclined to attribute much of the credit for his splendid business success to the impossibility of failure in a state so replete with opportunity as he finds Idaho to be, but it is only just to say that his many excellent qualities of mind and heart have had their full share in bringing about his present prosperous state.

CHARLES H. MULL. In a practical way, no citizen of Twin Falls, Idaho, has been more closely identified with the development of that city than has Charles H. Mull, its pioneer civil engineer and its city engineer from the time the town was opened to the present. He is a college man, as are almost all the young men of Idaho, and is one who secured his education through his own determination and industry.

Born February 12, 1879, in Lancaster, Missouri, he was five years old when his parents moved to Kansas, and from that time until 1904, he remained a resident of that state. Educated first in the public schools at Anthony, Kansas, he later completed a course at the Kansas State Normal College, from which institution he was graduated in 1903. As a boy and until about nineteen years of age he worked on a farm and saved enough from his earnings to pay his way through college. After his graduation he became superintendent of the public schools at Wakeeney, Kansas, where he continued until he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1904. He has the distinction of having opened the first civil engineer's office in the city of Twin Falls and has maintained it to the present, with a very satisfactory private practice. He is the first and only city engineer that Twin Falls has had. He assisted in the completion of staking out the town lots and since employed in an official capacity every improvement of the city, such as cement sidewalks, paved streets, sewerage system and curbsings, has been made under his direct supervision. With a full knowledge of what has already been accomplished here and certain of a prosperous future for this section, he has made a number of valuable real estate investments in the city and county. Mr. Mull has traveled extensively and

after having visited nearly every state in the Union he is of the opinion that as a new country Idaho, from a general point of view, is unexcelled in business, professional and industrial opportunity for the young men of energy and ambition.

The parents of Mr. Mull were John and Mary (Sloop) Mull, both natives of Missouri and both deceased, the former having passed away in 1900 at the age of fifty-four, and the latter's demise having occurred in 1885, when thirty-five years of age. John Mull served four years and five months in defense of the Union during the Civil war and participated in a number of the most important engagements. It was nearly twenty years after that conflict that he removed to Kansas, in which state both he and his wife passed to rest and are interred side by side. Both were devout Christians and took an active interest in church work. They were married in Missouri and three children came to their union, Charles H. being their eldest child and only son. The daughters are Mrs. Minnie Kuykendall, of Kansas, and Mrs. Reese M. Williams, of Twin Falls, Idaho.

At Wakeeney, Kansas, on August 17, 1907, were pronounced the marriage rites which united Mr. Mull and Miss Ethel F. Straw, an orphan girl formerly from Pennsylvania. Two children have come to their union: Ila M. and Charles H., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Mull are both attendants of the Episcopal church and the latter is a communicant and active in church work. Mr. Mull is a Scottish Rite Mason, his membership as such being held in the Boise Consistory No. 2, and is a member at Boise of the Masonic auxiliary, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a Republican and takes a warm interest in the political situation of the day.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS. The commonwealth of Ohio has contributed a worthy representative to the citizen body of Idaho in the person of John E. Williams, now city attorney of Twin Falls, who in but a few years' residence in that city has won recognition as an able lawyer and as a young man of ability and energy who is eager to push the advancement of the state in which he has chosen to carve out his professional career and to make his home.

He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 12, 1880, and received the whole of his literary education in that county, first in the common schools, then in the Delaware high school and finally in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which he was graduated in 1903 as a Bachelor of Arts and where he received his Master's degree in 1906. Following his graduation from the university he became an instructor in the well known Shortridge high school of Indianapolis, Indiana, and during three years' service in that capacity he also took up the study of law in the Indianapolis College of Law. After leaving this institution he was admitted to the bar in Indiana. In 1908 he decided to avail himself of the larger opportunities for which the West is famed and with creditable discrimination selected Idaho as his location, a choice for which he has no regrets and in which he is each year more strongly confirmed in the wisdom of his selection. He spent about one year at Jerome, Idaho, and came from there to Twin Falls, where he has since practiced his profession. After about two years' residence here he was appointed city attorney and is now filling that position.

David D. Williams, the father of John E., was born in Ohio and lived there until his death in 1907

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Wm E. Wheeler

at the age of fifty-nine. He was a prominent farmer citizen of Delaware county and took an active part in the local political affairs of the Republican party. He was a prominent Odd Fellow of Ohio, and in religion was a devout Baptist, living consistently the faith he professed. He was wedded in Ohio to Mary A. Jones, also a native of that state, and to their union were born four children, of whom John E. is the youngest. The wife and mother is still living and resides on the old homestead near Delaware, Ohio. In religion Mr. Williams is inclined to the Baptist faith, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In the last named order he served as clerk at both Jerome and Twin Falls. In politics he is a Democrat, a very active worker in the ranks of his party, and is now chairman of the Twin Falls county Democratic central committee, in which connection he spares neither effort nor energy on his part to win success for the Democratic party. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity, and the influence of college days is still in evidence in his enjoyment of all outdoor amusements, especially the game of football, in which he took an active interest when yet a student. He is not lacking in the loyal spirit which seems to dominate all who become citizens of this state, and he feels that Idaho as a field for successful professional, business or political careers affords a wealth of opportunity to young men of the right stamp.

WILLIAM H. GREENHOW is the present postmaster of Twin Falls, Idaho. He has served in that official capacity since 1906, almost since the beginning of the city, and has the honor of being the city's first postmaster. He is numbered among the pioneers of Idaho, his advent to this state dating back to the territorial days of 1880, and he bears further honored distinction as a veteran of the Civil war.

Born in Vincennes, Indiana, January 8, 1846, he grew to the age of thirteen in that state and there received his earlier education in the public schools. As a boy he earned his first money there working in a shingle factory during vacations. He earned and saved until he had \$10, and this he very generously gave to his sister as a wedding present. Removing from Indiana to Nebraska with his sister, he remained in that state until 1862, when he returned eastward to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he began to learn the machinist's trade. He only worked a few months, however, and then enlisted in Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry and remained in the defense of the Union until he received his honorable discharge on September 1, 1864. His company did relief service during the battle of the Wilderness, and he was present at Fort Spring Hill during the bombardment of Petersburg. At the conclusion of his service as a soldier Mr. Greenhow returned to Nebraska and located at Omaha, where for nearly ten years he followed farming, freighting and railroad work. In 1871 he was appointed post trader at Camp Douglas, Utah, where he remained three years, and then for several years followed mining. In 1880 he came to Idaho, and, with the exception of five years spent in Washington and Alaska, he has been a resident of Idaho ever since. He first located at Ketchum, Alturas, now Blaine county, where for a few years he was engaged in the mercantile business and also followed mining, and from there he went to Boise, remaining one year. It was then that he removed to Ellesburg, Washington, and for a few years was there engaged in mining and in railroad service. Returning to Idaho, he came to the Twin Falls district and was among the first of Nelson

Bennett's men who built the first twenty-seven miles of the canal. The town was opened in 1905 and in 1906 he was appointed postmaster, which position he has since held. He held the same office at Ketchum, Idaho, while a resident of that place and was the first postmaster in the Wood river country. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the work of his party.

At Hailey, Idaho, on January 2, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Greenhow and Miss Alta M. Wheat, a daughter of Mrs. J. K. Morrill, of Hailey. Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow have two daughters: Cora, who is the wife of H. E. Dodd and resides in Twin Falls, Idaho, and Nan, now Mrs. Earl Carey, of California. Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow and their daughters are communicants of the Episcopal church. Mr. Greenhow is a Royal Arch and a Knight Templar Mason and has filled various offices in the different Masonic bodies with which he is connected. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is now second in command in Idaho. As a lover of the sports of hunting and fishing, the fine opportunities which Idaho affords in this direction form no small part of the state's attractions to Mr. Greenhow. The fact that he has so long identified himself with this commonwealth indicates that it has more fully met his ideals for a home than has any other section of the country, and this preference has been formed after visiting almost every part of the United States. And of the numerous fine locations in Idaho, in his opinion the Twin Falls section surpasses all others. During his long western experience he has had many tilts with the Indians, but none ever terminated seriously—except for the Indian.

WILLIAM EDWARD WHEELER has been a potent force in the shaping of the political and general affairs of the state of Idaho through the power of the press, with which he has been identified practically all his life. After nine years as publisher in Evanston, Wyoming, his newspaper experience in Idaho dates back from the year 1880 to the year 1909, when he sold his plant and retired from active business. He was born in Peacham, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 29th of August, 1843, and is the son of Samuel Dexter and Sarah Jane (Bailey) Wheeler. The father was born in Dixfield, Maine, and died at Rockford, Illinois, on the 20th day of April, 1874, and the mother, who was born at Cabot, Caledonia county, Vermont, is still living at the age of ninety years, and makes her home in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1858 William Edward Wheeler moved from his Vermont home to Rockford, Illinois, in company with his parents, being then fifteen years of age. His schooling was received in the district schools of his native community in Vermont, prior to his fifteenth year. When he was about sixteen years old he learned the baker's trade, after which he served for three years in a grocery store. This brought him up to the closing months of the Rebellion and he enlisted on August 29th, 1864, on his twenty-first birthday, in Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry and served until the close of the war. After the war was over Mr. Wheeler devoted a few years to service in a hardware store at home in Rockford, and in the spring of 1869 he left for the West. He was employed by a printing house in Council Bluffs, Iowa, as a traveling salesman until January 1, 1871, when he decided to engage in an independent business, and accordingly purchased the *Evanston Age* at Evanston, Wyoming. He continued as the publisher of the paper there until July 1, 1880, then

moved to Blackfoot, Idaho, and started the *Idaho Register*. In April, 1883, he moved the plant to Idaho Falls, then known as Eagle Rock, and continuing in the publication of his paper there until June, 1909, when the plant and entire business was sold to Marshal B. Yeaman, after thirty-eight years of successful newspaper work on the part of Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler has always been a citizen of the finest mettle. He has served his community in any desired capacity, wherever he has found himself, always with good results and with honor and credit to himself. He was county superintendent of schools for Uinta county, Wyoming, a fact which speaks well for his accomplishments in an educational way, when it is remembered that he received no actual schooling after the age of fifteen years. He served Uinta county for two years in that important capacity, discharging his duties with entire satisfaction to all concerned. In 1885 he was appointed justice of the peace of Eagle Rock, now known as Idaho Falls, and served for two years. In 1889 he was again elected for an additional two years, when he succeeded himself to the office in 1891.

Mr. Wheeler is an old time Republican. He allied himself with the Republican party as a boy of thirteen years, when John C. Fremont was nominated for president in 1856, and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, going home from the army to vote. Since that time he has been an ardent, earnest Republican, and has done good work in the interests of the party.

Fraternally, Mr. Wheeler was identified with the Odd Fellows for over twenty years and is now a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was initiated into Odd Fellowship in December, 1865, at Rockford, Illinois, and was a member of the Grand Lodge in Idaho and Wyoming. In the autumn of 1909 he joined the Elks, Lodge No. 1084, at Idaho Falls. He is a member of the G. A. R. as well, and was commander of Joe Hooker Post No. 34 from October, 1909, to January 1, 1912. He is a member of the Commerce Club of Idaho Falls, and was secretary of the club for the year 1910. He is a regular attendant of the First Presbyterian church of Idaho Falls, but is not a member.

On December 19, 1883, Mr. Wheeler married Elizabeth Macey Dougherty, at Denver, Colorado. She was the daughter of Michael and Mary Dougherty, of Elgin, Illinois, but natives of Ireland. They came to the United States soon after their marriage in Ireland and settled at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, where they lived for a few years, then moved to Elgin, Illinois, where Mrs. Wheeler was born. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have no children.

A local publication had this to say of this honored pioneer and editor:

"Dad Wheeler, the first editor west of the Missouri. He ran a daily paper in Evanston, Wyoming, and came to Idaho 1879 and started a paper at Blackfoot called the *Register*. Later he moved to Eagle Rock, where he and a few friends built what is now known as the Snake River.

"The country was all sagebrush then and all the sagebrush now left is on Dad's chin. Little he thought that the same type he used then relating Indian fights, hanging horse thieves, and almost jugging him for contempt of court, would be used in the *Register* office to publish the *Gasoot*—which has no superior, and is on a par with *Appeal to Reason*.

"He is the daddy of us all. We call him 'the old Bull Elk.' But don't get the name mixed and

call him a Bull Moose, as he has a few gores left in him."

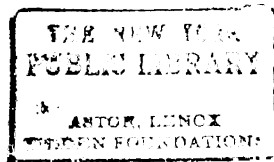
AMASA M. RICH. The mayor of Paris, Amasa M. Rich is a distinguished pioneer of this region and a native of California, being the son of an even more distinguished pioneer father. Since he was eight years of age, Amasa M. Rich has lived in Paris, which became his home in 1863. His father was one of that party which migrated to the Salt Lake locality in 1847, and was so prominent among early settlers of the West that special interest is found in the details of his career. Charles C. Rich was an apostle of the Mormon church. He was a native of Kentucky and after coming west he led the first colony that settled in San Bernardino, California. He again became a leader, in the same way, of the party of settlers which he brought to Paris, Idaho. Charles Rich was an agriculturist, specializing in stock farming and also conducting both grist mills and saw mills. He lived to the age of seventy-three in Paris, where his memory is still held in unusual honor. Mrs. Charles C. Rich, nee Mary Phelps, was a native of Pennsylvania and was married in Missouri. She reached the age of eighty-two, her life closing in Paris in 1911.

When Charles C. Rich and his family were living in San Bernardino, California, the son was born who was named Amasa, and who has lived to fill a place of prominence among Idaho's citizens of wealth and influence. The date of his birth was October 25, 1856. While he was yet an infant his parents removed to Centerville, Utah, where they remained for seven or eight years. In 1864 they settled in Paris, Idaho, the final and permanent home of the family.

Educated in the public schools of Paris and later in the State University of Utah at Salt Lake City, Amasa M. Rich grew up amid the pioneer conditions of this section. As a very young man he became interested in the cattle and stock business, and to that line of activity he has devoted his interests ever since that time. He has worked independently on his own property and with his own stock, except for two years which he spent as foreman of the ranch owned by H. S. Woolley. At another time he spent a period of two years on a mission for the Church of the Latter Day Saints. While thus engaged, he was in various parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. The rest of his time has been devoted to the interests of his stock and land, which have been developed to a remarkable degree of financial productivity.

Mr. Rich has not only attained wealth in his chosen line, but he has also been useful in civic affairs for many years. He has served several terms as a member of the city council and for a half dozen years or more was a member of the school board of Paris. He has held the office of sheriff of Bear Lake county, that of assessor and that of deputy game warden. At present he serves with ability in the highest office that is in the gift of the city of Paris, Idaho. Mayor Rich is a Democrat in political affiliation and takes an active interest in all political affairs.

Aside from his business and political responsibilities, Mr. Rich is occupied with social and domestic interests. He is a prominent member of the Commercial Club of Paris. His church affiliation is with the sect of Latter Day Saints. His home was founded on September 30, 1880, on which date he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jacobs, a daughter of Daniel and Mary Haines Jacobs of St. Charles, Idaho. The children of Amasa and Mary Rich were seven in number, six of whom were boys and one a girl. The eldest, Amasa Marion, is now deceased. Errol has also passed from this life. Daniel C. Rich



C. J. Keller

is now one of the married residents of Paris, where he is engaged in the duties and responsibilities of the pedagogical profession. Miss Myrtle Rich lives at home and is occupied with professional interests as a music teacher. The younger members of the family are Charles O'Niel Rich, Spencer Haines Rich and Reed Jacob Rich. The Rich family comprise a conspicuous and influential element of the citizenship of Paris.

JESSE P. RICH. Position of prominence as well as family of distinction may well be claimed with especial merit by Jesse P. Rich, the young county attorney of Bear Lake county. His father, William L. Rich, is very well known in this locality as well as others throughout the West. Of California birth and of residence since 1864 in the state of Idaho, William Rich has become an eminent agricultural citizen, politician and churchman. He has also been very well known in his capacity of state senator, having held office in that highest state body for two terms. For several terms he served as mayor of Paris; he is a member of the board of regents of Fielding Academy, and he is first counsellor to Bear Lake, Utah. William L. Rich married in Salt Lake City Miss Ella Pomerooy. In that same city was born to them on April 8, 1883, the son who has become so well known as Jesse P. Rich.

In the public schools of Bear Lake county Jesse P. Rich received his preliminary education. He then pursued a course of study in Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. He was graduated in 1905 and very soon afterward went abroad on a mission for the Church of Latter Day Saints, of which he is a member. His travels for this purpose took him through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and England. After three years in Europe, Mr. Rich returned to Paris, where for one year he was engaged in pedagogical work.

After another year Jesse P. Rich entered upon the more definite preparations for his life work. Having chosen to follow the legal profession, he selected the University of Chicago as the institution most favorable for the study of legal subjects in theoretical and practical lines. From the law department of this great school in the metropolis of the Middle West, Mr. Rich received his law diploma in 1912. Before he had quite completed his research and study and before he had returned to his home at Paris, he was made a candidate for the office of county attorney in Bear Lake county. After his graduation he came back at once to his native county and proceeded to fight through the campaign, which resulted in his election to this important office. He is now engaged in legal practice as county attorney and has already demonstrated his efficiency in this work. In all undertakings he seems to be unfailingly successful, a fact which is due not only to his nimbleness of mind, but also to the peculiarly winning quality of his personality, for he has been called "a dispenser of psychic sunshine." At all events, his gifts are devoted to the growth and progress of whatsoever movements and organizations he indorses.

The family life of Mr. Rich began in 1908. On October 8 of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Rogers, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Rich is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rogers of Montpelier. Three little ones—two sons and a daughter—have come to Mr. and Mrs. Rich. Lothair Rogers Rich is the eldest; Russell Rogers Rich and little Miss Rhea Rich are twins.

Aside from his family and officially political connections, Mr. Rich is interested in social life, and, as mentioned above, in that of the ecclesiastical or-

ganization with which his family has long been prominently allied. He has been since early youth a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints and is now the Bear Lake Stake president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He is secretary of the Commercial Club of Paris and solicits correspondence for that organization. Mr. Rich is swiftly fulfilling the prophecy made by his friends that he would be one of the "coming men of Paris and Bear Lake county."

MINER G. WILCOX. One of the successful and up-to-date business men of Paris is Miner G. Wilcox, the proprietor of the Paris Drug Company. His place of business is a popular one, for Mr. Wilcox is a well-trained pharmacist and his goods are of desirable quality and variety.

Paris, Idaho, is the place of birth and November 1, 1882, the date of nativity of Miner G. Wilcox. After his preliminary studies in the public schools of Paris, he passed through the prescribed curriculum in the Fielding Academy at this same place. Having determined upon following pharmacy as his vocation, Mr. Wilcox made preparations to secure first class training for that work. After the completion of his academic studies, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent some time as a student in the College of Pharmacy at that place. Upon the completion of his course, he entered a drug store of the same city as an employee. When he had spent six months as a pharmacist in the Missouri city, he again felt strongly "the pull of the West." Returning to the region of the Rockies, he went to Salt Lake City, where he was for about a year engaged in pharmaceutical work. He next went to Ogden, where he remained for two years and then went to Huntsville, where he accepted a position as manager of a drug store. There he remained for about a year, after which he again took up his abode in his native town. Here he was for a time connected with the Bear Lake Drug Company, assisting that enterprise for about eighteen months. Having by this time gained much successful experience, Mr. Wilcox's next step was to establish a business for himself. He proceeded to inaugurate the Paris Drug Company, which he still conducts. He has met with a gratifyingly large patronage, for his store is stocked with a full line of drugs and the useful sundries usually combined therewith.

Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. He was married on October 21, 1908, to Miss Olga Peterson, at Salt Lake City. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Peterson, of Huntsville, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are the parents of one child, a small daughter named Doris Louise.

In political affiliation Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Republican party. He is not publicly active in political affairs, having no craving for the limelight of civic office, but casting his vote in all thoughtfulness and conscientiousness. Mr. Wilcox is an active and popular member of the Commercial Club of Paris.

CHRISTIAN G. KELLER. The life and activities of Christian G. Keller, president of the Keller Implement Company, of Rexburg, Idaho, illustrate most forcibly the possibilities that are open to a young man who possesses sterling business qualifications. They prove that neither wealth nor the assistance of influential friends at the outset of his career are at all necessary to place a young man upon the road to success, but that ambitious perseverance, steadfastness of purpose and indefatigable industry, combined with sound business principles, will be re-

warded, and that true success follows individual effort only. Starting to make his own way in the world at the early age of eight years, Mr. Keller has so well directed his activities that he has not only earned a place among those of Rexburg's business men who are entitled to the honor of having aided in promoting the building and operating of important industries of the city, but has won prominence for his civic activities and his general worth as a citizen. Mr. Keller is a native of Berne, Switzerland, and was born January 6, 1870, a son of John G. and Rose (Zucher) Keller.

John G. Keller was born in Switzerland, and there learned the trade of baker, which he followed at Victor, Iowa, after having come to the United States in 1872. During his later years he became interested in horticultural pursuits, in which he was engaged at Victor at the time of his death in 1909, when he was sixty-four years of age. He married Rose Zucher, also a Swiss by birth, and she died in 1908, at Victor, aged sixty-six years, the mother of four children, of whom Christian G. was the youngest.

Christian G. Keller received his early education in the public schools, while attending which he worked at such employment as he could find. He continued to busy himself while attending the Victor high school, from which he was graduated in 1887, and when fifteen years of age began to contribute to the family support, continuing to do so and to care for his parents as long as they lived. He later supplemented his early studies by courses in the Normal and Business College at Valparaiso, Indiana, the Iowa State Normal and the Nebraska University, attending the summer courses in these institutions and teaching the regular school terms in the schools of Winfield and Wayland, Iowa, and Gibbon, Nebraska, and being principal of the schools in the places named. On February 17, 1900, occurred Mr. Keller's advent in Idaho, having previously spent one year as an expert accountant in Salt Lake City, Utah. First locating at Blackfoot, he became general representative of the collection department of the International Harvester Company, but on February 6, 1905, left their employ and came to Rexburg, where he purchased the Fremont Implement and Produce Company, which he conducted under the firm style of C. G. Keller, implement dealer, until July 1, 1907. The business at this time had grown to such large proportions that it was incorporated under the name of Keller Implement Company, and since then it has steadily grown and developed, now having branches in a number of smaller towns. As president of this large corporation, Mr. Keller has displayed extraordinary business ability, and among his associates his judgment is unquestioned. He is gifted with native talents of a high order, with a vast stock of knowledge eminently fitting him for all the relations of life. Having succeeded himself, he has at all times been ready to assist others in their efforts to secure independent positions, and his charities are known only to himself. Mr. Keller has his own ideas of the duties of citizenship, and no man has done more to advance the interests of Rexburg. He is known as the most active member of the Commercial Club, and has interested himself in behalf of the Democratic party since 1884, although he has never sought nor cared for public office, other than that of delegate to conventions. Fraternally, he is well known in Masonry, belonging to the Commandery at Idaho Falls and the Shrine at Boise. He is the owner of a dry farm of 1,000 acres, and in 1912 raised 26,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Keller's re-

ligious connection is with the Presbyterian church, of which he is chairman of the board of trustees.

On January 29, 1908, Mr. Keller was united in marriage at Green City, Missouri, with Miss Elma Davis, who was born in that city, daughter of John E. and Fannie Davis. To this union there has come one son: John D., born February 25, 1909, at Rexburg, Idaho.

FREDERICK T. SHEPHERD. As a dean of Paris' citizenship and as a member of one of the most eminent families of the place, the manager of the Shepherd Mercantile Company is entitled to a conspicuous place in this collection of Idaho biographies. His is one of the old families of the section, having been connected with its history for nearly a half century.

Frederick Shepherd is a son of that William Shepherd of England who came in 1877 to the United States and settled in Bear Lake county, where he pursued the combined vocations of shoemaking and farming and was in many ways a leading citizen. He lived until 1897, reaching the age of seventy-one, and his wife, Mary Ann Tracey, outlived him several years, dying in 1910 at the age of eighty. Both are remembered in Paris with great affection and respect.

The Shepherd family still occupied the ancestral home in England when Frederick T. Shepherd was born on March 22, 1867. He was a lad of ten years when the migration to America was made. At that age he became a resident of Paris, Idaho, where he has ever since resided. His education, which had been begun in the public schools of England, was continued in the Paris public schools. The land on which his father had settled occupied his active interests until he had reached the age of twenty-one. At that time he accepted a position with his brother, J. R. Shepherd, for whom he worked at a salary until he had achieved a financial status which enabled him to become a member of the firm.

On August 16, 1888, Mr. Shepherd was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Morgan, at Paris, Idaho. Mrs. Shepherd is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Morgan of Salt Lake City. The religious affiliation of this family is with the Church of Latter Day Saints. Socially, Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Commercial Club. His political connection is with the Democratic party, in which he is not, however, publicly active. He has at various times been sought as an incumbent of civic office, which he has filled with ability and fidelity. He has been a member of the city council and has served as a member of the board of education in Paris.

Here also should be mentioned the very prominent position held by the two brothers of Mr. Shepherd, who also conduct the business above mentioned. J. R. Shepherd is the president of the Mercantile Company and holds eminent place politically. At present he fills the high office of state senator from Bear Lake county, and discharges the duties of that position with ability and distinction. He has, indeed, filled many political offices, including that of city mayor and for several terms that of county commissioner. He is spoken of by many in connection with yet higher honors than any he has filled. One of the influential members of the Commercial Club, he is most active in assisting local business and other institutions to a higher plane of efficiency. He is prominent in the Church of Latter Day Saints and is president of the Bear Lake Stake. Interested also in educational affairs, he is an important member of the board of regents of Pocatello Academy, and is president of the board of directors of Fielding Academy in Paris. His financial affairs are on a very solid basis, and entitle him indisputably to his

office as president of the Bear Lake State Bank of Paris.

Likewise active in both business and politics is L. T. Shepherd, the third brother of the trio. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Mercantile Company. Among the public offices which he has ably held are that of county auditor and recorder; that of county treasurer for two terms; that of city clerk for two terms, and for several years that of referee in bankruptcies. Both he and Mr. J. R. Shepherd are also married and are the heads of creditable families.

The Shepherd Mercantile Company occupies an establishment which is easily the largest business institution in Paris. It is a typical department store, containing full and high class stock of every department usually found in such a store. The work of the Shepherd brothers has been peculiarly successful in every way. All three have achieved an enviable financial independence, which is equaled by their distinguished position in other lines of activity. Their material prosperity, their political efficiency, their religious influence, their social eminence—all have been achieved through the ability of these men to live at a high standard in any and all phases of life.

JOSEPH H. DENIO. A valuable feature of the public accommodations in Paris, Idaho, is the hostelry known as the Denio Hotel, which was established by Joseph Denio, a citizen of this place for the last score of years. He has been associated with life in Idaho ever since he attained his majority—a little less than a quarter century ago. Though a native of Canada, Mr. Denio has almost since infancy been a resident of the States.

Mr. Denio's parents were John and Louisa (Brown) Denio. John Denio was a native of New York state, but ultimately made his home in Wisconsin. He was a lumberman and agriculturist by vocation and was religiously a member and devoted servant of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Louisa Brown Denio was a Canadian by birth, but her marriage occurred in Michigan. Her life closed in Canada in 1868 and that of her husband in Iowa in 1897, his earthly years having reached the goodly number of seventy-one. The children of their household had been five in number. The youngest was Joseph H. Denio, the special subject of this sketch.

St. Joseph Island, of Ontario, Canada, was the birthplace of Joseph H. Denio, and February 2, 1868, was the date of his nativity. He was five years of age when his parents became residents of Wisconsin, and there he grew up, engaged in the usual school activities of youth and in assisting with the lumber business. He was thus occupied until he reached the age of nineteen. At that time he was sent into southern Wisconsin, southern Minnesota and South Dakota on his first mission for the Church of Latter Day Saints. For two years he served in that work, and immediately afterward he turned his face definitely westward. Becoming a citizen of Idaho, he spent eighteen months here, but when they were concluded he was again called upon to serve the church in missionary efforts. His second series of labors took him to Pennsylvania, where for a second period of two years he was active in the church cause. During that time he was stationed as president of the Pennsylvania conference of the church, that division including the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York.

Mr. Denio's first settlement in Idaho had been in St. Charles. Upon settling there he became active in the capacity of a traveling salesman, carrying several lines of staple goods. It was in 1903 that he

established his residence in Paris, his subsequent and permanent home.

Mr. Denio had married in Logan, Utah, on April 19, 1893, Miss Eliza M. Linford, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Linford of St. Charles, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Denio have become the parents of nine children, six of whom are living, four being sons and two daughters. They are named as follows: Joseph H., Jr., Juanita, Maxwell, Don Carlos, Doris and Ben Rich Denio.

Not only has Mrs. Denio been a worthy domestic helpmeet, but she is her husband's able business assistant as well. The hotel is given over to her supervision, thus enabling Mr. Denio to continue his work as a traveling salesman.

Although his commercial affairs take him often from Paris, Mr. Denio is one of the interested citizens of the place. He has served as deputy sheriff, as justice of the peace and as police judge of Paris, in which capacity he is now serving. He is an active Republican, taking a lively interest in its affairs and being a well known party fighter. He takes a personal part in all campaigns, attending conventions and making public speeches for the political cause.

Mr. Denio is a member of the Commercial Club of Paris. His church affiliation is with the Church of Latter Day Saints. He has, moreover, much local enthusiasm and is interested in the future of Idaho.

JULIUS O. JOHANNESSEN. No element of citizenship has wielded greater or more benignant influence in the developing and upbuilding of various sections of the great Northwest than that of Scandinavian stock, and from this source America has had much to gain and nothing to lose. One of the honored and influential citizens and representative business men of southern Idaho who claims the far Norseland as the place of his nativity and who has won large and definite success in connection with productive business enterprise in Idaho is Julius O. Johannesen, who was one of the first settlers and pioneer merchants of the thriving village of Rupert, Lincoln county, which was founded in 1905 and which has now a population of fully one thousand. Here he is president of the Southern Idaho Mercantile Company, which is now one of the most extensive and substantial concerns of its kind in this part of the state, and the high reputation of which constitutes its best commercial asset. The business has been developed under the direct and able supervision of Mr. Johannesen, and his integrity, fairness and consideration have given him a secure place in the confidence and high regard of the people who have had dealings with him and those who have come into contact with him in the various other relations of life. He has won prosperity through his own efforts, has been one of the world's workers and is well deserving of the success which is his.

Mr. Johannesen was born in the city of Christiania, in the southern Norway state of the same name, and the date of his nativity was November 14, 1857. He is a son of Anders and Aaste (Johnson) Johannesen, who were born and reared in that section of Norway, where the father followed the trade of molder in a foundry until 1886, when he came with his family to America and established his home in Cache county, Utah, he and his wife having become members of the Church of Latter Day Saints prior to their immigration from Norway. In Utah Anders Johannesen continued to follow the work of his trade until his death, in 1895, and his wife survived him by several years.

In the excellent schools of his native city Julius O. Johannesen gained his early educational discipline, and when sixteen years of age he began to depend

upon his own resources. He secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in Christiania, and he was employed in this capacity for several years, within which he gained valuable experience. At the age of eighteen years he located in the town of Skien, capital of Bratsberg, Norway, where he engaged in the provision business on his own responsibility, the principal function of his trade being in furnishing supplies to vessels entering that port. He was successful in this enterprise, but he had become convinced that better opportunities could be found in the United States and he accordingly determined to seek his fortunes in America. Accordingly, in the year 1886, he came to this country and established his residence in Utah. He reversed the usual order by inducing his parents to accompany him to the new home, while the average provision in such cases is for the parents to head such a momentous expedition. He secured employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Logan, Utah, where he remained six years, within which he worked in various leading establishments. At the expiration of that period he came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, to assume a similar position in one of the branch stores of the Zions Co-operative Mercantile Institute, and in this establishment he continued as a trusted and valued employe for thirteen years, during the last five of which he held the position of bookkeeper.

In August, 1905, soon after the platting of the new town of Rupert, Lincoln county, Mr. Johannesen here established his home and engaged in independent general merchandise business, under the title of the Home Supply Company. With the rapid growth of the town and the settling up of the surrounding country, the venture proved a most prosperous one, and within eleven months after he had initiated business Mr. Johannesen found it expedient to organize the Southern Idaho Mercantile Company, in which he enlisted the co-operation of other substantial citizens as stockholders. He has retained his stock and that of the other original five stockholders was purchased by him and his present coadjutor, John Tollefson, in 1909, so that these two interested principals now have sole control of the large and substantial business. The enterprise had a modest inception, and under the effective and honorable administration of Mr. Johannesen it has been expanded to one of great volume. Mr. Tollefson likewise has been a resourceful factor in the developing of the business, and both of the interested principals are aggressive and energetic business men, honest and upright in character and fair and honorable in all dealings, so that they well merit the unqualified confidence and esteem so uniformly reposed in them. They have a large and finely equipped general store and the concern is one of the most extensive and substantial of its kind in southern Idaho, with a trade that is constantly increasing and one that indicates the general prosperity of this section of the state. Mr. Johannesen owns and occupies an attractive modern residence on his forty acres adjoining. He is liberal and public spirited and is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in the promotion of enterprises and measures advanced for the general good of the community. He is well fortified in his opinions concerning public affairs and civic conditions, and is a strong advocate of the principles for which the Socialist party stands sponsor. He and his wife are zealous members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Johannesen was united in marriage to Miss Annetta Anderson in his native country, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1892. She is survived by four children—Gundrun, who is now the

wife of P. M. McFarland of Poplar, Idaho; Allen, who is an employe in the reclamation service of the government; Julius O., Jr., who runs the farm, and Esther, who remains at the parental home. In 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johannesen to Miss Mary E. Jones, who was born at Harper, Utah, and who is a daughter of Thomas Jones, an early settler of Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Johannesen have four children, all of whom remain members of a singularly ideal family circle, their names being here entered in the respective order of their birth: Verna, Robert, Phoebe and George.

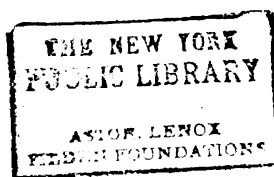
Mr. Johannesen has been a man of indefatigable industry and his long and varied experience in connection with retail merchandising makes him an authoritative judge of values, so that he is enabled to cater with much facility to the demands of his extensive and appreciative patronage, the while his sterling attributes of character have won him secure vantage ground in the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

FRANK L. DAVIS. The title of Frank L. Davis to a place among the representative men of Idaho rests not only upon the fact that he is the oldest resident of Sugar City, but also because of his activities in business and financial matters. As cashier of the Fremont County Bank, he is known as one of the sound and substantial financiers of this part of the state, and he has also given of his time and energies to the promotion of education, religion and good citizenship. Mr. Davis was born November 17, 1877, at Battle Mountain, Nevada, and is a son of Walter and Theodosia (Walker) Davis.

Walter Davis was born in Missouri, and in 1870 moved to Nevada from the Salt Lake Valley, Utah, where he had come in advance of the railroads in 1850, being engaged as a telegrapher. Since 1870 he has been in the employ of the Harriman lines and the Oregon Shortline Railroad, and is still active in his vocation, now being a resident of Fort Hall, Idaho. He married Theodosia Walker, a native of Utah, whose parents were pioneers of that state, and her mother still survives at the age of eighty-nine years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Frank L. being the next to the oldest.

After completing his preliminary studies in the public schools of Nevada, Mr. Davis entered the State University, at Reno, being graduated from the commercial department thereof in 1896. On leaving the university, he came to Idaho and settled at Lewisville, Fremont county, where he purchased a small farm and was engaged in tilling the soil until 1903. In that year he gave his farm to his parents and moved to Idaho Falls, where he became engaged in clerical work in the offices of the Idaho Sugar Company, and in January, 1904, when the company built the Fremont Sugar Factory, at Sugar City, he was transferred from Idaho Falls to this city, continuing in the employ of the company until July 1, 1907. He then resigned his position to become cashier of the Fremont County Bank, which had been organized in 1905, and of which Mark Austin is president. Mr. Davis has continued to act as cashier of this institution, and his efforts have resulted in a greatly increased number of deposits. He is a member of the executive council of the Idaho Bankers' Association, and is widely and favorably known not only in Fremont county, but among bankers generally throughout the state. For the past two years he has been a member of the school board, of which he is clerk and treasurer and also a member of the city council. Politically a Democrat, he has been an active worker in his party's

Davis



ranks, having served as justice of the peace of Lewisville for one term, and in 1904 was candidate for the office of treasurer of Fremont county, but was defeated by the small majority of ninety votes. Since twenty-one years of age, he has served as a notary public. Mr. Davis is a member of the Sugar City Commercial Club, and as secretary and treasurer thereof has done much to advance the interests of his adopted place. His religious connection is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

On October 11, 1899, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Alvaretta Harmon, born at Clarkston, Utah, daughter of Henry Harmon, and a member of an old pioneer family of Wyoming and Utah. The following children have been born to this union: Frank; Alvaretta; Caddie; Leota; Adele, who is deceased; Harmon; Walter; Orville and Orwith, twins, who are deceased; and Marjorie born December 10th, 1912. Mr. Davis is a representative self-made man, as his success has come entirely through the medium of his own efforts, and he has been independent of outside assistance. He has a wide acquaintance in the eastern part of the state, and everywhere he is known as an excellent business man and a public spirited citizen.

WILLIAM A. HYDE. A citizen of sterling character and one who has attained to distinctive success through his own well directed efforts, Mr. Hyde is one of the well known and highly honored public men of southeastern Idaho, maintaining his home in the thriving city of Pocatello, where he is the senior member of the firm of the William A. Hyde Realty Company.

He has been prominent and influential in public affairs in Bannock county, and is also one of the leaders in the councils of the Church of Latter Day Saints in Idaho, where he is president of the important Pocatello Stake, which comprises eighteen wards, and has a church affiliation of nearly 6,000 persons.

Mr. Hyde was born at Kaysville, Davis county, Utah, on the 16th of June, 1863, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of that state. He is a son of Rosel and Mary Ann (Cowles) Hyde, the former of whom was born in Vermont of stanch colonial stock, and the latter of whom was born in the state of New York, from whence her parents removed to Illinois when she was a girl. Rosel Hyde accompanied his parents on their removal from the old Green Mountain state to that of New York, and later met his future wife in Illinois, where he married her, and in the early pioneer days together, with an ox team, they crossed the plains to Utah, where they were numbered among the founders of one of the colonies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, settling at Kaysville.

Rosel Hyde was prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of Davis county in a religious and political way. He served as mayor of Kaysville, and as selectman, or commissioner, of the county. In the church he was a valiant defender of the faith, serving as a counselor to the bishop of the ward, and finally as a patriarch, matured in wisdom and honors, he passed to his eternal reward at a ripe old age. His beloved wife followed him at the age of seventy-six, having faithfully endured with her husband the vicissitudes and trials of pioneer life, and of the ten children born to them four sons and four daughters are now living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the ten.

William A. Hyde is indebted mainly to the district schools of his native state and to his wide and industrious reading for his education, for he was per-

mitted to attend a higher institution of learning, the Deseret University at Salt Lake City, for six months only. After leaving school he learned the art of telegraphy, and later qualified for school teaching, but neither of these lines of work being to his taste, he soon after assumed a clerical position in the establishment of Barton & Company at Layton, Utah. Here, to his other duties, he added that of postmaster, being the first one appointed in this thriving settlement.

He remained with Barton & Company as a valued employe for six years and then in 1890 engaged in the general merchandise business on his own responsibility.

In 1894, obeying the call of the pioneer blood in his veins, he picked up his business, loaded it with his household effects in a box car, and came to Idaho, to him the promised land.

He was the pioneer of the village of Downey, Bannock county, his being the first building erected in the new town. In this then barren spot, situated in the midst of the sage brush, he established a general store and began life again. Success attended him from the first day, and in a few years he built up a large and prosperous business, conducted under the title of the W. A. Hyde Company, and Mr. Hyde still continues as secretary of the same, his brother, George T., having the general management of the enterprise.

In the summer of the year that he arrived in Downey he was called to be the bishop of the neighboring ward, and continued to give his personal supervision to his business interests and religious work until 1900, when he removed to Pocatello to take the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, that of counselor to the president of the Pocatello Stake of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in whose work and affairs he had taken the deepest interest from his early youth.

Previous to leaving Downey he had served in the state legislature in the session of 1898-9.

On the 10th of March, 1901, he was made president of the Pocatello Stake, which office he still holds, associated with Noah S. Pond and Henry S. Woodland as his counselors.

Soon after his removal to Pocatello, Mr. Hyde became associated with Noah S. Pond, Henry S. Woodland and Milo A. Hendricks in the retail grocery business, and he continued this partnership alliance until 1908, when he sold his interest in the business and assumed the position of deputy county clerk of Bannock county, an office that he filled for the ensuing three years.

In January, 1911, after various business experiences, he formed a partnership with Arthur R. Reddish, with whom he has since been associated in the real estate, insurance, loan and bonding business, latterly under the firm name of the William A. Hyde Realty Company, and the enterprise has grown to one of substantial proportions, being based on unqualified confidence and esteem.

Mr. Hyde is also a stockholder in and president of a number of mining companies that are at present developing some very promising properties near to Pocatello, the principal one being the Fort Hall Mining & Milling Co., Ltd. This company has recently issued a prospectus descriptive of its property and operations, and copies of the same may be had upon application to the company's headquarters in the city of Pocatello. The interested principals are men of the highest standing, and the company offers to investors most attractive inducements under well regulated conditions.

In politics Mr. Hyde maintains an independent atti-

tude, and he is essentially progressive and public spirited. His efforts in a political way have been largely in the line of reform, the distinct improvement in Bannock county and Pocatello municipal governmental affairs being largely due to his fearless leadership and able advocacy of good laws and their genuine enforcement. He has great confidence in the future of Idaho, and has pleasure in prophesying political purity.

He gives close attention to his administrative duties as president of the Pocatello Stake, and while ardent in the advocacy of the doctrines of his church, is recognized as a broad minded and liberal man. In addition to his many activities, he has found time to write upon doctrinal, political and ethical subjects, and as a contributor to several magazines is recognized as a writer of considerable force and ability.

On June 16, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hyde to Miss Maria Reddish, daughter of Henry and Eliza Reddish, of Kaysville, Utah, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde became the parents of eight children, of whom only three are living, namely: Myrtle P., who was born at Layton, Utah, in 1890; Elaine M., born in Layton in 1893, and Charles W., who was born in Downey, Utah, in 1895.

JOSEPH H. DEWITT. Since June, 1910, Mr. DeWitt has been editor and publisher of the *Pioneer-Record*, at Rupert, Minidoka county, and he has brought the paper up to a high standard defined for effective country journalism. He is making the *Record* a specially valuable exponent of the varied interests of Minidoka county. The paper is published on Thursday of each week and in its attractive letter press, its representative advertising patronage and its progressive and loyal editorials it is equal to the average country newspaper. The owner of the *Pioneer-Record* has had varied experience in the western newspaper field.

Joseph Howard DeWitt is a native of the West and has imbibed fully of its spirit. He was born at Ottawa, the judicial center of Franklin county, Kansas, on the 1st of September, 1873, and is a son of Henry C. and Josinna (Strawn) DeWitt, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana. They were numbered among the early pioneers of Kansas, where the father established a home in 1866. He obtained government land and became one of the successful agriculturists and stock growers of the Sunflower state, though he endured his full share of the hardships and losses which marked the early history of that commonwealth, where the sturdy farmers were compelled to battle alternately with drought and the grasshopper plague. Henry C. DeWitt continued to reside in Kansas until 1907, when he came to Idaho, where he has since been a member of the family circle of his son Joseph H., of this review, his wife having passed to the life eternal in July, 1883, and her remains having been laid to rest in the cemetery at Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas.

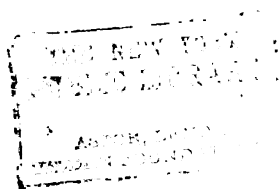
The public schools of his native place afforded Joseph H. DeWitt his early educational advantages and he continued his studies therein until he had attained to the age of sixteen years. In the meanwhile, during vacations and other leisure hours, he had set himself the task of delving into the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," by working in printing office in Ottawa, where he exacted all the honors of and demanded the dignified attention due to the "printer's devil." He learned the trade of compositor in a measurably adept way under these conditions, and the experience thus gained has proved of value to him in his subsequent career as a full-fledged newspaper publisher. For two weeks after

leaving school he found employment as clerk in the mercantile establishment of C. D. Crane at Ottawa, his native place, and he then, at the age of eighteen years, severed home ties and set forth to test his powers. He went to Del Norte, Colorado, where he was employed as a clerk in mercantile lines until 1903, when he removed to LaPlatt, that state, where he resumed his association with newspaper work. There, about one month prior to his nineteenth birthday anniversary, he wrote his first editorial, and the same was published in the *LaPlatt Miner*. He continued to be identified with this paper as an employe until April of the following year, when he purchased a half interest in the plant and business, with the editorial and general affairs of which he continued to be thus identified until October, 1897, when he sold his interest in the enterprise and removed to Dolores, Montezuma county, Colorado, where he became editor and publisher of the *Dolores Star*. He continued as owner and publisher of this paper until 1903, when he disposed of the business and purchased the controlling interest in the *Chieftain*, at Soda Springs, Bannock county, Idaho. He sold this plant and business on the 1st of July, 1910, after having made the paper a potent agency in the fostering the best interests of the village and county, and he had in the meanwhile shown good judgment in determining to establish his home in the thriving town of Rupert, Idaho, to which he came in June, 1910, about a month prior to selling his business at Soda Springs. Here he effected the purchase of the *Rupert Pioneer-Record*, the only paper in the village, and he has since given his time and attention to making the paper a staunch vehicle for promoting the development and upbuilding of this favored section of the state. His career as a newspaper man has been from the initiation signally successful, and he has shown resourcefulness and ability in the developing of the various papers with which he has been connected. He discusses the political issues of the day with fearlessness, with utmost fairness and from a standpoint independent of mere partisanship.

That Mr. DeWitt has identified himself closely and permanently with Rupert is evidenced by the fact that in 1912 he there erected a substantial and modern brick residence of eight rooms, and this attractive home is one of the best in the town. While a resident of Soda Springs, Colorado, Mr. DeWitt served two terms as a member of the village board of trustees, but he has no special predilection for public office, as he believes that he can do more for the general welfare of the community by exploiting its claims through the columns of his paper. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 28th of March, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. DeWitt to Miss Perdette Merrell, who was born in the state of Nevada, but reared in Idaho, to which state, which was then a territory, her parents came. She is a daughter of Francis Marion Merrell, who was a pioneer of Nevada and later of Idaho, and who served as representative in the first state legislature of the latter commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt have one child, Gladys, and in the home circle is also John H. Locke, a stepson of Mr. DeWitt by a former marriage.

J. FRANCIS JONES, senior member of the firm of Jones & Sheehan, dealers in implements and lumber, Bellevue, Idaho, has been identified with the commercial activities of this place only a few years, but by his thoroughgoing and up-to-date methods he has made himself a factor to be reckoned with in the business life of the little town.



B. Fallantyne

Mr. Jones is a native of Iowa. He was born at Williamsburg, that state, November 29, 1885, and there spent his boyhood and attained his majority. He received his education in the public schools and high school, graduating from the latter in 1903. His first work was at the trade of painter. After having been employed in the painting business about one year, he accepted a position in the Williamsburg Savings Bank as assistant cashier, a position he filled three years, up to the time of his coming to Idaho. In Bellevue also he was for a time engaged in banking. For three years he served as assistant cashier of the Bellevue State Bank, and on resigning this position he formed a partnership with Mr. Sheehan, under the name of Jones & Sheehan, to deal in implements and lumber.

Politically Mr. Jones harmonizes with the Democratic party, taking no active interest in political matters, however, further than to cast a conscientious vote. He is a member of the Bellevue Commercial Club, and religiously, while not having membership in any church, his inclinations are toward the Congregational creed. He is fond of music and popular entertainments, and is keenly alive to the attractions of out-door sports and games, including fishing and hunting.

At Provo, Utah, November 10, 1908, J. Francis Jones and Miss Bess Allred were united in marriage. Both he and his wife are pleased with Idaho as a place of residence, and have great faith in the future development of the state.

ZECHARIAH BALLANTYNE, manager of the Rigby branch of the St. Anthony Building and Manufacturing Company, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, October 13, 1856. His parents, Richard and Mary (Pearce) Ballantyne, were of Scotch and English birth, respectively, and from them he inherited a robust constitution, habits of sobriety and industry, a reverent disposition, and an ambition to make the best use of his abilities for his own advancement, as well as for the advancement of any community in which his lot in life might be cast. That he has succeeded in this laudable determination may be gathered from his high standing not only in business circles, but also from the universal esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

Richard Ballantyne came to the United States from Scotland in 1843 and first settled in Nauvoo, Illinois, where he engaged in a flour milling business as well as being superintendent of a carriage factory, accompanying other members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints in their journey across the plains to Utah, in 1848. He was engaged in farming until 1852 and was one of the first missionaries to circle the world, going to Hindustan, where he spent a three-year mission and in 1860 moved to Ogden, and there he followed mercantile lines until 1863, when he then again engaged in farming until 1876, and from that year to 1878 was the publisher of the *Ogden Junction Daily and Semi-Weekly*, a successful newspaper. During the latter years of his life, he was identified with the lumber business, and was so engaged until shortly before his death in 1898, when eighty-one years of age. Mr. Ballantyne was uniformly successful in his various enterprises, but the financial panic of 1893 caused him to lose the greater part of a large fortune. Added to his business abilities, he had a predilection for public affairs, and for many years was prominent in Republican politics, serving as commissioner of Weber county and in various other capacities. Perhaps he was best known, however, for his signal services in the interest of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. For a number of years he was high priest of Eden

branch of Weber-Stake, was the first to go around the world as a missionary for the church, traveling from 1852 to 1855, was for many years a member of the high council of Weber Stake, was for a quarter of a century superintendent of the Sunday school of that stake, and as builder and founder of the first Sunday school for the church, in 1849, was known as the "Father of the Sunday school" of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. His wife, a native of London, England, came to the United States in 1855, and settled in Salt Lake City, having joined the Church of the Latter Day Saints in her native land. A very devout woman, she lived at Salt Lake, to the advanced age of eighty-four years, dying in November, 1912.

The oldest of his parents' six children, Zechariah Ballantyne received his early education in the public schools and subsequently attended a private academy taught by Prof. L. F. Moench, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and on completing his studies entered upon a career as educator, but after four years gave up that profession to associate himself with his father in the newspaper business. From 1882 to 1888 he was engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Ogden, and during this time, from 1882 to 1886, was assessor and collector of Ogden. Mr. Ballantyne then identified himself for three years with Grant Odell & Company, now the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, being manager of the Ogden branch of the business, and on leaving their employ formed a partnership with his father and brothers in the lumber business, doing a large trade from 1889 to 1895 under the firm style of Ballantyne Brothers Lumber Company. When he abandoned this business he was for three years engaged in various lines of activity in and about Ogden, and in 1898 settled at Menan, Idaho, engaging in farming, which he followed successfully until 1910, then becoming a member and manager of the firm at Rigby, of the St. Anthony Building and Manufacturing Company. In addition to ably directing the affairs of this large and important enterprise, he conducts a farm in Fremont county. Mr. Ballantyne is a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor cared for public office. As a working member of the Commercial Club, he has done much to encourage the growth and development of Rigby and the contiguous territory, giving evidence of his faith in Idaho and its opportunities in various ways. Like his father he has been active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, being a member of the high council, superintendent of the local Sunday school, and prominent in various branches of church work. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the West, and everywhere is known as a man of high ideals, sound judgment and absolute integrity.

On December 27, 1877, Mr. Ballantyne was married to Miss Martha J. Ferrin, a native of Utah, and daughter of Josiah M. Ferrin and Martha Ann (Bronson) Ferrin, who came to Utah in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne have had eleven children, as follows: Martha Althera, who married Claude V. Zinn, a resident of Ogden, Utah; Jane, the wife of Wesley Gibson, a member of the Legislature, living at Roberts; Eva, the wife of Gilbert M. Green, who lives at Menan, Idaho; Zechariah, Jr., also a resident of Menan, who married Ethel Poole, daughter of one of the first settlers of the Upper Snake River Valley; Heber G., a resident of St. Anthony, who married Minnie Tyler, of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Josephine, the wife of James L. Stephens, residing at Rigby; William F., also a resident of Rigby, who married Hazel Crowther, of this city; Abraham,

Edward and Junius, who live at home with their parents; and Mary, the wife of Arthur Kinghorn.

By a subsequent marriage with Rachel Burton, daughter of William W. and Rachel (Fielding) Burton of Ogden, Utah, he has nine children, as follows: Rachel Julina, wife of Justin M. Green of Menan; David Burton, Frances, Joseph, Vilate, Bertha, Richard Burton, Willard Burton and Fielding Burton, all of whom are unmarried.

ALSON H. NIHART. With supreme faith in the future of Idaho, with the ability to profit by present conditions, and possessing commendable public spirit that has led him to render his community signal services in high official position and to identify himself with all that promises to benefit his adopted state in any way, Alson H. Nihart, postmaster of Buhl, is known as one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of his locality, and to his influence and example is largely due the present activity shown in various lines of the city. Mr. Nihart was born at Freeport, Illinois, November 5, 1880, and is a son of Fred and Alice (Stout) Nihart. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was reared in his native state and on reaching his majority migrated to Illinois. Subsequently he took his family to South Dakota for three years, then to Nebraska for two years and Utah for eight years, and finally settled in Idaho, at this time being a resident of near Buhl, where he owns a ranch. Mr. Nihart is a man of the greatest probity, has never used intoxicating liquors, and is an ardent church worker. Always interested in politics, he is the representative of his district in the state legislature, and is known as one of the active members of that body. He was married in Illinois to Alice Stout, a native of the Prairie state, and they have had three sons, one older and one younger than Alson H.

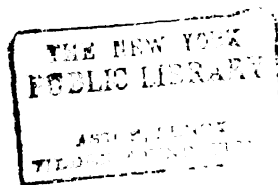
Alson H. Nihart received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Freeport, Illinois, and when ten years of age was taken to South Dakota, where he also attended school for three years. He likewise was a student in Nebraska, and subsequently took a special course in a Kansas high school and a business course in the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota. As a lad he earned his first wages as a call boy for the Union Pacific Railroad at Grand Island, Nebraska, and a large share of his \$60 a month salary was deposited to his credit in a bank in that city. On leaving the employ of the Union Pacific, he accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, first in the clerical department and later as an operator, but eventually became a private operator for a brokerage firm. This position he continued to hold until he accompanied the family to Utah, and there his earnings were used to speculate in land in the Bear river valley, a venture that proved most satisfactory. The year 1905 saw his advent in Idaho, and here he has bought and sold many valuable properties and still owns various tracts in and around Buhl.

In February, 1904, Mr. Nihart was married at Tremonton, Utah, to Miss Eliza H. Haws, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Haws of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Nihart are members of various fraternal organizations, she having filled all of the chairs in the Rebekahs, and now holding office in the order of the Eastern Star, while Mr. Nihart has been a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows for some years, has filled all the chairs in the latter, and was the youngest delegate to the grand lodge in the history of the state. He is connected with no particular religious denomination, but favors all movements tending to advance religion, education and morality. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Nihart is fond of hunting and fishing, enjoys theat-

ricals, and, being well informed on matters of public interest, appreciates a good speech or lecture. Like others who have succeeded in business here, he is loud in his praise of the opportunities offered by the state, and believes that future development will demonstrate that this is the ideal locality for the home-seeker. Shortly after coming to Buhl, in 1905, Mr. Nihart was appointed postmaster, a position he has continued to hold to the present time, and the able manner in which he is discharging his duties testifies eloquently to his executive abilities. His acquaintance is large throughout this county, and no citizen of Buhl has a wider circle of appreciative friends.

JOHN J. PLUMER, M. D. Thirty years of devotion to his profession is the record of John J. Plumer, M. D., a veteran physician and surgeon of southern Idaho; thirty years given to the career which he chose as his life work; nearly a third of a century spent in the alleviation of the ills of mankind. Such is indeed a faithful service, a record of which no man could feel ashamed. Beginning his professional career in Kansas, at a time when that state was plunged in one of its greatest periods of despondency, he labored faithfully and well until being called further west, always giving of his best to the science which he had chosen as his field of endeavor and never sparing himself. During the past twelve years he has become known to the people of Hailey as an able, earnest and faithful physician, as a public-spirited citizen who has the welfare of his adopted community thoroughly at heart, and as a kind and sympathetic friend to whom those in trouble may turn, assured of assistance. Dr. Plumer was born in Edina, Missouri, April 8, 1860, and is a son of W. F. and Frances (Beswick) Plumer, natives of Ohio. His father, a civil engineer by profession, who also spent much of his active career in farming, and who is now living in retirement at Fort Madison, Iowa, at the age of eighty-one years, served as county judge of Knox county, Missouri, during the Civil war. Mrs. Plumer also survives and is seventy-nine years of age. They had a family of six children, as follows: Happy M., who married John Benhow, an attorney of Fort Madison, Iowa; Kate P., who married E. P. Brockman, of Fort Madison; Grace, who lives with her parents at the home in Fort Madison; William Pitt, a prominent and well-to-do live-stock dealer of Stockport, Iowa; George Gaywood, a prosperous merchant of Hillsboro, Iowa; and John J.

John J. Plumer was educated in the public schools of Birmingham, Iowa, and the Birmingham Academy, following which he entered the Columbus (Ohio) Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He at once began to practice his profession in Dodge City, Kansas, and remained there eight years, although the great financial depression of that period brought him no heavy material returns for his labors. In 1890 he went to De Lamar, Idaho, as surgeon for the De Lamar Mining Company, but after ten years came to Hailey, where he has since continued his labors. A deep thinker and constant student, Dr. Plumer has ever devoted himself to research and study. His sympathetic nature and kind personality have assisted him greatly in his work, and have made him highly respected and esteemed throughout Hailey and the vicinity. He has been successful also in a material way, owning a beautiful home in Hailey and several fine ranches in Blaine county, and each year takes a vacation to engage in bird hunting. During his earlier years the doctor was an expert in trap shooting, attending meets as far East as St. Louis, and winning numerous prizes. A Democrat in his political affiliation, he was elected to the office of state treasurer in 1901 and 1902. Fraternally he is connected with the



Milton M Hammond

Masonic fraternity, in which he has reached the Shriner degree.

Dr. Plumer was married to Miss Margaret Duquette, a native of Idaho and daughter of O. A. Duquette, a pioneer of Idaho City and prominent ranchman of Boise county. Two sons have been born to this union, namely: John Duquette and William Fulton.

ERNEST ROHLFING, one of the prominent business men in Ilo, Idaho, where he is general manager of the Leggett Mercantile Company, Ltd., known as the "wide-awake dealers in general merchandise," was born at Frankfurt, Germany, June 11, 1873, he being a son of Ernest and Christine (Rind) Rohlfling, who immigrated to the United States in May, 1882. The family, on their arrival in the United States, located at Ackley, Iowa, where the father engaged in business as a painter and contractor. Mrs. Rohlfling died in 1884 and in 1887 Mr. Rohlfling removed to Omaha, Nebraska, which city represented his home until death called him, in 1908, at a venerable age. He is interred with his wife at Ackley, Iowa.

At the age of nine years Ernest Rohlfling, of this notice, came to America. For three years prior to his advent in this country he attended school in his native town of Frankfurt and after locating in Ackley, Iowa, he attended the public schools until his fourteenth year. He worked on a farm near Ackley until 1887 and in that year entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of butcher in Omaha. In September, 1892, he enlisted in the Sixth United States Cavalry and was sent to Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, where he remained until July, 1894. His regiment participated in the Chicago railroad strike in 1894 and in October, 1894, he was sent to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he served until September, 1895, at which time he was given a three months' furlough. He then returned to Omaha and there was discharged from the service in December, 1895. He then engaged in the meat business in that city and remained there for one year, when he disposed of his business and entered the employ of Swift & Company, of South Omaha. In the spring of 1897 he went to Chicago and accepted a minor position with Libby, McNeil & Libby, at the union stock yards, eventually becoming manager of the shipping department of that big concern.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, Mr. Rohlfling re-enlisted in the United States army, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and was sent to Fort McPherson, Georgia, to drill recruits for the Sixth Cavalry. His promotion was rapid, he being eventually made first sergeant of Troop L of the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry and regimental quartermaster sergeant of the Sixth Cavalry. He participated in all the encampments of the Spanish war and was with the first expedition to China during the Boxer rebellion in 1900, where he was promoted to post quartermaster sergeant, United States army. He served for about a year in China, being assigned to duty at Tongku, where he had charge of all supplies and transportation under Captain W. S. Wood, United States Army. Subsequently he was sent to the Philippines, where he was on duty in the chief quartermaster's office at Manila and also at the supply depot at Dagupan, P. I. Ill health finally demanded his return to the United States and he was then stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and later at Fort Schuyler, New York, whence he was sent to the United States clothing depot at St. Louis, Missouri, where he had charge of all work and supplies until discharged from the service, January 7, 1906, at his own request.

In 1896 Mr. Rohlfling went to Spokane, Washington, where he was shipping clerk for Fairbanks, Morse & Company for a short time. He then became cashier and bookkeeper for the Rasher-Kingman-Herrin Company in Spokane and in January, 1907, formed a partnership with O. W. Leggett to engage in the general merchandise business at Harrington, Washington. In June, 1907, he disposed of the above business and bought the general merchandise establishment of Allen & Scheib, at Ilo, Idaho, which place has since represented his home and business headquarters. He enlarged and reorganized his store and the business is now known as the Leggett Mercantile Company, Ltd., of which Mr. Rohlfling is general manager and part owner. Mr. Rohlfling is a member of the town council of Ilo and is likewise affiliated with the Ilo Commercial Club. He is a director in the Ilo Flour Mill and has money invested in real estate and other business projects in Lewis county. He is an independent Republican in politics, is self-made and a prominent citizen of Ilo, and in fraternal matters has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for thirteen years and is now keeper of records and seal and master of finance.

September 2, 1896, Mr. Rohlfling married Miss Louise S. Millett, a native of Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Rohlfling have two children: Ernest F., and Ruth E. The family are devout Episcopalians in their religious faith.

MILTON M. HAMMOND. One of the progressive and influential citizens of Fremont county, where his capitalistic interests are substantial and varied, Mr. Hammond has achieved success through his own well ordered endeavors and, familiar with conditions in many states of the Union, he accords to Idaho the palm in the matter of opportunities, resources and future promise, so that his allegiance to this commonwealth has solid basis. He was for many years engaged in railroad contracting and he has been a resident of Idaho during virtually the entire period of its statehood, as he here established his permanent home about two years after the admission of the commonwealth to the Union. He is essentially a vital Westerner in spirit and action and claims Utah as the place of his nativity, his father having been one of the very early settlers of that state.

Mr. Hammond was born at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, on the 6th of February, 1855, and is a son of Milton D. and Lovisa (Miller) Hammond, the former of whom was a native of Michigan and the latter of Illinois, their marriage having been solemnized at Farmington, Utah, in 1853. Judge Milton D. Hammond was one of the historic band of argonauts who set forth across the plains in 1849 for the purpose of seeking the precious gold in the newly discovered placers of California. He passed the winter of that year in Utah and was so favorably impressed that he decided to establish his permanent home there. He obtained a tract of unimproved land and developed a large and productive farm, the later years of his life having been devoted largely to the farm-implement business, in which he was engaged at both Logan and Ogden, Utah. He became one of the substantial, honored and influential citizens of the state of his adoption, and was closely and effectively identified with the civic and industrial development of the state. He was a leader in the local ranks of the Republican party and served ten years as probate judge of Cache county. Both he and his wife were most zealous members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and he served a number of years as a bishop of the

same, besides having been a valued member of the council of the president of the church. He passed the closing years of his life at Providence, Cache county, Utah, where he died in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. His name merits enduring place on the roll of the sturdy and noble pioneers of Utah, where he lived and labored to goodly ends and accounted well to himself and the world. Mrs. Lovisa (Miller) Hammond preceded her husband to the life eternal, her death having occurred at Providence, Utah, about the year 1885. She was a daughter of Daniel A. Miller, who was a pioneer settler of Utah and she was a girl at the time of the family's removal from Illinois to that state. Of the eleven children Milton M., of this review, was the first born, and of the others, five sons and three daughters, still survive the honored parents; a daughter, the seventh in order of birth, and a son, the sixth born, are deceased.

Milton M. Hammond passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm and he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Logan, Utah, including those of the high school. He left school at the age of twenty years and soon afterward became concerned with others in railroad contract work, a line of enterprise in which he was destined to be specially successful. His work as a contractor has extended into Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Washington and Oregon, as well as into the Canadian Northwest. He was concerned in contracting on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which is now a part of the Santa Fé system; and the Canadian Pacific Railroad, besides other lines. He continued to be actively and successfully identified with such contracting for a period of thirteen years and in 1892 he established his permanent home in Idaho, where he has since continued an effective exponent of normal progress and development. He first settled in the Marysville country, at a point about five miles southwest of the present village of Ashton, Fremont county, where he secured a tract of wild land and set himself to the arduous work of developing the same into a productive ranch. He brought to bear most effective methods and policies and his landed estate in that locality now comprises six hundred acres,—one of the splendid agricultural domains of this favored section of the state and one to which he still continues to give a general supervision.

In all that has tended to foster social and material progress in the state of his adoption Mr. Hammond has shown the liveliest interest, and he has been a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of the Democratic party, whose ascendancy in the national election of November, 1912, is naturally a source of marked satisfaction to him. He was elected county assessor of Fremont county in 1900 and served two years. In 1910 he was again elected assessor, as well as collector, and he continued the efficient and popular incumbent of this dual office until the 1st of January, 1913. The success of Mr. Hammond during the years of his residence in Idaho has been of unequivocal order and he has been insistently progressive and public-spirited. He is a stockholder of the St. Anthony Bank & Trust Company, is a director and one of the principal stockholders of the Fremont Abstract Company, has served as a member of the city council of St. Anthony, where he has maintained his residence since 1900 and is at the present time a valued member of the board of education. Both he and his wife are most earnest adherents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and he is influential in its councils, hav-

ing twice served in the office of bishop while a resident of Utah.

On the 3d of March, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hammond to Miss Sarah E. Thornton, who was born in California and who was a resident of Utah at the time of her marriage, her father, Jasper Thornton, having been a pioneer of the latter state, as had he also of California. Mrs. Hammond passed to the "land of the leal" in 1892, and is survived by five children,—Milton J., Jasper M., Cora E., Dorval R., and Frances Marion. Cora E. is the wife of Franklin G. Hale and they reside at Blackfoot, Idaho. On the 21st of July, 1888, Mr. Hammond wedded Miss Eliza J. Tibbitts, who was born and reared in Utah, where her father, Benjamin Tibbitts, established his home in the early pioneer epoch. The children of the second marriage are as here designated: Lewis T., Robert L., Irus B., Lovisa, Melvin M.; Ross J., born March 30th, 1906, died February 26th, 1907, and Karl H.

HENRY KOSMAN SILVERSMITH. Managing editor of *Illustrated Idaho*, Mr. Silversmith is a newspaper man of broad experience in different fields, and his present journal, known as "A magazine of facts about Idaho," is performing a very useful service in disseminating the reliable knowledge about the resources and advantages of Idaho.

Henry Kosman Silversmith was born October 11, 1869, in Omaha, Nebraska. He is a son of Julius and Kathryn Allerton (Barlow) Silversmith. Julius Silversmith, M. A., was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1834, was educated in private schools, came to the United States in 1845, and had a long and useful career as editor, publisher, journalist, scientist and scholar. His life-long efforts were devoted in behalf of educational institutions and scientific research, and he also served for some years as a custom house official. He was a liberal in his religious belief, and a Republican in politics. Kathryn Allerton (Barlow) Silversmith, the mother, was born in New York, October 6, 1852, and comes of an old and prominent New England family. She was descended from Isaac Allerton and Fear Brewster, the latter a daughter of Elder Brewster, whose name frequently figures in early New England history. Isaac Allerton was the fifth signer of the compact drawn on the lid of a chest on board the Mayflower, on November 11, 1620. He was assistant governor to William Bradford from April, 1620, to 1624. Dr. Reuben Allerton, great-grandfather of Kathryn Barlow was surgeon in Colonel Hopkins' regiment in the battle of Saratoga in 1777. Joel Barlow, who was born in Connecticut and served in the Revolutionary war as chaplain, was a statesman, poet and diplomat. In 1795 he was appointed by President Washington as consul to Algiers, and in the winter of 1812 was invited by Napoleon to a conference of ministers at Wilna. Jesse Barlow, a grandfather of Kathryn Barlow, was an officer in the War of 1812. Kathryn Barlow was educated in private schools in New York City, and was a member of the Protestant faith.

Henry Kosman Silversmith was educated in the grade and high schools of Chicago, in which city he was reared and began his career. He was a member of the first class entering the old Chicago Manual Training School. He followed in the wake of his father, in devoting his efforts to journalism, science and education. Since the establishment in January, 1911, of *Illustrated Idaho*, he has been editor and publisher of this "Magazine of Facts About Idaho." The magazine is published monthly at Boise, and the best possible development of the wonderful resources of the state is the goal toward which the

publication is directed. Mr. Silversmith received his first journalistic experience in Chicago, and in later years has traveled extensively throughout the United States, Mexico and Canada. He has started and published a number of daily and weekly newspapers and for ten years has been identified with magazine work in the West.

In politics Mr. Silversmith is independent, and a worker for good government, and identified with all public enterprises for the advancement of the best interests of Idaho. Like his father he is liberal in religious belief, but a generous contributor to all worthy benevolent works.

At Caldwell, Idaho, March 2, 1910, Mr. Silversmith married Miss Rebecca Belle Hart. She is a daughter of William Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Lewis) Hart. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, while her mother was a native of Illinois. She obtained most of her education in the grammar and high schools of Lorimer, and at college in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Silversmith have no children.

LE ROY G. HAYFORD. The ranching interests of Twin Falls county, Idaho, have a prominent representative in LeRoy G. Hayford, of Buhl, who also is assessor and tax collector of Twin Falls county, and is well known in Republican political circles, both local and state.

Born in Nance county, Nebraska, March 22, 1885, he is a son of Lewis A. and Kate (Sutherland) Hayford, who are now residents of Buhl, Idaho, and have been engaged in ranching since 1906. LeRoy G. began his education in the common schools of Nance county, Nebraska, later attended the Boise high school, and following that was a student in the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. At the age of twenty-one he came to Twin Falls, Idaho, and purchased a ranch in Twin Falls county that he still owns. He followed ranching very successfully until 1907, when he entered the lumber business as a partner in the Milner Perrine Lumber Company, of which he was the second largest stockholder. After one year thus identified he sold his lumber interests and purchased another ranch of one hundred and sixty acres which, together with his original ranch, he is now improving. In 1908 he was appointed assessor and tax collector for Twin Falls county to fill out the unexpired term of George E. Harland, who resigned, and in 1910 Mr. Hayford was elected to this same office on the Republican ticket, leading the ticket in his county. He was nominated in 1912 for representative to the state legislature from Twin Falls county and elected by a large majority. As previously noted, Mr. Hayford is a Republican, an aggressive worker in the interests of his party, and his successes of the past presage for him a bright political future. As a rancher and business man he is numbered among those whose alertness, energy and enterprise have brought personal prosperity and are rapidly advancing the prestige of the Twin Falls country as one of the most progressive sections of the state and of the West. Vim and energy characterize his efforts in whatever he undertakes. In high school days he served as captain of the Boise high school cadets, and during his senior year in high school he was captain of the football team. He has the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them and is one of the popular young men of this county. Mr. Hayford resides at Buhl and is a member of the Presbyterian church there. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Hayford is unmarried.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM E. MORGAN. One of the strong institutions of learning in Idaho is Fielding Academy at Paris, Idaho. It is said that Fielding turns out more prominent and successful professional men than any other school or college in the state. It is constantly increasing both in enrollment and in faculty, as well as in the high quality and large number of courses given. Since 1910 this school has been so fortunate as to have as its head Professor William E. Morgan, a sketch of whose career follows.

Willard, Utah, was Mr. Morgan's birthplace and September 29, 1871, was his natal day. He remained in his native state until 1894, in which year he came to Idaho and entered upon the work of public instruction. After two years of activity in the public schools, Mr. Morgan was sent on a church mission in North Carolina. There he was engaged for two and one-half years, and when his work was completed, he returned to Utah. There he was occupied with agricultural and pedagogical activities until 1904. In that year he entered Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, where he studied for a time and then passed to the University of Utah at Salt Lake City. These courses he supplemented by further work at the University of Chicago. There he was accorded the degree of Master of Arts and with that thorough and abundant preparation he again entered upon his work of educationally directing youth.

Accepting the position of principal of Fielding Academy, Professor Morgan established himself in Paris, where he is held in high esteem for his traits of mind and character, particularly as both contribute so notably to the advancement of the academy. Since he has taken charge, many improvements have been made in this institution, among them being the new chemical laboratory, the high school course in agriculture and the exceptionally fine lyceum course.

Professor Morgan's family life began on August 14, 1901, on which date he was united to Miss Mary E. Henderson of Willard, Utah. Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henderson of that place. The Hendersons constitute one of the prominent pioneer families of Utah. In the years that have succeeded the Henderson-Morgan marriage, five children have come to complete the home of the professor and his wife. The youngest, Edward Henderson Morgan, was called by death while yet at an early age. His four sisters, all of whom are still living, are known as Norma, Arthel, Lucy and Ruth Morgan.

Professor Morgan is a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints. Being interested in the commercial welfare of Paris and having also a genially social nature, he is a popular and active member of the Paris Commercial Club. Politically, he is a progressive Democrat; although a close student of economic matters, Professor Morgan restricts his civic interest and enthusiasm to the duties of a voter only.

"An all-around man as well as a scholar," is the comment one hears of Professor Morgan from those of his acquaintance in Paris. All athletic affairs appeal strongly to his interest as do all others that tend to the development of mind, of body, or of character. It goes without saying that he has a keen appreciation of all aesthetic movements in school and local life. Practical sciences are, however, his chief hobby, although his literary and oratorical gifts have brought him into some demand as a public lecturer. Himself a skillful debater, he does much to further the power of logical argument among his students. Mr. Morgan's personality is one that makes him a valuable leader of youth, for he has from boyhood carved his own career and laid his own stepping

stones from point to point in the pathway to success. It is hoped by citizens of Paris and asserted by Professor Morgan himself that Idaho is his permanent home. He has made many investments here and is daily making a more and more purposive and worthy impress on the future citizenship of this community and state.

OLE O. SKALET. Our citizens of Scandinavian birth or lineage have vied with those of the German element in the rapidity and effectiveness with which they have become assimilated with the body politic of our great republic, and from this source America has gained much and lost nothing. One of the representative men of such type in Fremont county, Idaho, is Mr. Skalet, who is one of the leading business men of St. Anthony, the thriving little capital city of the county, and who is a citizen of utmost loyalty and progressiveness. He has achieved marked success in his business career in Idaho and has done much to further the development and up-building of Fremont county. He is a representative merchant of St. Anthony and is also a successful factor in real-estate operations in this section of the state. Of inviolable integrity and honor in all of the relations of life, he has gained and maintained secure hold upon the confidence and good will of all who know him, and he is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Mr. Skalet was born in Norway, on the 7th of September, 1864, and is a son of Ole A. and Anna (Ellestad) Skalet, the father having been one of the sterling citizens and substantial agriculturists of his native land until his death in 1908, at Valdres, Norway. He was eighty-two years of age when he was summoned to the life eternal and his widow, likewise venerable in years, still resides on the old homestead. Of the seven children, three sons and four daughters, all are living. He whose name initiates this review attended the common schools of his native land until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, and thereafter he continued to be associated in the work of his father's farm until he was eighteen years old, when he severed the gracious ties that bound him to the fatherland and valiantly set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. He made his way to Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa, and in that vicinity he was employed at farm work during the summer seasons for two years, the while he manifested his ambition and good judgment by continuing his educational work, in which connection he availed himself of the advantages of the Breckenridge Institute. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Skalet removed to Arvilla, North Dakota, when he was employed for two years in the general merchandise store of John M. Blakely. In this position he gained his initial experience in a line of enterprise along which he was destined to achieve marked success, and to a young man of such marked ambition and energy as his, advancement was a natural sequence. From Arvilla he removed to Rolla, the judicial center of Rollette county, North Dakota, where he initiated his independent business career by opening a general store. He began operations on a most modest scale and with capitalistic resources of less than five hundred dollars. Energy, careful management and fair dealing brought to him definite success and he built up a substantial and prosperous enterprise. At the expiration of eight years Mr. Skalet sold his business at Rolla and removed to the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he completed a course in a commercial college and thus fortified himself more fully for successful activities in the domain of practical business.

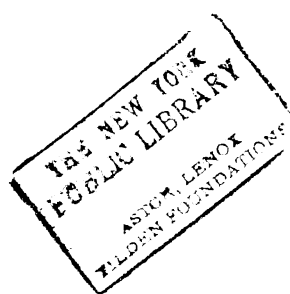
His zest for the acquirement of knowledge was not yet satisfied, and he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took a scientific course in the institution now known as Valparaiso University. His next manifestation of remarkable progressiveness and good judgment was in entering the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in this institution he specialized in the study of philosophy and political economy. He then entered the law department of Valparaiso University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with incidental admission to practice in all of the courts of Indiana, as well as the United States circuit court. Few native sons of the United States have, under circumstances and conditions of the same relative order, shown such splendid ambition and determination and few have an equal knowledge of the institutions and economic and political affairs of the country. Mr. Skalet has never entered the active practice of law, but he is known as a man of high intellectual and professional attainments and his success as a lawyer would have been assured, had he chosen to enter practice instead of consulting expediency and identifying himself with business activities of broad scope and productiveness.

In April, 1902, Mr. Skalet established his residence in St. Anthony, Idaho, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has built up one of the largest and most popular department stores in this section of the state, the same having both wholesale and retail departments and the annual business having attained to the notable aggregate of about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The "Skalet Store" is widely known for the efficiency of its service and for the fair and honorable policies that have from the beginning constituted its best commercial asset. In addition to giving his personal supervision to this fine enterprise Mr. Skalet has amplified his activities by extensive operations in the buying and selling of real estate and in the extension of financial loans on farm properties. His well ordered enterprise along these lines has not only added to his personal advancement and prosperity but have also been effective in promoting the civic and industrial development and progress of this section of the state. He is the owner of valuable city and ranch properties and is one of the well known, substantial and valued citizens of Fremont county, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. His career offers both lesson and incentive, for his achievement has been large and in every respect worthy. Mr. Skalet has had no desire to enter the arena of practical politics but accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, and he is a zealous and valued member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club. Both he and his wife attend the Presbyterian church in their home city and they are popular factors in the social activities of the community.

On the 6th of September, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Skalet to Miss Kate R. Parry, daughter of Herbert F. Parry, a representative citizen of England. Mrs. Skalet was elected general secretary of Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs for 1912 and 1913, but her highest ideal is working in church and Sunday school. On June 9, 1913, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Skalet, named Herbert O.

HANS C. JOHNSON. Among the young men of Idaho who are achieving success in business circles appears the subject of this mention, Hans C. John-

C. O. Shakh



son, of Bancroft, Bannock county. He is a native of Utah, born in Logan, that state, March 9, 1885. His early life was spent in the vicinity of his birth and his educational advantages included those of the public schools of Logan and a course in the agricultural college there. About 1900, or when fifteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Bannock county, Idaho, and for the first few years assisted his father in the management of the latter's ranch near Bancroft. He then accepted a position with the Pacific Express Company at Pocatello and followed that employment four years, at the end of which period he went up into northern Norway, the land of the midnight sun, to fulfill a mission of his church, that of the Latter Day Saints. He remained there about two years and a half and while there he mastered the Norwegian language. On his return to Bancroft, Idaho, he engaged in the real estate business and has since been actively identified with that line of endeavor. Believing firmly that the whole of the state, and especially this section of it, has unexcelled advantages to offer the homeseeker, his activities in real estate have conscientious foundations and he invites correspondence from those desirous of learning what Idaho has to offer in the way of good homes. Soon after returning to Bancroft he also took over the management of his uncle's furniture business there and later he and his father purchased it, the firm style now being that of the Bancroft Furniture & Carpet Company. Mr. Johnson is also a notary public. He is a wide-awake, alert and energetic young business man who is keen to recognize opportunity and seldom fails to make the most of it when it presents itself. He is prospering and deserving and by his honesty and uprightness has gained many warm personal friends and the confidence and respect of his community. As a member of the Bancroft Commercial Club he is an energetic worker in attracting attention to the commercial and industrial advantages of his town and community and by this interest and his personal business activities he has performed those services by which he merits recognition as one of the builders of Idaho.

While interested in the political problems of our nation he has not assumed partisan ties and exercises his franchise independent of them. He believes it the duty of every citizen to vote. In college days he gave considerable attention to football and still enjoys the game, while his other favorite outdoor sport is fishing.

Mrs. Johnson was Miss Millie Corbett prior to her marriage to Mr. Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Corbett, of Garland, Utah. They have one daughter, named Eva Merle.

The father of our subject is Chris Johnson, who was born in Denmark and came to America at the age of seventeen. His home was in Utah for many years, but since 1900 he has been located in Bannock county, Idaho, and resides on his ranch near Bancroft. As previously mentioned, he is associated with his son in the ownership and management of the furniture establishment of the Bancroft Furniture & Carpet Company. His wife, who was Miss Christine Jeppesen as a maiden, also is a native of Denmark. They were married in Utah. Hans C. is the eldest of their ten children.

LEWIS S. TRAPP. As manager of the Bear River Valley Land Company in Montpelier, and as one of the most energetic and progressive citizens of that place, Lewis S. Trapp has in the past five years made a firm place for himself in the town and community in which he lives. In the forty-odd years of his life, Mr. Trapp has seen wide and varied experience in different states of the West and Middle West. He

is of Virginian parentage and of Missouri birth. His father, John L. Trapp, and his mother, Caroline Stockton Trapp, were both born in Virginia, but were married in Missouri, where they reared their family. John L. Trapp was an agriculturist and politician and a veteran of the Civil war in the Union army. His life closed at the age of eighty-two in west central Missouri, where his widow still lives. They were the parents of eight children, the youngest of whom, born in Warrensburg on June 12, 1867, was called Lewis S. Trapp.

The public and high schools of Warrensburg, Missouri, gave Lewis Trapp his intellectual start in life. That training was followed by four years of study in the state normal school located at Warrensburg. Thus thoroughly prepared, he entered the pedagogical profession in which he reached the rank of superintendent, acting in that capacity in the public schools of Lee's Summit, Missouri. After one year of that work, Mr. Trapp sought "other worlds to conquer," both vocationally and geographically, and left the familiar Missouri scenes behind him.

Going to Texas, he found valuable experience in various positions of a clerical nature in different parts of the state. In that locality and that line of work he remained for six years, after which he engaged in the real estate business in Wyoming until 1908. The year named marks the time of his removal to Idaho and his settling in Montpelier. He at once established his office for the transaction of business in real estate, insurance and loans. He is still engaged in that work, which has reached extensive proportions and which means much to the development of this section. His vigor, enterprise and far-sightedness, combined with his keen interest in his home town and locality, have led those who know him to pronounce Mr. Trapp "a hustler and a booster."

Although without domestic affiliations, Mr. Trapp is by no means narrow in his interests, having associations with numerous fraternal and social organizations. These include the Masonic orders, in which he is connected both with the blue lodge and the order of the Mystic Shrine; the Knights of Pythias, and the Commercial Club of Montpelier. His recreational habits are both athletic and literary, and he drives his own motor car with much enjoyment and enthusiasm.

Politically, Lewis S. Trapp is a Republican of sound convictions and of intelligent interest. He is exceedingly active in matters pertaining to civic improvement, to the welfare of his chosen state and to principles touching the progress and high standards of the country as a whole.

AURELIAN B. GOUGH. One of the prominent members of the Idaho bar is Aurelian B. Gough, who since 1895 has been active in the practice of the law in this state and for a dozen years of that time has conducted his practice at Montpelier, and is now mayor of the city.

Mr. Gough is a Kentuckian by birth. In Graves county of that state, he first saw the light of day on January 31, 1865. He early gave evidence of that mental acquisitiveness which contributes in such large measure to his legal ability. In more than the average degree he profited by the advantages of the public schools, which he determined to supplement by higher education in both academy and college.

As a young man, Mr. Gough left the schools at a stage in his education at which he felt ready to take up the useful work of public school instruction. Although the pedagogical field was not to be his ultimate vocation, he gave to the work of teaching five vigorous years of his life. From time to time dur-

ing that period he availed himself of college opportunities and gradually broadened his general and specific knowledge until he was enabled to take up professional study of another line, with more than ordinary purposiveness. At Mayfield, Kentucky, he entered the law office of Smith Robbins. From that practical vantage point, he so far mastered the necessary knowledge of legal lore as to creditably pass bar examinations in 1890. Many other young men would at that point have begun the practice without further study. But Mr. Gough's intellectual ambition always reached beyond the mere necessities of his life work. Desiring a broader appreciation for the problems of legal and judicial life from analytic and theoretical standpoints, and wishing to have to his credit the best possible education in law, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was graduated from the department of law in that institution in the year 1891. Returning to Mayfield, he entered the practice of law at that place, where he continued to be professionally active until his removal to Idaho, four years later.

Just thirty years of age at the time, Mr. Gough came westward and made his first location at Salmon City, Idaho. For four years he remained there in practice and on January 1, 1899, he moved to Pocatello. There he pursued the activities of the legal profession for about a year, at the end of which time he made another and permanent change.

Locating in Montpelier in 1890, Mr. Gough established his office here and has ever since continued his home life and professional work at this place. He still occupies the same office which he first opened and his practice has reached a status most gratifying both to himself and his patrons. His clientele is a very wide one throughout this region and it represents a superior class of Idaho citizens.

In politics Mr. Gough is Democratic in theory and party affiliation on general measures. He is, however, independent in his judgments of men and measures and his outlook on economic affairs is decidedly progressive. Although deeply interested in public welfare along all important lines, Mr. Gough never held office until 1913, when he was elected mayor of his home city without opposition.

The social interests of Aurelian B. Gough include his membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He encourages all churches, believing in their professed motive of elevating the ethical standards of humanity; he does not, however, personally affiliate with any denomination. Mr. Gough's domestic life began on December 1, 1910, when he was united in marriage with Mrs. Kate Jones of Montpelier.

The personal habits of Mr. Gough are of a decidedly scholarly nature. He is very much a part of Idaho life, considering this commonwealth the home state of the West. To the development and better organization of affairs in a growing country, men of Mr. Gough's type are invaluable and Montpelier is fortunate in claiming him as one of the leading bar-risters of the state.

JAMES T. HUMPHRIES. The great questions of the age are no longer those of a purely political nature; that is, they no longer deal with a body of people, but with men, women and children as individuals. The responsibility of the nation to the individual is being recognized more and more strongly each day, and the burning questions which agitate the country are social and economic, or philanthropic, in their nature. This fact has drawn upon the country for some of her finest men. Men who are not visionary, but intensely practical, using all the fund of knowl-

edge of the human mind and soul that the study of psychology has been able to confer, and using that knowledge in the sanest and most practical ways thought out by the most careful educators in the country. Such a man is James Tobias Humphries, superintendent of the Idaho Industrial Training School, an institution that is widely known for the work it has thus far accomplished, and the gratifying results that have attended his efforts during his tenure of office have been many and far reaching.

James Tobias Humphries is descended from an old English family, members of which emigrated to the colony of Virginia in the earliest days of the colonization period. The family is a most interesting one, and such meagre history of the house of Humphries as can be obtained at this time is well worthy of incorporation in this brief life sketch of the Idaho educator, whose life and work are now under consideration. It may be said briefly that in the sixteenth century seven English Humphries suffered persecution and martyrdom in England, for various reasons. One died during the reign of Henry VIII because he spoke against the sacraments and ceremonies of the church in his time. The others suffered for the same and other reasons. The Humphries of Virginia, be it said, are directly descended from the family of one of these English martyrs, and James Tobias Humphries traces his descent in a direct line from that time to the present day. One of the first of the family to emigrate to the New World was James, born in Wendover, England, about 1608. He came to Dorchester in 1637 and became a prominent man in the activities of the Massachusetts colony. He was a dear and lifelong friend of the well known Richard Mather, famed as a Congregationalist Divine in his time. Coming down the line of the family descent, George Humphries is noteworthy as being one of the greatest of ship builders of his time. It is a known fact that in 1824 Emperor Alexander of Russia offered Mr. Humphries a yearly salary of \$60,000.00 to take in charge the construction of a navy for the Russian Empire, but the splendid spirit of the man was manifested most unequivocally in his reply to that offer: "I do not know that I possess the merits attributed to me," he said, "but be they great or small, I owe them all to the flag of my country." An earlier member of the family, David Humphries by name, entered the army at the beginning of the American Revolution with the rank of captain, and served to its close with valor and distinction, and John Humphries, a direct progenitor of the subject, also served as lieutenant in the Continental army through the long years of the struggle for independence, giving signal aid to the cause of the young colonies and winning marked distinction as a soldier of more than ordinary merit. Reverting to the career of David Humphries, who advanced to the rank of colonel from that of captain, it may be said that he was attached to the staff of General Putnam and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington. At the siege of Yorktown that worthy officer particularly distinguished himself and was voted a handsome sword by Congress in recognition of his action at that time. David Humphries was a poet, as well as gallant soldier, and while in the army wrote stirring lyrics designed to stimulate and encourage the ranks, and which did not fail of their worthy purpose. On the disbanding of the Continental troops, Colonel Humphries accepted the invitation of General Washington to go with him to Mount Vernon, and he continued there as an honored member of the household for almost a year. In later years Colonel Humphries entered business and be-

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HISTORY OF HANNO

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1. *What is the purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research objectives?*
 3. *What is the research design?*
 4. *What are the variables?*
 5. *What are the hypotheses?*
 6. *What are the limitations?*
 7. *What are the conclusions?*
 8. *What are the implications?*
 9. *What are the future research directions?*
 10. *What are the references?*

his membership in the organization. Mrs. J. H. Engen, president of the group, protested that the "harmful" effects of hampage does not "necessarily" correlate with any "normal" or "abnormal" life begun in December 1941. Mrs. Engen said she was with Mrs. Kate Jones

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The great questions of the future of the world are not at all purely political and economic. They are filled with a body of needs and problems which are as individual as the needs of the individual. The answer to the question of the future of the world is not to be found in the study of the past, or in the study of the present, or in the study of the future. It is to be found in the study of the human mind, in the study of the human heart, in the study of the human soul. It is to be found in the study of the human race, in the study of the human world, in the study of the human future.

edge of the human mind and soul that the social psychology has been able to confer, and using that knowledge in the sanest and most practical ways to pull out of the most careless education of the country such a man as James Thomas Thompson, superintendent of the Idaho Industrial College. Second, an institution that is widely known for what it is, it is for accomplishing, and the results that have attended his efforts during the time in office have been many and far-reaching.

John Thomas Humphries is descended from a family of friendly farmers of whom emigrated to the colony of Virginia in the earliest days of settlement to be recorded. The family is a most interesting one, as seen in the history of the home of the first John, as can be gathered at this time is well worth mentioning in the brief life sketch of the first John, whose early life and work are now under review. It must be said boldly that in the first century of our English literature, there is no mention of our forefathers in England, Ireland, or Scotland.

[illegible]

George was a deputy in the well known Richard Wright organization, the membership of which was not disclosed. George

the various "schools" of thought in the field of international law, and the "schools" of thought in the field of international politics. The "schools" of thought in the field of international law are the "schools" of thought in the field of international politics. The "schools" of thought in the field of international law are the "schools" of thought in the field of international politics.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

The first of these is the fact that the U.S. has a large and growing trade deficit with the Soviet Union. This is a result of the fact that the U.S. exports more to the Soviet Union than it imports, and this is a result of the fact that the U.S. has a large and growing trade deficit with the Soviet Union.

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J. M. Humphries.

The Great Publishing Co., N.Y.

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came well known and prosperous as a manufacturer of woolens. His fighting days were not over, however, and in 1812 he was among the first to volunteer for action, serving throughout the War of 1812 with the rank of brigadier-general.

John Wesley Davis Humphries, the son of General David Humphries, and the father of James T. Humphries, was born in Virginia, on November 2, 1834. He was early trained in the milling business, after completing a thoroughly planned and executed common school education, and passed his life in the milling business. When the war broke out in 1861 he abandoned his business and forsook the cause of the old Southland to enlist in the Federal army, so strong an adherent was he to his sense of duty, and for three years he gave valiant service to the Union cause. He was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church practically all his life. When the war was over he withdrew from the South, left his old Virginia home where he had been born and reared, and where his children were born, and migrated into Iowa, where he settled as a farmer, there spending the remainder of his life. As a young man he married Margaret Matilda Hilt, born on February 25, 1839, in Virginia, the child of German and Welsh parents. She was a woman of the most excellent qualities, a devoted wife and mother, and a woman who enjoyed the unqualified affection and esteem of all who shared in her acquaintance. She was especially active and prominent in the good works of the Methodist church, of which she was long a devoted member, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the missionary department of the church work received an unusual share in her devotion and activity. No less than did her honored husband, she left an indelible mark upon the upward and onward life of whatever community she favored by her presence, for the influence of her life from every angle was one of the utmost beneficence.

These worthy parents reared a family of eleven children and James Tobias Humphries, the second born of the family, was born on the 8th day of March, 1860. He was yet a young lad when the family removed from the old Virginia homestead after the close of the war and settled in Iowa, and it was in that state that he was for the most part reared and educated. The public schools of his home community afforded him his early education, after which he entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa. This was succeeded by a thorough business course in the University of Valparaiso, in Indiana, where he spent four years. The close of his college career was followed by his entering the field of educational work and from 1885 until 1890 the young man was occupied in the Epworth Seminary, at Epworth, Iowa, and at Albion Seminary, at Albion, Iowa. It was not until 1890 that he entered the industrial school field, and his energies and activities have since been devoted to that wholly praiseworthy field of educational work. It may be said in passing that Mr. Humphries for the most part supplied the funds with which he prosecuted his education, teaching in smaller schools between the years of his college work, so that he early learned the value of hard work and is thoroughly conversant with the trials and difficulties attendant upon the securing of an education in that manner. Mr. Humphries, early in his teaching work, developed an inordinate interest in the so-called bad boy, whom he recognized in many cases to be not more than a good boy, overflowing with life and vitality, and with no natural vent for his high spirits. The fate of such as these, when remanded to the so-called

reformatory institutions of which our country in recent years had so many, and of which it still has more than its best good requires, made a strong appeal to him and to his sense of justice, so that he was compelled to turn his attention to reformatory work, compelled, one might say, with better fitness, for the call of the work was one which he found himself unable to withstand. It was on the 1st of July, 1890, that Mr. Humphries entered the Iowa Industrial School for Boys, at Eldora, Iowa, as a family manager and a teacher of a company of boys. In 1892 he was elected principal of one of the schools of the institution, and so apt did he prove himself in the management of the boys and in advancing them in health, mind and morals, that in 1890 he was elected assistant superintendent. He held that position until in 1904, when he was elected superintendent of the Idaho Industrial Training School, at St. Anthony, Idaho. Mr. Humphries took charge of his new office on the 24th of September, 1904, and has held that position ever since. It is needless to say that the school has made unparalleled progress since Mr. Humphries assumed the superintendency, and his work in the reformation of delinquent boys and girls has never been equaled and has made this institution one of the most important and valuable of its kind in the state. It is interesting to note that the institution of which Mr. Humphries is the head is no longer regarded as a penal institution, but rather as an educational one, and its work is conducted in the manner of a boarding school rather than as an institution. There is absolutely nothing in the arrangement and conduct of this school to suggest penalty. It has been placed under the direct supervision of the state board of education and the board of requests of the University of Idaho. There are no dark cells, no bars, no screens, no fences or high walls, and every freedom is given that the youth would enjoy in a well regulated boarding school, selected by the most careful parent. Mr. Humphries has been a leader in the thought that the child who yesterday was considered criminal would today be regarded as lacking in good judgment, rather than otherwise, and his training is one calculated to arouse the thinking capacity of the child or youth, and direct his energies into the proper channels, and start him upon the way to a useful and proper manhood. In short, Mr. Humphries believes with Judge Ben Lindsay that bad boys are not more than good boys whose energies have been directed in improper directions. It is this work, then, the education, training and formation of young and perhaps too exuberant life and spirits into good citizenship, upright manhood and womanhood, that Mr. Humphries has unselfishly and in a whole-souled and happy manner dedicated his life, and the state of Idaho is most fortunate in having drawn to herself the services of one so able and efficient in the work he has chosen for his lifework.

Mr. Humphries is in no sense a politician. He is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, but he has never been politically active, his work being of a nature that would admit of no mixture in political turmoils. He has for eighteen years been an active member of the Masonic order, and has a hearty interest in the work of the organization. He is now a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 38, of St. Anthony, Idaho, is a Royal Arch Mason, of Evergreen Chapter, No. 35, Eldora, Iowa, and is a member of St. Elmo Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, of Iowa Falls, Iowa. The early training of Mr. Humphries was so fortunate as to have had its effect on his entire life thus far and has brought him

into membership with the Methodist Episcopal church, which was the faith of his sainted mother. He has long been an active worker in that church, and is a leader in the choir and in all philanthropic and public-spirited enterprises outside of those furthered by his own church.

On June 26, 1890, Mr. Humphries was married at Eldora, Iowa, to Miss Bertha Estelle Allyn, the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Mason) Allyn. Mrs. Humphries was educated in the public schools of her home town, in Hiram College, Bryan, Ohio, and in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. One son has been born to them: Earl Kenneth Humphries, born November 22, 1892, at Eldora, Iowa. He is now a student at the University of Idaho, at Moscow, where he is taking a course in civil engineering, and is in his sophomore year at this writing (1913).

H. HOWARD BROOMHEAD. The office of clerk of the district court in Bear Lake county is capably filled by H. Howard Broomhead, who since infancy has lived at Paris and vicinity. It is needless to say that he has thoroughly identified himself with the life of the place and that he has become a citizen of worth and importance.

The capital city of Utah was Howard Broomhead's place of nativity and April 6, 1870, was the day of his birth. He was but a very small child when his parents removed from Salt Lake City to Paris, Idaho. In this young and growing community he grew to manhood, witnessing during those years the remarkable progress of this region in civilization and material development. In the public schools of Bear Lake county he gained those opportunities for mental growth which are demanded by all parents for their children in this age of education. As a boy, Howard Broomhead earned his first money as a farm assistant and in agricultural occupations he continued, more or less continuously, until he reached the age of twenty-five. In the meantime, however, he gained valuable experience in various other lines, for it has ever been his ambition to be both broad minded and well-informed in all practical affairs. In his later twenties Mr. Broomhead entered upon the duties of public school teaching and in that useful and arduous service he continued for fifteen years. In this era of public service he demonstrated such clear-headed intelligence, such self-reliance and such a keen sense of public needs that in 1910 he was nominated as a candidate for the office of state legislator from Bear Lake county. He was duly elected and served for two years, after which he was elected clerk of the district court. He is still serving in that responsible capacity.

Mr. Broomhead founded his domestic establishment in 1896. He was married on October 22 of that year to Miss Mary J. Patterson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Patterson, of Bloomington, Idaho. The Patterson-Broomhead marriage took place in Salt Lake City and Mr. and Mrs. Broomhead immediately began their residence in Bloomington, almost within the limits of Paris, where they have become one of the important families. They welcomed into their home, as years passed, their little daughter, Helen Mary, and their baby son, Clayton Howard, both of whom were early called to another world. But Mr. and Mrs. Broomhead have those parental instincts which have led them to open the doors of their pleasant home to two other children whom they have adopted as their own. These little girls are known as Una Viola and Leone Marvine Broomhead.

Mr. Broomhead is a member of the Latter Day Saints' church. His club affiliation is with the Com-

mmercial Club of Paris. Politically he is a Republican and it is from that party that he received his present office. He has also served at a former time in the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Broomhead's recreations are athletic and literary, but he is pre-eminently a faithful and efficient office-holder.

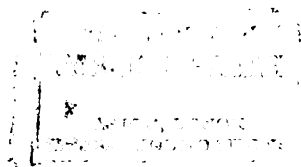
NOAH S. POND. A resident of Idaho for thirty years and at Pocatello for twenty-five, Mr. Pond had his full share in the work of development which has marked the rise of Idaho into one of the most resourceful of the Northwest commonwealths. It was his lot to have been thrown upon his own responsibilities at an early age, and he consequently became a productive worker when most boys are still care free. The results of his life labors in material wealth have been amply satisfying, and when his early circumstances are considered they become a fine tribute to his energy and business ability. Mr. Pond, who is a member of the well known mercantile firm of Pond Brothers, is one of the most substantial citizens of Pocatello.

He was born at Richmond, Utah, December 22, 1872, and attended the public schools there until he was ten years old. The death of his father at that time made it necessary for him to leave school and take up the practical work of life. He came to Idaho and lived two years at Preston and four years at Idaho Falls, being employed by William C. Parkinson at the former place and at Idaho Falls being connected with a mercantile house, where he laid the basis of his subsequent successful experience in similar lines.

In 1888 he transferred his residence to Pocatello, where for a few months he was employed in the shops of the Short Line Railroad, and then obtained employment with one of the general stores. At the age of twenty, to remedy his early lack of advantages and prepare for a larger field of usefulness, he entered the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, where he completed the commercial and normal courses. Thereafter he was engaged with several of the mercantile concerns of Pocatello up to 1898, at which time he was sent on a mission to Europe and remained abroad for two years. On his return he formed a partnership with William A. Hyde in the grocery and general merchandise business, and this firm continued prosperously until July 1, 1908. At that date Mr. Pond and his brother, M. A. Pond, bought out Mr. Hyde and formed the present firm of Pond Brothers. Their trade is in groceries, produce, fruits, flour, feed, etc., and by reason of their long standing and able business methods they have one of the most profitable establishments in Pocatello.

Mr. Pond was married at Salt Lake City, June 24, 1896, to Miss Allie Young, daughter of B. M. Young, of Salt Lake City. On her father's side, Mrs. Pond is a granddaughter of President Brigham Young, and her maternal grandfather was President Lorenzo Snow. Seven children, all boys, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pond, as follows: Noah S., Jr., deceased; Dean, deceased; Alfonso, Wayne, Leon, Vaughn and Seymour, all at home. The family are members of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Pond is one of the citizens who have given vigor and effectiveness to the work of the Pocatello Commercial Club, has given service on several of its important committees and in 1911 was a member of the board of governors. Notwithstanding his busy life he enjoys the wholesome pleasures and diversions, likes to take an occasional outing for hunting or fishing, has a good library at home in which he finds both pleasure and instruction, and attends most of the local public entertainments where music



JH Greene

or good lectures are provided. Politically he is a Republican and takes a keen interest in public affairs. With his brother he has such extensive and important business interests in this city and vicinity that he has never been able to respond to the invitations to become a political candidate, but otherwise he seldom neglects an opportunity to work for the party welfare and for the improvement of his home city and state.

PETER HANSEN. In 1886, Pocatello was but a straggling village; today it is the second city in size in Idaho. In the year mentioned Peter Hansen, a young Dane in search of opportunities for which our country and especially the West was famed, came to Pocatello; he remained. Thus he became one of the city's pioneers and in the intervening quarter of a century he has there attained high standing as a citizen and as a leading, substantial and forceful business man.

Born in Denmark, March 11, 1866, Peter Hansen spent his boyhood and youth in his native land, obtaining meanwhile a public school education. He also learned the painter's trade and as a boy acquired mercantile knowledge and experience working for various mercantile establishments in the vicinity of his home. With most commendable filial regard these early earnings were given to his parents. He was eighteen when he crossed the water to push his way in a new land. On his arrival here he located first in Iowa, where for about two years he was employed at his trade in railroad shops. Then he came to Pocatello, Idaho. That was in 1886, and for twenty-six years he has given the services of a good citizen and business man in the building up of a wide-awake and progressive city. During the first four years in Pocatello he worked in the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and then engaged in business independently as the proprietor of a restaurant and lodging house. He continued in that line until 1900, when he established his present general mercantile store, which under his enterprising and progressive business management has proved a very prosperous and lucrative venture and one that has contributed to the commercial prestige of the city. All movements that mean the development and progress of Pocatello receive warm interest and support from Mr. Hansen and his influence in that direction is made more effective as a member of the Pocatello Commercial Club. He is a loyal and active Democrat in political affairs and is now a member of the city council, in which capacity he has also given previous service. While he is affiliated with no particular religious denomination he values the influences of churches on community life and is identified with this order of good work as a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles, Woodmen of the World and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the last named order he has filled the highest office of his local lodge and has twice served as representative to the Idaho grand lodge.

At Pocatello, Idaho, on July 19, 1893, Mr. Hansen was happily married to Miss Carrie Johnson, who was formerly of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Of the six children born to their union, three daughters are living, named: Bertha May, Luverne Katherine and Dorothy. The family is one of the most estimable of this city.

J. H. GREENE, who figures prominently in the commercial life of the little town of Mackay, Idaho, is a self-made man who should be accorded more than a passing mention in this biographical record.

Mr. Greene hails from Indiana. He was born at South Bend, in the "Hoosier State," in July, 1850, son of John and Ann (Mercer) Greene, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Ohio. John Greene took up his residence in Indiana in 1832, and there he spent the rest of his life, occupied as a farmer and miller, operating a sawmill. He lived to the ripe age of seventy-eight years and died in 1886. His wife died in Indiana in 1874, at the age of sixty-two years. They were married in Indiana and the children of their union numbered nine, J. H. being the seventh in order of birth.

J. H. Greene had his schooling in Indiana and there obtained his initial experience in the mercantile business. In 1881 he came west as far as North Dakota, where he remained a year and a half, engaged in merchandising. His next move was to Livingston, Montana, where he was similarly occupied until 1884. In 1884 he came to Houston, Idaho, and opened a drug store, and in the spring of 1885 he went to Erie, a mining camp in Custer county, and opened a mercantile store, but in the fall of 1890 he moved back to Houston and opened a mercantile store there and remained until 1901. He then moved his store to Mackay, Idaho. That was the first year the Oregon Short Line railroad was built up in this part of the state. Here he opened up his stock of goods, and soon established a business which has grown to large proportions, the firm style being the Lost River Commercial Company. Also he has other business interests here and elsewhere. He is president of the G. W. Jenkins & Co. bank of Mackay and a director of the Mackay Light and Power Company, and he is also president of the firm of J. E. Smith & Co., which operates a store at Arco, Idaho.

Mr. Greene was first married at South Bend, Indiana, to Miss Flora Woolman, whose untimely death occurred in 1879. His second wife was Miss Madora B. Trego, and they were married at Blackfoot, Idaho. Of his children, we record that the eldest, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliar, is a resident of South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Flora Maddock, the next in order of birth, resides at Mackay, Idaho, and is the mother of one child, Joe Maddock; the others, Raymond T., John Yardley and Donald, are at home.

Fraternally, Mr. Greene has high standing in the I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member for forty years and in which he has filled all the chairs. That he is a success financially and that he stands as an influence for good in the community in which he lives, is due to his own efforts. He believes in honesty, not for policy's sake, but for its own sake, and as he has worked his way on and up in life it has been his aim to live up to the principles incorporated in the great organization to which he belongs.

PETER CLEMENT O'MALLEY, who was city attorney for two years, and a rising lawyer of Pocatello, is a man who in the selection of a place of residence was very discriminating and Pocatello was his final choice only after he had visited and acquainted himself with conditions in practically every part of Oregon and of southern Idaho. He has been a hard worker all his life, prepared himself for his profession, and in his present field of labors has acquired the recognition owing to a successful man.

He was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, February 12, 1871, and lived in his native state until about thirty-two years of age. A farmer boy, he had only such school advantages as were afforded by the country schools, and saw little of the regular institutions of learning after he was seventeen years old. The farm was his home and work place until he

was twenty-one, at which time he moved to Mason City, Iowa, and for three years was engaged in rail-roading. During all his spare time he carried on such reading as amounted to a liberal education in many subjects. In 1895, returning to the old homestead, he applied himself to its management until the death of his father in 1903, his mother having died about fifteen years before.

With the breaking up of the old home, he left Iowa for good and found his first field of business in Minnesota, where he was engaged in the real estate business for a little more than three years. During the next year he was in the same line in Adams county, North Dakota, where he also had an interest in the hardware business. After selling out to his partners in the winter of 1908, he was attracted to the state of Oregon, which he intended to make his permanent home. For two years he was a resident of Portland, where he continued in the real estate business. In previous years he had been keeping up a fairly regular study of law and at Portland he attended the Oregon Law School and completed his preparation for his profession. On May 2, 1910, he passed the bar examination of the state. In the meantime he had visited nearly every county in Oregon, and after admission to the bar made another trip into the Harney valley. Of all these localities the city of Portland alone seemed desirable, but he felt that a larger success would come in a smaller city. The resources of southern Idaho had been frequently brought to his attention, and he determined to test that field. Locating at Nampa, he passed the state bar examinations on June 18, 1910, and during the next two months toured many of the towns in the south half of the state. Good opportunities were presented in several places, but the environments did not suit his disposition until finally he chose Pocatello, where he took up his permanent residence on the 13th day of August, 1910. With the opening of his office, he threw himself with characteristic energy into professional work and has enjoyed a liberal and high-class practice. Since May, 1911, he has filled the office of city attorney with credit and efficiency.

Mr. O'Malley was married at Butte, Montana, January 10, 1912, to Miss Zoe Henry, formerly a resident of North Dakota. His church is the Catholic, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is one of the active members of the Pocatello Commercial Club and a member of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. at this city. Chairman of the Democratic county central committee, Mr. O'Malley is a local leader in politics, and has already been mentioned for higher political honors. The hard work of his profession is his favorite recreation, but he is also a follower of baseball and enjoys music and literature.

WILLIAM P. McDONALD, Pocatello, already an important railroad center, is rapidly growing also into one of the best distributing points of Idaho. One of the largest houses in the jobbing and general commercial district, and one that by its increasing trade is doing much to establish the reputation of the city as a wholesale center, is the Idaho Wholesale Grocery Company. This house since its founding has been extending its trade by leaps and bounds into an ever-widening territory, and is now one of the leading concerns of the kind in the inter-mountain region of the Northwest.

This company originated in Kansas among some of the enterprising business men of that state. T. J. McDonald, the president, is still a resident of Wichita Kansas. His brother, William P. McDonald, vice

president and treasurer of the company, has been one of the live and public-spirited citizens of Pocatello since the business was started here. The secretary of the company is Mr. J. T. Young, also a resident of Pocatello.

Mr. William P. McDonald has been identified with mercantile lines from his boyhood, much of the time in the wholesale trade, and the success of the Idaho company has been largely due to his thorough experience and well tested ability. He was born at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 8, 1867. In the schools at the military post and the city of Leavenworth he obtained his early education, and at the age of fifteen entered St. Benedict's College at Atchison, where he remained three years and took a commercial course.

On leaving school his first position was in the wholesale grocery of W. F. Dolan Company at Atchison. Beginning as a clerk, he advanced until when he left at the end of eight years he had an interest in the firm. From Atchison he went to Wichita and for thirteen years was connected with the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company in an executive capacity. He then bought an interest in the Coffeyville Mercantile Company, and was active in its management for about two years.

The Idaho Wholesale Grocery Company was organized at Coffeyville by J. J. Hill, T. J. McDonald and W. P. McDonald, and shortly after the organization was completed Mr. W. P. McDonald came to Pocatello and established the business. It has been a matter of congratulation among Pocatello citizens that the firm selected their city, for the prosperity of the business has been reflected in the welfare of the city. A branch house is also conducted at Twin Falls.

T. J. and W. P. McDonald are twin brothers, and their striking personal resemblance, increased by the fact that they do not vary a pound in weight, causes them to be often mistaken one for the other when they are together.

Mr. W. P. McDonald was married at Atchison, Kansas, May 27, 1897, to Miss Mildred M. Bowen, daughter of J. M. Bowen and wife of Atchison.

WILLIAM N. McCARTY is one of the men who were on the ground floor when Pocatello was fairly starting as a commercial center, and has not only been present to take advantage of opportunities but has also for his own part done much as a business builder and a creator of prosperity in this thriving city. He is now considered one of the most successful business men of Pocatello, and has always given his public-spirited co-operation in movements for a larger and better city.

Mr. McCarty was born at Ogden, Utah, February 12, 1872. The public schools of his native city furnished him with a practical education, and a day or so after he had laid aside his books he began his initiation into the hide and wool business. In his subsequent career he has never followed any other line of business than the one he took up as a boy. In 1889, when about eighteen, he left Ogden and came to Pocatello, and has thus witnessed the development of this city for more than twenty years. He was a salaried man in the hide and wool trade up to 1901, and since that year has had his own business.

At Pocatello on December 23, 1893, Mr. McCarty married Miss Fannie Falk, whose father was Ben Falk, of Anaconda, Montana. Fraternally Mr. McCarty is affiliated with the Masons, from blue lodge to shrine, with the Elks and the Odd Fellows. He takes an active interest in Republican politics, and has served the city in the council. His favorite

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Edwin Cutler M. D.

diversions are hunting and fishing and reading and music. He is a member of the Pocatello Commercial Club, and with his numerous interests in the real estate and banking and other directions, he is a ready friend to progressive development in his home city and state.

EDWIN CUTLER, M. D. Bringing to his profession a thorough literary and technical training, innate soundness and accuracy of judgment, and that most desirable quality of sympathy, Dr. Edwin Cutler, of Shelley, has gained and maintained a leading place in the medical faculty of Bingham county. Almost his entire medical career has been spent in this city, but his reputation is not confined to its limits, as for many years he was known throughout this state and Utah as an educator. Dr. Cutler was born April 12, 1868, at American Fork, Utah, and is a son of Royal James and Theda Ann (Morton) Cutler. His father, a native of New York, became a pioneer settler of Utah in 1852, there following farming and stock raising up to the time of his death in 1894, when he was sixty-six years of age. At one time he was a representative in the Arizona legislature, and for a long period was prominently identified with the Church of the Latter Day Saints, spending two years on a foreign mission and being bishop of Glendale (Utah) Ward for twenty years. In 1881 Mr. Cutler was married in New York to Theda Ann Morton, who was born in that state in 1827, and who prior to her marriage had been engaged in school teaching. She passed away June 24, 1910, at Hyrum, Utah, aged eighty-three years, having been the mother of five sons and five daughters.

The next to the youngest of the children of his parents, Edwin Cutler received his early education in the public schools of Glendale, Utah, the high school at Provo and Brigham Young University. During this time he had spent his spare time on his father's farm, but at the age of twenty-one years, on leaving the university, became a school teacher, a vocation which he followed during the thirteen succeeding years. During this time he served in the capacity of principal of the Latter Day Saints Seminary, at Parowan, Utah, for some time; was four years principal of the Glendale schools, principal at Orderville, for a like period, principal of Preston Academy for two years, and teacher in the Weber State Academy for one year. He first came to Idaho in 1900 and during the next two years taught at Preston, but by the end of this time had fully decided to enter the field of medicine, and accordingly became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which noted institution he was graduated in 1906. Having now completed his preparation for his career the question of location, one of the most perplexing that presents itself to the young practitioner, was to be determined between town and country. The solution fixed upon the city of Preston as the place, and for one year he was engaged in practice there with a brother, Dr. Allen R. Cutler. In 1907, however, he came to Shelley, which has since been his field of practice, as well as the scene of his activities in other lines of earnest endeavor. He has been a member and chairman of the village board since 1909, and has ever been active in Republican politics. Like other men of foresight and good judgment, he has invested in lands in Bingham county, where he carries on extensive farming operations. Like his father, he is prominent in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and for three years has been bishop in the first ward. He was the organizer and is the present leader of the

Shelley Choral Society, an organization that is known all over the state.

On September 5, 1889, Mr. Cutler was married in Manti Temple, Utah, to Miss Minda M. Harris, who was born at Leeds, Utah. Mrs. Cutler is an active member of the Women's Relief Society, being second councilor in the presidency of this organization in the Blackfoot stake in the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Twelve children have been born to this union, and all the boys have Harris for their middle name. The living members are Edwin, Harold, Glenn, Orville, Cliffe, Genevieve, Marion, Gladys and Hortense.

Dr. Cutler comes of a family that originated in Sheffield, England, and was founded in the United States early in the eighteenth century, the progenitor of the Cutlers first settling in Connecticut. On the maternal side, his grandfather was of Irish birth, as was also the grandmother, who bore the name of Gillette.

WILLIAM R. HOLMES. No man in Paris does more—if as much—towards increasing the spirit of enterprise and ambition in civil affairs than does William R. Holmes, the efficient editor of *The Paris Post*. The quality of energy that makes his present work such a notable success has also characterized all other lines he has undertaken.

The vigor of Mr. Holmes' personality and the effectiveness of his work here may be partly due to the fact that he had the good fortune to be born in this state and county which are now his home. Montpelier, Idaho, was his birthplace, and the date of his nativity was February 11, 1874. In the public schools of Bear Lake county he gained his education, which was concluded—so far as formal book study was concerned—when he was sixteen years of age. At that time he entered upon the duties of his first position, which was that of assistant clerk in a drug store. His salary, which at the beginning was twenty dollars per month, he devoted to the needs of his mother. After two years in the work above mentioned, the young man accepted employment with the O. S. L. Railroad Company in the capacity of clerk at Montpelier. That position he retained for about three years.

Mr. Holmes was called by church authorities to go on a mission to the southern states. He spent some twenty-one months in Mississippi and at the end of that time he was transferred to the eastern states. His work there was concluded in about six months and he was thereupon free to return to Idaho. Here he accepted a position with the C. W. & M. Co., at Montpelier, and was employed there six months, then accepting a position with O. S. L. R. R. as cashier, which he continued until January 1, 1907. Being elected county clerk at that time, he served in the civic office for four years. At the end of that time he entered upon the editorial duties in which he has accomplished so much that is valuable, not only for the paper and for individuals, but for the town as a whole.

It was on January 1, 1911, that Mr. Holmes took charge, as editor and publisher, of *The Paris Post*. He has ever since continued in that important work, in which he has achieved so much of benefit to the town, of success for the paper and of prestige for himself as its head. Many improvements have been made in the newspaper plant.

Both in Montpelier and in Paris, Mr. Holmes has ever been keenly alive to the conditions in the community about him and so great is his energy that he often carries on several lines of activity at the same time. In Montpelier he served as city clerk for

two years and also for four years as a member of the school board of that place. He is a leading member of the county fair association of Bear Lake county and holds the office of secretary in that organization. His organizing power and his gift for systematizing are among the qualities that make him such a valuable member of any deliberative body and such a useful incumbent of any secretarial or clerical office. The report form that is used for the annual reports of all the county auditors is one that was prepared by Mr. Holmes. His movements for local improvement are by no means confined within the columns of his paper, for he is personally active to an equal degree.

It is greatly to Mr. Holmes' credit that although he had never previously had any newspaper experience, he has made of *The Post*—of which he became manager when its affairs and quality of material were at a rather low status—a most creditable paper in every way. Not only is it a decidedly eloquent organ of local interest and local enthusiasm, but it has been placed on a paying basis in a remarkably short time. Mr. Holmes has in the meantime made an enviable name for himself among the editors of the state, for he is acknowledged by his brother editors to be one of the best in the state and is one of those called upon for the important work of the Press Club of Idaho. He was recently requested to prepare material for the consideration of state legislators in connection with the interests of the press of the state, but owing to the short time allowed him in which to accomplish this work, he refused same.

Politically, Mr. Holmes is a Republican of active habits. Religiously, he is connected with the Church of Latter Day Saints. His domestic life began in February 19, 1896, at which time he was married to Miss Emma Bowen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bowen, of Montpelier. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are the parents of four children, all of whom are girls. They are called as follows: Irene, Velma, Nathell and Wanda Holmes.

It may be added in conclusion that Mr. Holmes is very highly appreciated by his fellow citizens, who recognize him both as a success and as a hard worker. They say of him that he delights in attempting and accomplishing the apparently impossible. It is well worth noting, however, that he never undertakes anything rashly, but carefully lays all his plans, "like an army general," thus proceeding to bring his purposes to a successful issue. The combination of hard work and clear judgment that has made *The Paris Post* a credit to Paris will yet accomplish other and larger achievements.

JAMES F. WOODALL, of Soda Springs, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Bannock county, Idaho, one that is well known thereabout and is of exceptionally high standing. For nearly thirty years its members have entered into the commercial, industrial and social life of that section and their citizenship has always been of that order that would make them valued factors of any community. James F. is one of the leading business men of Soda Springs and is a son of Christopher T. Woodall, a well known and wealthy pioneer stockman of Bannock county. Here he grew up and received his earlier education in the public schools, later completing a two years' course in the agricultural college at Logan, Utah. He was about eighteen years of age when he started out independently by accepting employment on a cattle and stock ranch in Bannock county, and he continued there four years, subsequently returning to Soda Springs, where a like period was spent in various occupations. He then

opened a meat market at Soda Springs and has continued that business identification to the present, his establishment being the only one of its kind in the town and one that is kept first class in its appointments, its stock and its service.

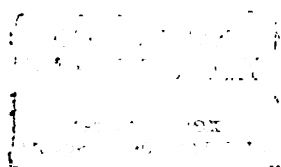
At Soda Springs, Idaho, on January 29, 1906, Mr. Woodall was married to Miss Vella Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of Soda Springs. They have three children, two sons and a daughter, namely: James F., Jr., Virginia Percy and Henry Gorton.

In religious faith Mr. Woodall leans toward the Presbyterian church, but he is broad in his views and sympathies and contributes to the support of all denominations in his community. Politically he is a Democrat, but is active only as a voter. For men of the right stamp Mr. Woodall deems Idaho a safe state in which to settle, to invest and to make a permanent home.

Christopher T. Woodall, father of James F., was born in Missouri and continued his home in that state until a number of years after his marriage, or until along in the '80s, when he came to Idaho and settled in Bannock county. Here he has been in the sheep and cattle business for nearly thirty years, has prospered and is numbered among the wealthy stockmen of this section of Idaho, his residence being at Soda Springs. As a Democrat he is active politically and has served his city in various official capacities. Fraternally he is a prominent member of Salt Lake Lodge No. 85, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Salt Lake City. In Missouri Mr. Woodall wedded Ellen D. Doyle, who also is a native of that state, and to their union have been born seven children, of which family James F. was third born. The elder Mrs. Woodall is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees and is a charter member of the Soda Springs lodge of that fraternal order.

JOHN M. BISTLINE. The mayor of Pocatello is undeniably a man who is pre-eminently fitted for the duties of his position, and his brief service in that important office has gone far in the proving of his capacity and sagacity as a public official. The record he has already established as chief executive of the city is one which has won encomiums from all who are alive to the best interests of the community, and is one which future mayors will do well to emulate. For many years engaged in educational work, his activities have been far reaching and effective, and in recent years his connection with his well known and prosperous brother, Joseph B. Bistline, as a member of the Bistline Lumber Company, of Pocatello, has brought him prominence in this community that places him in the front ranks of the stable and solid business men of the place.

Born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on March 11, 1867, John M. Bistline is the son of Benjamin and Jane E. (Nesbit) Bistline, the father being a native born Pennsylvanian, as well as the mother. They passed their entire lives in the Keystone state, and the father died there in 1909 at the age of seventy-six, the mother passing beyond in 1881 when she was in the forty-seventh year of her life. They were the parents of five children. John M. remained at home with his parents until he was about nineteen years old, at which time he started for the West, filled with the zeal and ambition for conquest that is the heritage of the healthy American youth. He had been well educated up to that age in the schools of his native community, and when he reached Nebraska he settled there and remained for two years, engaged the while in school



G. F. Hambrogh.

teaching, for which his training in the East had mainly fitted him. He then went to Kansas and there for fifteen years he continued in educational work, two years of the time being passed as county superintendent. It was not until then that he came to Idaho, February, 1903, marking his advent into the state. Since that time his allegiance to his adopted state has not wavered, and he has filled a high place in the annals of the city of Pocatello. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Bistline entered into a business partnership with his brother, Joseph B. Bistline, who had long been engaged in the lumber business in this vicinity, and Mr. Bistline became a member of the Bistline Lumber Company. Their business operations have been extended with every passing year and today has reached a prominence and volume that make it one of the big concerns of the county or this part of the state. They handle a full line of lumber, coal, hardware and machinery and kindred lines, and are continually broadening out in the scope and character of their business.

Mr. Bistline is a Democrat and has ever taken an intelligent and manly interest in national and municipal politics. For six years since coming to Pocatello he has been a member of the city council, and so well did he serve in that lesser capacity that the citizens of the municipality felt they could do no better than to place him at the head of the affairs of the city. He was accordingly elected to the office of mayor in 1911, and is now the incumbent of that office. Under his administration thus far something like \$300,000 worth of paving and sewerage was installed in the city, and he has in every way safeguarded the interests of the city as only one in his position has the ability to do. Mr. Bistline took a firm and decided stand in his attitude toward the water company in Pocatello, and made demands for the city which the company saw fit to fight through every court in the land. On December 16, 1912, the United States supreme court decided the case in favor of the city of Pocatello. Concerning this decision the *Pocatello Tribune*, under date of December 16, 1912, has to say: "Victory for the city of Pocatello in its long pending litigation with the Pocatello Water Company, perched today on the municipal banner when Clark & Budge, special counsel for this city, this morning received a telegram from Washington announcing that the supreme court of the United States had affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Idaho, which held that the company must name two commissioners to act in conjunction with commissioners named by the city council, and readjust the water rates in the Gate City. The action was instituted under the Idaho statute which provides a penalty of \$100 a day for every day a company fails to appoint a commissioner. Enough time has elapsed since the city named its commissioners and formally notified the water company to do likewise to bring the amount due the city to nearly \$53,000. Suit for the collection of this sum will be instituted at once." The inflexibility of Mayor Bistline on this subject was the chief factor in the continued fight of the city versus the water company, and it is directly due to him that so signal a victory has been won for the city against a corporation that defied the law of the land and the will of the people. Mayor Bistline, it might be said, won his election upon the stand he took upon this all-important issue, and it may be readily understood that he felt a considerable degree of pride in the results of the litigation, which sustained his opinion and those of his constituents.

On October 17, 1889, Mr. Bistline was united in marriage with Martha Shellenberger, the daughter

of E. M. Shellenberger and wife, of Ransom, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Bistline five children have been born—four sons and a daughter. They are named as follows: Ray D., a graduate of the State University of Idaho, and is practicing civil engineer; Paul E., who is associated with his father in the business; Ralph, Francis and Helen, all attending school in Pocatello.

The Bistline family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pocatello, and Mr. Bistline has membership in the Commercial Club, of which he is one of the most active and enterprising members. He has always been a defender of the interests of the city, even prior to his election to the office of mayor, and has been instrumental in bringing about much of improvement and benefit in the communal life of the city. His latest reform is his fight for the municipal ownership of the city waterworks, and it is anticipated that he will bring that reform to pass with the same despatch that he has accomplished other good works for the city. Mr. Bistline is a staunch and true citizen of the state and a firm advocate of its many excellent qualities. He belongs to that class of men who are ever up and doing and are never found in the ranks of that faction who speak fluently and eloquently of what ought to be done, but who never initiate an enterprise or movement for the good of the community. Action is the watchword of his life and results show him for what he is.

G. F. HANSBROUGH is a lawyer, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, November 25, 1865. Was educated in Louisville, where he received his early training in the law, came west and located in Ogden, Utah, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of that State in April, 1896. Removed to Idaho, and located at Salmon City in Lemhi county and began the practice of law in Idaho February, 1897. Removed from there to Blaine county in 1900, and in October, 1903, located at Blackfoot, where he has resided since that time.

Mr. Hansbrough is a member of the law firm of Hansbrough & Gagon at Blackfoot, one of the leading firms of the Southwest. He is an able lawyer, an able and convincing speaker and advocate, his specialty is trial practice, having devoted his entire time to that branch of the work. Politically he is a Republican, but he has paid but little attention to politics in late years, his entire time having been devoted to his law practice.

JOHN HENRY STOCKER. Noteworthy among the pioneers of southeastern Idaho is John Henry Stocker, the efficient county treasurer of Bear Lake county, who, before he assumed official duties in 1910, had been one of that county's highly esteemed citizens and foremost agriculturists for thirty-four years. His career affords an excellent illustration of what industry, persistency and self-confidence can accomplish in America. Coming to Paris, Idaho, in 1876, a young Swiss immigrant, alone and without financial resources, he set to work to find out what diligent and intelligent effort could accomplish in that undeveloped and seemingly unproductive country. He has here lived the life of a good citizen, deserving and winning the high esteem of his fellow men, and today is a man of competence.

A son of Hans Conrad and Anna Barbara (Wurmli) Stocker, he was born in Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, near the fair Lake Constance, on March 1, 1846, and there was reared to farm pursuits. His education was received in the public schools and in an academy in his native canton, and after his student

days were over he learned the drug business. In July, 1876, he immigrated to the United States and came directly to Paris, Idaho, where he took up farming and followed it continuously until 1910. Early that year he became a census enumerator and then in the fall following was elected treasurer of Bear Lake county, to which office he was re-elected in 1912. He has proved an efficient treasurer and in every respect has fulfilled the confidence reposed in him. From his long experience there as a farmer he knows well the resources and possibilities of this section and feels that in time it will be one of the best agricultural districts of the state. He also recognizes its adaptability to dairying and is interested in this direction as one of the organizers and stockholders of the Paris Creamery.

The marriage of Mr. Stocker and Miss Mary Anna Bieri, daughter of John and Rosina Bieri, was solemnized July 15, 1880, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Eight children, all born at Paris, Idaho, have been the issue of this union, namely: Mrs. Rose Grandi, born in March, 1884, who has three children; Mrs. Sarah Louise Von Almen, born in July, 1885, who resides at Montpelier, Idaho; Mrs. Emeline Gubler, of Paris, Idaho, who was born in October, 1886, and has one child; John H. Stocker, born in 1888, who is now serving the Latter Day Saints church as a missionary in Germany; William R. Stocker, born in November, 1889, and now farming in Bear Lake county; Mary, born in March, 1882, and deceased in September of that year; Charles, born in 1895 and deceased in 1900, and Joseph, born in 1897 and deceased in 1900.

Mr. Stocker is a prominent member of the Latter Day Saints church and has filled different important positions in that connection. He was ward teacher and secretary of the Seventies for seven years, was secretary to the high priest of this stake fifteen years, was ward clerk thirteen years, and in 1892 went out for mission work and served two years, returning to Paris, Idaho, in 1894.

That year his parents left their native Switzerland and joined him at Paris, Idaho. The father, a farmer by occupation, died there in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty; the mother's years were extended until 1905, when she passed away also full of years, having attained the age of eighty-two. They were the parents of four children and our subject was their first born.

JAMES C. MOORE has, since 1907, held the responsible position of private secretary to I. B. Perrine and general manager of the Perrine interests as well. He is not a native westerner, but was born in Reedsville, Pennsylvania, on September 3, 1861, and is the son of Edward and Sarah (Gurney) Moore, natives of Ireland, and the father a farmer by occupation.

When he was three years of age, James C. Moore accompanied his parents to Minnesota, and from then until 1905, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota represented his home. In 1905 he came to Idaho, settling first on a homestead at Rupert, and for a time he conducted a hotel at that place. In 1907 he came to Twin Falls, and here formed his present association with I. B. Perrine. As private secretary to Mr. Perrine, he is manager of the vast Perrine interests, a position which calls for the continued application of the best qualities of mind and character in the incumbent. The wise manipulation of the many affairs of such an estate as this requires the finest of executive ability, and that Mr. Moore has so well succeeded in his capacity as manager of the estates is the best of evidence of his many splendid qualities.

Mr. Moore is not a man of the highest education, his schooling having been confined to the common schools of Minnesota, which he attended as a boy. He earned his first money as a lad working on a farm, receiving fifty cents a day as his pay. When he was seventeen years old he started to learn the miller's trade, but did not continue with the work for more than two years, after which he entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in the telegraphy department. For twenty-five years he remained with that company in various capacities, and his present high position is a fitting climax to his life of consistent endeavor.

Mr. Moore is a Republican, and is active in the interests of that party, having been secretary of the county central committee. He was treasurer of the Goodhue County Fair Association in Minnesota for two years. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Twin Falls, and fraternally affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, having filled all chairs in both lodges.

On June 16, 1893, Mr. Moore was married in Zumbrota, Minnesota, to Miss Mamie C. Doxey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Latimer Doxey of that place. They have two children—Kathleen S. and James C., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Episcopal church of Twin Falls, while Mrs. Moore is also a member of the Ladies' Guild of that church.

ROBERT J. HAYES. Nearly thirty years of residence in Idaho entitle Mr. Hayes to distinction as one of the old-timers. But he has done more than merely live in the territory and state for that length of time—which would be a distinction without any great honor—he has made himself a successful career in business, has identified himself in public-spirited manner with his home city of Pocatello, and is one of the substantial and influential citizens of Idaho.

Robert J. Hayes was born at Oswego, New York, February 27, 1861. When he was about six years of age his parents moved to Chicago, where he spent about ten years, and during that time acquired his education in the Chicago public schools. Many men have begun their practical careers at the age of sixteen or sooner, but only comparatively few venture so far away from the environs of home and friends as did Mr. Hayes. In 1877 he came out west to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thence to Rawlins, in the same state, where he got his first regular job as an employe in the Union Pacific Railway shops. Previous to this for a short while he had done what is called "night herding" for a party of freighters. After three years at Rawlins he moved to Helena, Montana, and for about a year was again engaged in night herding between that city and Fort Benton. Billings was then the terminus of the Northern Pacific and for six months he was engaged in filling a contract to furnish wood to the railroad company there. Bozeman, Montana, was his next location, and from there he operated a pack-horse outfit up to the Clarke Fork mine for about six months. In California and Arizona he continued in similar work for several months, and then came into Idaho. That was in 1884, and his arrival proved the beginning of a permanent residence. At Idaho Falls, where he first located, he spent about two years in the railroad machine shops. He then moved to Blackfoot and for two years was a deputy sheriff.

From Blackfoot Mr. Hayes moved to Pocatello and began the business career which has been prosperously continued for a quarter of a century. On coming here he formed a partnership with Mr. N. G.

Franklin, and their names have been associated ever since in business under the title of Franklin & Hayes. They established a small bottling plant for soda water, one of the first in southern Idaho. Under their energetic management the business has grown from year to year until it is now one of the largest and best equipped in the entire state. They manufacture and bottle a complete line of soda and general soft drinks and ship their product into three states, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah. Out of their original enterprise they also developed a brewing plant, and the Franklin & Hayes brewery has established a large patronage.

Mr. Hayes was married at Idaho Falls, August 2, 1886, to Miss Mary R. Wilber, daughter of L. D. Wilber of that city. Six children—three sons and three daughters—have been born to their union, namely: Jessie M., the wife of Fred Banning, of Pocatello; William L., a student in the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago; Robert R., a student in Columbia University at Portland, Oregon; Irene, Helen and Frank, all at home. Mr. Hayes believes in religion and the churches, but is not a denominational man. His fraternities are the Masons, Elks and Eagles, and he is one of the active workers for Republican success in politics. He has given public service as county commissioner and was chairman of the board for over two years. Occasionally, as business permits, he takes an excursion for hunting and fishing. His home diversions are principally for the satisfaction of his taste for music and the theater, and he is very fond of lectures and a good speech.

GEORGE A. GREENE. One of Pocatello's business men with a record of more than a quarter century's residence and activity is George A. Greene, founder and head of the oldest plumbing establishment in the city. Mr. Greene was a pioneer in his business and for some time had no competitors in this section of the state. And it was also true during the first years of his residence, as he can well testify, that there was very little plumbing in the modern sense of the word to be done in any of the towns of southern Idaho. Progress and improvement have taken giant strides in Idaho since Mr. Greene first became acquainted with the region.

Mr. Greene was born at St. Albans, Vermont, October 3, 1865, a son of C. B. and Rose (Andrews) Greene. The parents were both natives of Vermont, the father a prosperous druggist, and lived in Vermont until 1897, when they moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, where they still reside, the father aged seventy-five and the mother seventy-four. Of their eleven children George A. was the fourth.

Reared in the old New England community of St. Albans, where he continued his early studies into the high school until he was fifteen, George A. Greene then served an apprenticeship and acquired the machinist's trade, but subsequently turned to the trade of plumber. In 1885, when he was a young man of twenty but with considerable experience in his trades, he continued work at them some five years in this city. In 1892 he established the first plumbing shop in Pocatello, and for several years had all the business there was both in this town and surrounding territory. He was sole proprietor up until 1902, at which date Mr. Higson formed a partnership that still exists. They have taken many important contracts in this section of the state, and the firm has an excellent record in the business community.

Mr. Greene is also a director and part owner of the A. B. Bean & Company hardware establishment and is president of the Trist Auto Company. Fra-

ternally his membership is with the Elks, the blue lodge of Masons and the Woodmen of the World. He was married at Pocatello in 1900 to Miss Lizzie Gallagher, and they have one child, George Greene, born in Pocatello in 1904. Mr. Greene is very fond of every diversion that takes him into the open, such as camping and the field sports. He has been a hard worker all his life, has worked out in his own fashion a very gratifying degree of success, and now enjoys the esteem and regard of the entire citizenship of his home city.

NATHAN G. FRANKLIN. One of the pioneer citizens and business men of southern Idaho, Nathan G. Franklin, is one of the comparatively few citizens who can claim thirty years of residence in the territory and state of Idaho. He has the distinction of having served as the first postmaster of Pocatello, with which now thriving city he has been identified almost from its beginning. As a successful business man he has done much to advance the welfare of this community.

Mr. Franklin was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 25, 1858, and during the first sixteen years of his life he attended the public schools and also got some practical training while at work in his father's meat market. At the age of sixteen he started west, but got no farther than Ohio, in which state he remained seven years and worked at the buggy manufacturing trade, having charge of the machinery department. The next stage of his westward migration took him to Omaha, where for about a year he worked in the car department of the Union Pacific Railroad.

From Omaha Mr. Franklin came to Idaho Falls in 1882, his advent following close upon early railroad construction in this state. During the six years of his residence at Idaho Falls he was foreman in the woodworking machinery department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Since leaving Idaho Falls Mr. Franklin has been permanently identified with Pocatello, and as already mentioned became the first postmaster of the town. In partnership with Robert J. Hayes, under the firm name of Franklin & Hayes, he engaged in the bottling business, putting up sodas and other soft drinks, and from small beginnings they have developed one of the most important institutions of the kind in the southern half of the state. They have also established a brewery, and the output of their combined enterprise is now shipped into three states.

Mr. Franklin was married at Idaho Falls, March 21, 1885, to Miss Lida Wilber, whose sister is the wife of Robert J. Hayes. Their home circle comprises four children, namely: Mame, the wife of Charles Kibbler, of Pocatello; Lorenzo D., who is married and lives in Pocatello; Clarence E. and Aileen, at home. Mr. Franklin's religious preference is for the Methodist church. He is a Mason, affiliated with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine, and is also a member of the Elks. He takes an active interest in Republican politics, and has always been ready to lend his support to movements for the better development of his home city. His diversions he finds in outdoor recreations. He is proud of his city and state, and is representative of the sterling qualities of citizenship which have contributed most to the permanent welfare of Idaho.

POCATELLO RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. As an institution that is helping to conserve resources by the up-building and development of the all-around powers of men, the Young Men's Christian Association as a

general organization and in its separate departments has a unique place of influence and usefulness in modern life. Many citizens of Idaho are unfamiliar with the importance and excellent facilities of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. department at Pocatello, and as an institution that deserves recognition in this history of the state the following account will describe the leading features of the organization and its practical operation:

The Y. M. C. A., which originated in England and was introduced into America in 1851, has maintained special organization for the benefit of railroad men for the past forty years, and the railroad association now has about 254 departments in America. The department at Pocatello, maintained both for the benefit of railroad men and for local residents, was organized, largely through efforts of Pocatello citizens, in 1894, and its first home was in a small building now used as a railway emergency hospital. The Pocatello Y. M. C. A. deserves special distinction because it was the pioneer undertaking of the kind in the entire Northwest, and is properly called the "trailblazer" association. The experiment was successful and in 1896 more adequate quarters were secured on the second floor of a brick business building (the Reuss block) on North Main street. In 1907 the present home, a three story building specially constructed for the purpose and valued at \$50,000, was completed.

The facilities and service of this association may be briefly outlined from the last annual report of General Secretary A. B. Richardson. The attendance at the building during the year aggregated nearly two hundred and fifty thousand, an average of nearly seven hundred per day. The membership, comprising about four hundred in the so-called "city membership" and about nine hundred active railroad men, has privileges equal to those offered by the average athletic or social club in the larger cities. These include shower and tub baths and lavatories, a library of 3,500 books and reading room with magazines and daily papers, a writing room which gives special encouragement to writing letters to "home folks," gymnasium classes under the direction of a physical director, twenty-two private bedrooms and four general sleeping rooms, accommodating about seventy men at a time; educational classes and lectures for practical instruction of those preparing for "something better" and for stimulating entertainment to others; a religious department, with special Sunday talks and song services. There are also various committees from the membership who plan and carry out special features of work and service for the association.

ALVAH B. RICHARDSON, general secretary of the Pocatello Y. M. C. A., has been actively identified with association work for the past ten years, and has had the chief executive management at Pocatello since the completion of the present home of the association.

He was born at North Star, Ohio, June 14, 1875, a son of Rev. Theodore F. Richardson, a minister of the Baptist church. When he was ten years old the family left Ohio and during the next twenty years lived at different places in the states of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri. As a boy he attended school in all these states, graduating from the high school at Williamsville, Illinois, and from the Orchard City College at Flora, Illinois.

Having to become self-supporting when a boy, Mr. Richardson has a ready understanding of many of the problems to be solved by his youthful friends in the

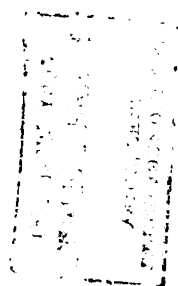
association, and his own experience has increased his practical usefulness and service in his present vocation. The first regular salary he earned was in a printing office, and after about two years he went on the road as a traveling salesman. Later he took a position in a store in Missouri and continued in that way until 1903, when he entered association work. At Texarkana, Texas, he served an apprenticeship for training in the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A., and at the end of seven months received his first appointment as general secretary at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. His success there was conspicuous, and during the five years he remained he developed the fourth largest railroad Y. M. C. A. in the world. From Pine Bluff he was called to take charge of the Pocatello Association in the spring of 1908. Besides the many improvements in facilities and scope of service since he took charge, he has more than doubled the membership, and has made the Pocatello department worthy of its distinction as the "trailblazer" organization of the kind in the Northwest.

Mr. Richardson was married at Stanberry, Missouri, May 15, 1898, to Miss Mattie V. Clark, whose father, Eugene P. Clark, was one of the leading merchants of that town. Their two children are named Clark and Alvah B., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Baptist church, and she takes a very active part in the local church, being a member of the Ladies' Aid, president of the Missionary Society, and leader of the adult Bible class. Mr. Richardson is one of the workers in the Commercial Club, and is a Republican voter, though not active in politics. In outdoor sports he has special fondness for tennis. He enjoys all that is wholesome and good in social life, and music and literature make a strong appeal to his tastes.

WILLIAM VARLEY. Among the men of foreign birth whose useful activities are serving to advance the commercial and industrial interests of Idaho, William Varley, superintendent of the beet sugar plant at Blackfoot, holds prominent position. During the ten years that he has made his home in this city, he has formed a wide acquaintance, not only among business men but with those engaged in all lines of activity, among whom he is universally and deservedly recognized as an exemplary citizen and excellent business man. Mr. Varley was born in Yorkshire, England, May 12, 1875, and is a son of George and Emma (Phalfremon) Varley, natives of Britain. His father, a farmer by occupation, spent the entire period of his life in his native place, where he passed away in 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years, having survived his wife six years, she being forty-four at the time of her demise. They were the parents of eight children.

William Varley attended the schools of England up to his sixteenth year, at which time he started upon a business career of his own as the proprietor of a dairy. In this line he continued two years, when, deciding there was a broader field for the exhibition of his abilities in America, he emigrated to this country and first settled in New York, establishing himself on a truck farm. Gradually he became interested in the beet sugar industry, then in its infancy in New York, and became an employe of the factory at Binghamton, in the meantime disposing of his property. Subsequently, when his company was looking about for a more commodious location, he assisted in the removal of the factory from Binghamton to Blackfoot, and in 1903 became assistant superintendent of the plant here. Five years later, when the superintendency became vacant,

Wm Darby



he was the logical man for the position, having proven himself capable, reliable and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and he was accordingly made superintendent, an office which he has held to the present time. Few men are better informed on this business than is Mr. Varley. He has made it a study, and every little detail of the manufacture of beet sugar is at his finger tips. Among his associates he is known as a man of shrewd judgment and far-sightedness, of great capacity and strict integrity. He has been interested in many enterprises which have contributed to the welfare of his adopted place, and no movement for progress is considered complete without his support. Like other men of foresight and business intelligence, he has invested largely in realty, owning a modern home in Blackfoot and extensive farming property in Fremont county. Mr. Varley is a supporter of Republican principles and policies, although he has never sought personal preferment.

In March, 1900, at Binghamton, New York, Mr. Varley was married to Carrie May Bulger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bulger, the former deceased, while the latter is a resident of Binghamton. One child has been born to this union: Geraldine, born in April, 1902, at Binghamton, who is now attending school in Blackfoot. The family is connected with the Episcopal church, in which Mr. and Mrs. Varley have numerous friends.

JUDGE OSA J. BELL. One of the pioneers of southern Idaho, for many years identified with the railroad service through this section of the state, Judge Osa J. Bell has recently been honored by election to the important office of probate judge of Bannock county. He has also the distinction of having been appointed the first clerk of the district court after the organization of Bannock county, and among the citizenship there is no one more highly esteemed than Judge Bell.

He has had a career of unusual activity and experience in many activities. Born at Middlefield, Ohio, July 29, 1852, he spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native vicinity, where he learned the fundamentals taught in the schools and also was trained for hard work. His first venture was in the wilderness of northern Michigan, where he spent a year in the rough work of lumbering. He returned to Ohio to prepare himself by education for a better grip on the world, and spent two years in the normal school at Orwell.

He had just about attained his majority when he made his next trial in the world, and this time he sought his opportunity in the city of Chicago, where he was employed a short time as a collector. This did not satisfy, and he returned to his former location in the Michigan lumber district. After a time he got into the charcoal business for himself, and was getting along quite prosperously until a fire destroyed all his establishment. After this misfortune he moved out to Nebraska and for three years engaged in burning charcoal for the Union Pacific Railroad.

In 1877 he came out into the Northwest country to Wyoming territory. The first two years he was a stage driver, then for a year was in government service, and finally entered the train service of the Union Pacific with headquarters at Rawlins. During the fifteen years of his career as a railroader he was promoted to the position of passenger conductor, and had a fine record of efficiency in the company and was very popular among the railroad men of the time.

During his railroad career he had already become identified with southern Idaho and Pocatello, and with the creation of Bannock county received appointment as the first clerk of the district court. After two years in office he turned his attention to ranching and mining, and has been one of the successful men in those lines for many years. His substantial record in business and his high standing among both old and new classes of citizenship gave him a gratifying majority at the November election of 1912 for the office of probate judge. Judge Bell has long been prominent in local Republican politics.

He was married at Soda Springs, Idaho, December 18, 1898, to Miss Maggie E. Watson. Her parents came from Scotland. The home circle of Judge Bell and wife comprises four children—Edna, Lynn, Margaret and Harold. Judge Bell is a member of the Christian Science church. He is fond of outdoor sports, for a number of years served as president of the local gun club, is an admirer of good horses, and is also keenly interested in music and literature and the finer things of life.

ARTHUR D. COOLEY, M. D., is a young physician of Bear Lake county, Idaho, who located at Paris, the county seat, as recently as 1911, but already has gained recognition for his ability and merit as a practitioner. For this, one of the most exacting, responsible, yet interesting of professions, he has had excellent educational training, and his personal qualities of heart and mind are such that he is very well fitted for the labors that make such heavy demands for cheering words and helpful deeds and of inspiring hope and courage in hearts where dwells despair. On locating at Paris he became associated with Dr. G. F. Ashley and has had a very gratifying practice, considering the very brief period he has been established there. They are erecting a hospital at Montpelier, in the same county, with Dr. Ashley at the latter place.

Arthur D. Cooley was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 2, 1885. His father was Andrew Wood Cooley, a native of Michigan who came to Salt Lake City at an early period and became a school teacher there. He passed away in that city in 1888 at the age of forty-eight years. The mother of Dr. Cooley was Miss Ann Hazen prior to her marriage. She was born in England and at the age of three years accompanied her parents to America and across the plains to Utah in the early '60s. She is yet living, now fifty-seven years of age, and resides at Salt Lake City. Seven children came to the union of these parents and of this family Dr. Cooley is sixth in order of birth. After concluding his preliminary educational studies he was successively a student in the high school at Logan, Utah, the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, and Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, completing his medical course in the latter institution and graduating in 1911. During the summer months following his graduation he took a special course in languages at Boyd College, Chicago, and following that he spent a period as an interne in the Latter Day Saints Hospital, Salt Lake City, from whence he came to Paris, Idaho, and formed his present association with Dr. Ashley. He selected this location, believing that this part of Idaho has very bright prospects, and especially so if more attention is given to dairying, for which industry this section has precedence over any in this state for its natural adaptation. Dr. Cooley learned early the valuable lesson of industry and secured his collegiate education by means of his own exertions. He owns his own home in Paris and has also invested in other property there. In politics he is

a Democrat, and in church faith and membership he is affiliated with the Latter Day Saints.

On September 4, 1912, at Paris, Idaho, Dr. Cooley was united in marriage to Miss Louise Price, daughter of William and Lottie (Ennis) Price, the former of whom is well known in this section of the state as one of its early pioneers.

JAMES NYE. One of the best known pioneers of southeastern Idaho is James Nye, now postmaster at Paris, Bear Lake county, who has resided in that immediate vicinity since 1877 and who has had a very varied but successful career.

He was born at Christian Molford, Wiltshire, England, April 21, 1840, and to the age of twelve grew up in his native isle, acquiring there his schooling. In 1852 he accompanied his parents, John N. and Charlotte (Osburne) Nye, both natives of England, to Australia, their voyage thence being by sailing vessel and covering a period of five months, during which time James taught school on board ship. During the six years of their residence in Australia James was a sheep herder two years, a miner two years and then followed various occupations. In 1858 the family came from Australia to the United States, landing at San Francisco and locating first in California, where they spent about one year before removing to Utah. The father passed away in Utah in 1866, when fifty-eight years of age; the mother survived until 1892, when she departed life there at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of seven children, of which family James was third in birth. During 1862-3 he carried the United States mail between Brigham City and Logan. His home remained in Utah until 1877, when he removed to Bear Lake county, Idaho, and settled at Paris. He took up carpentry and contracting work and followed that line of business until his appointment in 1907 as postmaster at Paris, which office he is yet filling. He has been successful in all of his endeavors. Willing hands have been his tools and an industrious and thrifty nature his aid, and with these he has forged his own way in life without financial assistance from any source whatsoever. During his long residence here he has witnessed many changes and has seen the first results of the awakened interest in Idaho's possibilities as an agricultural and horticultural state. The splendid showing it has already made he, like all who are here, believes to be but a meager beginning of what the commonwealth may some day boast. Mr. Nye is a Republican in political views, and besides his services as postmaster he was also the first police judge of Paris, serving in that capacity four years. He served as school trustee in the fourth school district in the county of Bear Lake four years, and resigned that position to make a two years' visit to his native land, England, in 1885, returning in 1887. He served in the Indian war in Utah for ten years, and in 1864 he drove a freight team from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, Montana, and back to Salt Lake City. His religious creed is that of the Latter Day Saints church and he has filled different of the official positions of his church, being at present a member of the high council and first counselor to the high priest of this stake.

On December 25, 1864, at Ogden, Utah, Mr. Nye was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Mole) Smith, who were well known citizens of Providence, Cache county, Utah. To this union have been born nine children, mentioned as follows: James S., born in November, 1865, at Ogden, Utah, is married and has a family of seven children; William C., born at Logan,

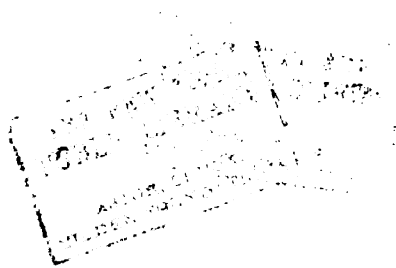
Utah, in 1867, resides at Montpelier, Idaho, and has two children, both of whom are now married; Mrs. Rena Bunn, born at Providence, Utah, in 1869, resides at Paris, Idaho, and is the mother of five children; Frank, born at Providence, Utah, in 1871, resides at Cache Junction, Idaho, and has seven children; Joseph, born at Providence, Utah, in December, 1874, resides at Paris, Idaho, is married and has one child; Mrs. Mary Hunsaker, born at Paris, Idaho, in November, 1878, is now a resident of Utah and has two children; Mrs. Lottie Shepard, born in October, 1881, resides in Paris, Idaho, the town of her birth, and has two children; Ernest, born in Paris in 1885, who died there in 1887, whom Mr. Nye never saw, being in England for some time, and Miss Viola Nye, born in September, 1888, is at the parental home in Paris.

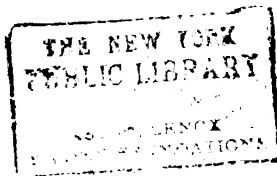
GEORGE L. MORGAN. Members of the Morgan family have for a number of generations been prominent in the field of public service, occupying places of trust and responsibility in political life as well as in other fields of activity. As postmaster of Mackay, Idaho, George L. Morgan has served since 1905, and his connection with public affairs has extended as far as service in the Idaho legislature for the years of 1904-5-6, and he has been United States Commissioner of this district since 1904 up to the present time. Other branches of public life have claimed his attention, and in addition, he has conducted a thriving mercantile business at this point since he located here in 1901. All things considered, it would be difficult to point to a man who is more busily occupied in a number of enterprises than is George L. Morgan.

Born in Watseka, Illinois, on October 14, 1865, Mr. Morgan is the son of Decatur and Elizabeth (Richardson) Morgan. The father, who was a native of the state of New York, came to Illinois in 1844. He was a machinist in his early life, but later turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and divided his time between activities of a personal nature and his duties in connection with the varied public offices that he held from time to time. Mr. Morgan was United States internal revenue collector for the state of Illinois for twenty-five years, a position in which he served with all honor and rectitude, and which brought him an acquaintance that was state-wide. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving in the quartermaster's department of the Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry throughout the entire war period, and being stationed at Fort Donelson until the cessation of hostilities. He died in his home community in Illinois in 1900, when he was sixty-six years of age. He was the brother of Chief Justice Morgan of the state of Idaho. The mother of Mr. Morgan was a native daughter of the state of Illinois and her marriage occurred at Peoria, in that state. She is still living at Watseka, Illinois, at the age of seventy-four. Five children were born to these parents, and of that number the subject was the first born.

As a boy in his native community George Morgan attended the schools of his home town and was graduated from the Watseka high school in 1885, after which he engaged in the work of school teaching. He taught for two years in his home vicinity, then, in 1887, came to Idaho and located in Cassia county, where he again took up pedagogic work. For a number of years thereafter he taught in the district schools of five counties, and it was twenty-four years ago he came to Custer county. For a number of years Mr. Morgan was clerk in the Boise postoffice, leaving that place in 1901 and coming to

Geo. L. Morgan





TWIN FALLS HOSPITAL

Mackay, where he established himself in the mercantile business. Since that time he has been actively engaged in that enterprise, and a generous measure of success has attended his efforts in that direction. He is recognized among the leading business men of the town and takes a prominent part in all the most worthy activities and enterprises that find their origin in the community. In 1905 Mr. Morgan was appointed postmaster of Mackay, an office which he has continued to retain, and the duties of which he has discharged in the most capable and praiseworthy manner. In 1904 Mr. Morgan was the representative of his district in the state legislature of Idaho and he served through that and the two succeeding years. His appointment to the office of United States Commissioner of this district came in 1904, and since that time Mr. Morgan has been the constant incumbent of that post, meritorious service resulting in his continued appointment to the office with each succeeding term, his election and appointment to the various offices he has filled coming through the Republican party, whose stanch adherent he is, and ever has been.

As a fraternalist, Mr. Morgan is prominent and popular. He has membership in the Scottish Rite Masons, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; has passed through all chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mackay, and is now past grand of the order, and is worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In November, 1895, Mr. Morgan was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Hillix, of Bozeman, Montana, the daughter of George W. Hillix. Orphaned in childhood, Mrs. Morgan was reared in the home of her maternal uncle, Thomas Lewis. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan: Kathryn Morgan, born in January, 1898, and Geneva Morgan, born in January, 1903, the birth of the former occurring at Emporia, Kansas, and the latter in Mackay, Idaho, the home of the family. They are at present under the care of a private tutor who has their education in charge.

Mr. Morgan is easily one of the most prominent and popular among the men of this city, and one who enjoys the friendship of a wide circle of friends throughout the state. He is an ardent sportsman and his favorite pastime is found in the hunting of big game. In earlier years, Mr. Morgan gave some attention to the cattle business in this county, but has withdrawn from that industry, and his entire time is now devoted to his mercantile interests and to his duties as postmaster of Mackay, and such other office of a public nature as he finds himself the incumbent of from time to time. His years in Idaho have been crowded full of varied forms of service in a public way, and perhaps no man has ever come into this county in years gone by and in ten years occupied as many important offices as have fallen to the lot of this son of Illinois. It is a most eloquent commentary on the character of the man that his fellow citizens have found his service always of an order that justified his return to office, and one that does not frequently fall to the lot of office holders.

RICHARD A. SULLIVAN. One of the self-made and successful men of Idaho is Richard A. Sullivan, cashier of the First National Bank at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, whose business career of a quarter of a century has all been spent in the West and in the banking business, and who in each of his locations has commanded the highest respect for his ability as a business man and for his personal worth as a citizen.

Born at La Salle, Illinois, February 2, 1862, he is the youngest of twelve children born to Bartholomew and Johanna (Condon) Sullivan. Both parents were born in Ireland and were married in their native land prior to their immigration to this country along in the early '50s. Here they first settled in Illinois and were farmers, but in 1868 they removed to central Kansas and became pioneers there. At that time thousands of buffalos still roamed the prairies of that state, and frequent encounters with the Indians were yet to be reckoned on. The father took up large holdings of farm lands and continued his residence there until his death in the spring of 1879, when sixty-two years of age. His wife joined him in death the same year, she being fifty-eight years of age.

Richard A. spent his youth and early young manhood in Kansas and was there when that state passed through some of its most trying periods of uncertainties. After attending the district schools of his locality he entered St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas, but left the institution before graduating on account of the death of his parents. He then returned home to take charge of his father's large ranch and remained there until 1888. In that year he came to the farther West, locating at Dillon, Montana, where he became an employe in the First National Bank of Dillon. He remained identified with that bank fifteen years, entering its service as a bookkeeper and leaving it as cashier. From Dillon he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where for eight months he was employed in the collection department of the Studebaker Brothers, and then in the fall of 1903 he came to Montpelier, Idaho. Here he became connected with the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company, with which he remained until September, 1904, when he, with E. A. Burrell and others, organized the First National Bank of Montpelier, which opened its doors on September 14, 1904. All branches of banking business are conducted and they also write insurance, and from the beginning the institution has been an absolute success. Mr. Sullivan has continued the while to act as its cashier and to his judgment, thorough understanding of this form of finance and his conservative yet progressive policies in the conduct of the bank's affairs, has been due in a very large measure the firm standing this bank holds among the leading financial institutions of its kind in this section of Idaho.

Mr. Sullivan was married on December 19, 1892, at Dillon, Montana, to Miss Ella M. McGough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. McGough of that place.

Mr. Sullivan is a Republican in political allegiance, and in a fraternal way is affiliated with King Solomon Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Montpelier, Idaho, and also is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. The death of his parents when he was yet a youth in his teens threw him early upon his own resources and he has since had his own way to make in the world, thus the term self-made is truthfully and fittingly applied in his case. He regards Idaho unexcelled in her possibilities, and he has also the faith that in a few years they will be converted into realities.

TWIN FALLS HOSPITAL. In the young city of Twin Falls, an institution which represents the progressive character of the community is the Twin Falls Hospital, owned by Dr. Truman O. Boyd, and one of the best equipped and best managed private hospitals in the entire northwest. The history of the hospital begins with the time when Dr. Boyd and his family moved into the three rooms on the east

side of the original building in January, 1905. These rooms, although only three in number, and in size less than ten by twelve feet, served as a residence for the doctor and his family and for his private office as well as a place where a great many sick and injured were received and cared for until their recovery. There was no available place at this time for the care of the sick and injured people. All rooming houses being overcrowded, it was found necessary a great many times to provide places to keep the patients and care for them until their recovery. In the meantime, Dr. Boyd was constructing a five-room cottage at what is now 325 Second avenue, north. This was the second plastered residence in the town and was used as a residence and also as quarters to which the doctor took the sick and injured people, and also performed his operations there. Late in the fall of 1905 there was an epidemic of typhoid fever, and it was impossible to give care to all those who were in absolute need of attention. This fact was reported to Mr. M. M. Murtaugh, who was then the assistant general manager of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company. Mr. Murtaugh instructed the doctor to secure a suitable place and open a hospital where charity work could be done and that he would personally undertake to raise the funds to operate the same.

Accordingly a building on Second avenue, south, which had recently been vacated by a saloon, was secured and equipped as a hospital, and from funds derived from public contributions, a trained nurse was secured from Boise and also one from Salt Lake City, and the hospital was conducted under Dr. Boyd's supervision during the fall and winter. Mrs. H. F. Allen and Mrs. Vale, the mother of Morgan Heap, personally solicited aid and assisted in the fitting up of the building as well as in personal attention given the sick confined in this room. Considering the facilities for caring for people, a great deal of good and charitable work was done at this place.

During the summer of 1906 the Boyd block was built, and into that building Dr. Boyd moved his office and fitted up an operating room, while in the upper story he conducted during the winter of 1906 a private hospital.

In the meantime there had been a movement started for the construction of a public hospital by public subscription to stock. When \$1,800 had been subscribed and collected, and a hospital building commenced, it became evident that the building and equipment was going to cost more than was at first anticipated, and that it would probably not be possible at that time to raise the necessary amount in this manner. A proposition having been made by Dr. Boyd to complete the hospital as a private institution, it was accepted and accordingly completed. To this finished building Dr. Boyd moved his private patients and opened up a private hospital in the fall of 1907, and, having purchased all the outstanding stock, the doctor continued to conduct the private hospital in this building until the fall of 1909. By that time the business had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to increase the capacity, and he built an addition and completed the building as it stood until 1912. During the following years Dr. Boyd continued to conduct a strictly private hospital, receiving only his own medical and surgical patients until the spring of 1911. In the spring of 1911 the business had increased to such an extent that it was evident that the capacity would have to be enlarged, and, desiring to be relieved of the responsibility of conducting a hospital, in order that he might give his entire attention to his medical

and surgical practice, Dr. Boyd leased the building to the Misses Ida Craycroft and Electa C. Nesbitt, graduate nurses of the Holy Cross Hospital of Salt Lake City. It was the understanding that the hospital should be opened as a public institution, and that certain improvements should be made, and these improvements were completed in the fall of 1912.

At this writing, in the spring of 1913, the capacity of the hospital is often taxed to its limit, and it is evident from the reputation of the physicians on the staff and the patronage that it now enjoys from surrounding counties, that it is only a matter of time when the facilities will have to be greatly enlarged. This is probably the largest and most thoroughly equipped private hospital to be found anywhere in the northwest, and enjoys the distinction of having a heating system that is probably the first of its kind anywhere in the country. It is a hot-water system, but is so arranged that it can be operated either by electricity or by coal, or by combination of electricity and coal. At the present time electricity is used, but the change can be made in a moment's time by the throwing of a switch or the change of a valve so that the heat can be derived either from coal or electricity or from both.

The founder of this notable institution at Twin Falls is Dr. Truman O. Boyd, who was born in Coshocton, Ohio, September 26, 1869, the son of James and Margaret (Boyd) Boyd. His father was a stockman and coal mine owner, a vigorous abolitionist, who had charge of one of the stations of the old "underground railroad" before the Civil war. The father died in 1879, and the mother, after moving her family to Indiana, died in 1880. Financial reverses had come in the meantime, and Truman O. and his older brother had to apply themselves to the task of paying off a heavy mortgage on the old farm.

Dr. Boyd, at the age of seventeen, became a student in the American Normal School at Fostoria, where he was graduated in 1889, and later entered Central College at Kentucky and took his degree of Master of Arts. In the meantime he had been teaching school in Indiana and various other places, and was attending medical lectures. He served a term as county auditor in Jay county, Indiana, and in 1902 was admitted to practice medicine in that state. After about one year in Los Angeles, California, he came to Twin Falls, and his career here has been largely with the hospital already described. At the present time Dr. Boyd devotes most of his attention to his private medical and surgical practice.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, is affiliated with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, having been first chancellor in Twin Falls of the latter lodge. In 1912 he was Progressive candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor of Idaho. Dr. Boyd in 1892 married Miss May Wellington, and they are the parents of three children: Lydia, Walter and Truman.

JAMES LONA SALMON STEWART, M. D. Physician and surgeon, with offices in the Overland building at Boise, Dr. Stewart has been successfully identified with his profession since 1899.

James Lona Salmon Stewart was born at West Point, Iowa, December 16, 1874. His first American ancestor was Andrew Stewart, who in 1800 came from Ayreshire, Scotland. His son was James Andrew Stewart, born at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1811, and next in line was Salmon C. Stewart, the father of Dr. Stewart, born in Danville, Iowa, in 1851. The father, who received a common school education,

was a country banker in Iowa and a man of considerable influence and prosperity in his community. He was a Republican in politics and a Protestant in religion. The maiden name of his wife was Ellen Goldsmith, of German descent, her people having come from the province of Basle.

Dr. Stewart attained his academic education from the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, and for his professional studies attended one of the foremost institutions of America, the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1899. Dr. Stewart is a member of the various medical societies, and by his work and standing is regarded as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Boise.

In September, 1899, at Axtell, Nebraska, Dr. Stewart married Miss Eva May Montgomery. They have one child, James S. Stewart, born at San Pedro, in Chihuahua, Mexico, November 5, 1901.

DR. FRANK A. SCHMITZ. When Dr. Frank A. Schmitz was first graduated from Barnes Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1909, he immediately turned his face in a westerly direction, locating first at Cambridge, Idaho, where his brother was already established, but very soon thereafter coming on to Midvale, his arrival here being on June 5, 1909. Since that time he has confined his medical practice to Midvale and adjacent territory, and the fact that he was the first medical man to locate in this city has given him a prestige that is a splendid aid to his already well established reputation as a physician of no mean ability.

Dr. Schmitz was born on March 17, 1885, in Mapleton, Kansas, and is the son of John and Christina (Bauer) Schmitz, both natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1867 and settled almost immediately in Kansas, where he became identified with the ranch business. He died in 1907 at Mapleton, Kansas, aged fifty-six, widely known as one of the successful farmers and stock men of the state. The wife and mother came to America from her native land as a young girl, and met and married her German husband in Kansas. She is now a resident of Midvale, Idaho, where her son resides, but she still retains her farms and other property in Kansas. They were the parents of eight children, three of which number are residents of the state of Idaho, as follows: Dr. Charles Ernest Schmitz, located at Cambridge, where he enjoys an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon; Carrie F., the wife of John Allen, a rancher of Washington county; and Frank A. of this review.

Frank A. Schmitz was educated in the grade and high schools of Fort Scott, Kansas. Following his graduation from the high school he entered Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was duly graduated in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. As previously mentioned, he came to Cambridge, Idaho, immediately after his graduation, but his stay there was of short duration, June 5th of the same year finding him in Midvale, where he has since continued. The doctor enjoys a representative and growing practice, and in addition thereto is the medical representative of the Modern Woodmen of America and a number of old Line life insurance companies, including the New York Life and the Mutual Life of New York. He is assistant county physician and is health officer of the district, and in those capacities has given good service to the community, beyond his private practice.

Dr. Schmitz is a member of the State Medical Society, and of the Midvale Commercial Club, a

thriving young organization which has already done good work for the community and will do more. He is a Democrat, but not an active politician.

On June 15, 1910, Dr. Schmitz was married at Leavenworth, Kansas, to Miss Anna Rasdall, the daughter of Joseph Rasdall, a native born Kansan. One child has been born to them,—Albert, born June 21, 1911.

PAUL S. HADDOCK of Shoshone, Idaho, is one of southern Idaho's typical boosters. His special hobby is Shoshone and its immediate vicinity.

Mr. Haddock received his education and business training in Bedford, Iowa, and is a graduate of the law department of the State University of Iowa. He moved from there to Shoshone in 1906, and from that time on has been actively engaged in the practice of law and in promoting the larger class of real estate deals.

Mr. Haddock has examined in detail all of the big irrigation projects of southern Idaho. He attended all of the Carey Act openings and made large investments for himself and his friends. During the years 1909 and 1910 he promoted five new additions to the village of Shoshone, all of which were highly successful.

By reason of his intimate knowledge of general business conditions in southern Idaho he is one of the most prominent real estate promoters in the state and his opinion on all matters pertaining to land values and investments is much sought after. Mr. Haddock says that there is no place in the United States that has prospects of such a brilliant future as southern Idaho.

Mr. Haddock is a member of the law firm of Johnson & Haddock. This firm has built a large and lucrative practice which extends over a large territory in the southern part of the state. They are the regular attorneys for the town of Shoshone, the Shoshone Highway District, the Shoshone School District, Twin Falls North Side Association and numerous other of the large business interests of this section of the country.

On January 1, 1901, Mr. Haddock was married at Bedford, Iowa, to Miss Margaret Fowler of that city and to them have been born two children, George B. and Lucile.

NADOR C. KAFOURY, prominent in public and business life in Ilo, Idaho, where he is proprietor of the largest and best equipped department store of Lewis county, was born in Beyreuth, Syria, May 20, 1873. He is a son of Korury and Irene Kafoury, the former of whom died in Beyreuth and the latter of whom is now a resident of Ilo, Idaho. In the public schools of Beyreuth Nador C. Kafoury was educated and he emigrated to the United States in 1888, at the age of fifteen years. He landed in New York City and in that metropolis joined friends and began to learn the English language. His first employment was in a mercantile establishment in New York, where he remained for one year, at the end of which he went to South Dakota, locating in Cooperstown, where he clerked in a dry goods store for the ensuing five years. In 1894 he came west and made his home in Seattle, Washington, whence he went to Unalaska, Alaska. In the latter place he engaged in business on his own account and for three years conducted a successful concern. He then disposed of his interests in the far north, although he still has property holdings in Alaska, and in 1904 he came to

Ilo, Idaho. Here, in partnership with his brother Stephen, he opened a general department store, which is proving a tremendous success, it being one of the finest concerns of its kind in this section of the state. Six or eight clerks are constantly employed in the store and it is so well equipped in every connection that it would be a credit to a much larger city than Ilo. Mr. Kafoury is the owner of fine farming lands in Lewis county.

He maintains an independent attitude in his political convictions and gives freely of his time and means in support of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare. He has long been a member of the city council of Ilo and in 1911 was elected mayor of this city. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Rebekahs, of which last organization he is treasurer. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club of Ilo. In 1909, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Kafoury made a trip to his old home in Syria, also visiting the Holy Land and different countries of Europe. He is extremely fond of travel. On his return to America he brought his mother back with him and she is now a resident of Ilo.

In February, 1902, Mr. Kafoury married Miss Mary Condo George, a native of Canada. This union has been prolific of two children: Leo and Ivan, the former aged eight years and the latter three.

Stephen Kafoury, a brother of the subject of this sketch and his partner in business, went from Beyreuth to South America in 1902 and spent a year and a half in the Argentine Republic. For six months he lived in Brazil and he then came to the United States, living for a time in Seattle, Washington, and then joining his brother in Ilo, in 1904. The Kafoury brothers stand high in the esteem of their fellow citizens and are well known for their fair and honorable business methods. They are devout communicants of the Greek Catholic church.

DR. LOUIS A. HARRIS. The fact is often remarked upon that the taste for medicine runs in a family more frequently than any other inherited tendency. None of the professions seem to pass from father to son as readily as this ancient one of healing the physical ills of mankind. Dr. Louis A. Harris, who is a successful and popular physician of New Meadows, Idaho, is an example of this fact, his father having been Aaron Harris, a noted physician of Boston, Massachusetts. The latter was born in Boston, of English parentage, and lived there for many years engaged in the practice of his profession. He was one of the well known residents of the city, and he died there in 1907 at the age of eighty-four. He was married in Washington, D. C., to Jerusha Sherwood, who was a native of the same state as her husband, and was also of English parentage. She died in Boston in the same year as her husband, 1907, at the age of eighty-two.

Louis A. Harris was born in Melrose, Massachusetts, on the 26th of October, 1872, and was reared in the refined surroundings of a cultured home. He received his elementary education in the public schools of the state, graduating from the high school. He then attended the Boston Latin School, an institution famous for the thorough work there accomplished, and then went to the School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1894. Next and almost inevitably followed Harvard University. He was graduated from the great university, having taken a literary course. He then came west and at the University of Kansas took his professional work,

being graduated from this institution at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1900.

He first began the practice of his profession at Sheridan, Wyoming, and then in 1903 went to Idaho, where he settled for a time. He next went further west and located in San Francisco, where he practiced until the earthquake, when he returned to Idaho and located in New Meadows. He has been in practice here ever since and has built up a good practice, being a happy combination of physician and friend to all who desire his services.

Dr. Harris has never had time to take a very active part in politics. His sole efforts in this line have been that for a number of years he has been president of the board of pension examiners. He is now candidate for county coroner and stands an excellent chance of winning the office. In the fraternal world Dr. Harris is quite active and is keenly interested in the work of the various societies of which he is a member. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In professional circles he holds membership in all of the medical societies.

Dr. Harris married Fannie T. Levy, of Chicago, Illinois, in 1907, the ceremony taking place in that city. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of Jonas and Theresa Levy, her father being a retired merchant of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have no children.

DR. HIRAM S. WOOLLEY, JR. Prominent among the medical talent of Pocatello, Idaho, is Dr. Hiram S. Woolley, Jr., who is highly respected in this city, both for his professional ability and for the order of his citizenship. He is a young man who has builded slowly but most substantially, whose every attainment has been the reward of his own effort and merit. While he has but recently become a medical practitioner, his reputation as a man and as a worker had long since been established here so that the foundation of confidence in the order of his efforts and services was already laid when he turned his attention to medicine.

Dr. Woolley's birth occurred August 6, 1874, on the Hawaiian Islands, whither his parents had removed for a period while his father was engaged in business affairs. The latter is Hiram S. Woolley, Sr., now retired and residing in California. The elder Mr. Woolley was born in Utah and grew up there, later removing to Idaho, where he continued his home for over twenty-five years. By trade he was a blacksmith and wagonmaker and for a number of years was also engaged in the mercantile business. Both in Utah and in Idaho he was very active in political affairs as a Republican. He wedded Minerva Rich, whose father was an old California pioneer and once owned the land and the original townsite of where is now the city of San Bernardino. Dr. Woolley is the eldest of their eight children. He was yet an infant when his parents returned to the United States and took up their residence in Salt Lake City, but a year later they removed to Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, where he grew to man's estate. His father was well-to-do and well able to provide for him, but the spirit of independence was inborn and strong and at the age of fifteen, by preference, he began to paddle his own canoe and has ever since made his way in life by his own efforts. His earlier education included the common and high school courses at Paris, Idaho, and a course of instruction in Fielding Academy in the same town. He then went to Salt Lake City as a student in the University of Utah and after a four years' course

Amos.

Copy by E. A. M. 1875

Alfred Woolley Jr.

The House of Commons



was graduated in 1893. As a boy he followed ranching and stock work and in this way paid his own way through the academy and university, the expenses of his subsequent medical training also being provided for from his own earnings. He came to Pocatello, Idaho, in 1896, and for the first seven years was in the government service as an employe in the internal revenue department. It was after the conclusion of this service that he began his preparation for his present profession by matriculating at Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, from the medical department of which well known institution he was graduated in 1909. To add to his practical knowledge he then became an interne in St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, and then in the spring of 1910 he returned to Pocatello to become an active practitioner. The period of his practice has been brief but the success of his professional service has been such that he has forged rapidly to the fore among the medical talent of this city and already commands a representative clientele and a very large practice. He is now county physician of Bannock county. He is a member of the Bannock County Medical Society, the Southern Idaho Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is also a member of the Phi Beta Pi medical college fraternity, and his other fraternal associations are as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Eagles, of America and the Woodmen of the World, the way of outdoor recreation, and as the owner of an apt to frequently enjoy the difference of this section of Idaho. His development and progress along pressed by his affiliation with the Commercial Club, and in political life. In religion he was reared in the Latter Day Saints church and favors all denominations. All his life has been spent in Idaho a state of the Union equals it in the rewards given to honest and industrious effort.

At Pocatello, Idaho, on June 21, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Woolley and Miss Mary S. Budge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Budge, of Bear Lake, Idaho. To their union have been born two sons and a daughter, namely: Leland, Arvilla and Hoyt.

ORIE W. CLICK. Former sheriff of Nez Perce county, and esteemed equally for his official ability and business probity, Mr. Click has resided on the reservation in the county of Nez Perce for a long period of years, and for a greater part of the time was engaged in business, but sacrificed his personal interests to serve in behalf of the public welfare. A short review of his life will show that he has always been industrious, energetic and enterprising and that he has failed in no particular of discharging the duties of life.

Orie W. Click was born June 1, 1871, at New Ross, Montgomery county, Indiana, and is a son of Jonathan M. and Lou (Cox) Click. His father was a prominent lumberman of Horton, Missouri, to which town the family had removed when Orie W. was a child, and was also interested in Democratic politics. On completing his studies in the schools of Nevada, Missouri, Orie W. Click entered the Nevada Business College at that place and was but eighteen years of age when he became identified with the lumber business. Mr. Click continued to reside at Horton, Missouri, until 1890, in which year he disposed of his interests there and came to Nez Perce reser-

vation in Idaho. He entered the lumber and milling business, and established a flour mill where is now located the town of Winchester. He did a successful business in both lines until 1907, when he sold the mill advantageously and continued in the lumber business until 1910.

In that year he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of sheriff of Nez Perce county, and disposed of his lumber business in order that he might devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his office. The primaries of 1912 marked his defeat, but a petition of more than six hundred tax payers named him as the choice for reelection on the People's ticket. This demonstration of approbation was but the appreciation that is earned by faithful devotion to duty and an earnest effort to maintain the best traditions of public service. A courageous and conscientious official, his administration has been marked by a devotion to duty that is as rare as it is commendable. He has been fearless in the prosecution of what he has deemed wrong, pursuing his activities without fear or favor, and it is this quality, perhaps, that has made the people rely so absolutely on his judgment and ability. On retiring from his office, January 13, 1913, he left a record which will serve as a high standard for his successors to maintain.

Believing that Idaho is the future locality for the largest commercial, industrial and agricultural activities of the country, he has invested in the county and Lewiston City realty, and has acted in advising others to do likewise. His affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, Hoo-Hoos. With his family he attends the Methodist church, and at this time is serving in the office of trustee. In October, 1892, Mr. Click was married to Miss Betsy M. Seybold, a native of Michigan; they have four sons: Wellington B., Marion C. W. and Ralph.

A. R. WOODWARD. Payette, Idaho, is proud to claim as one of its citizens such a man as Ira Richard Woodward, M. D., who is not only a physician and surgeon of unusual excellence, but a leader in all matters of public interest, civic, social or along economic lines. Dr. Woodward, in connection with his brother, Dr. J. C. Woodward, has been one of the strongest factors in placing the medical profession of this part of the country upon a high plane of merit. He has attained a wide popularity through his own personality, and his professional attainments have won him a reputation that is far reaching.

Israel Woodward, the father of Dr. Woodward, was a native of New York and a contractor and builder by occupation. In the late fifties he came to Colorado, by the overland route. He settled in Blackhawk in that state, where he was engaged in contract work for some time. He later removed to the city of Denver, and here he did a great deal toward the upbuilding of that county, and became a well known and highly respected resident.

He married Miss Jennie Bell in Illinois in 1863. Three children were born of this union. Burton, born 1868, died 1871; Jesse Charles, born in Aurora, Illinois, December 2, 1871; Ira Richard, born in West DePere, Wisconsin, on May 17, 1874. Israel Woodward died in Denver, Colorado, in 1902 at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Jennie Woodward now lives in Payette, Idaho, with her two remaining sons.

Ira Richard Woodward received his early education in the public schools of Denver, Colorado. He was graduated in time from the East Denver high school and then entered the University of Denver,

where he took the course in medicine, and from which he graduated in 1897. He first began the practice of his profession in Mercur, Utah, remaining there for two years. In 1899 he came to Idaho, and located in the town which has since been his home, and is now the oldest practitioner in this city, in point of length of service.

Dr. I. R. Woodward is a past master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the South Idaho District Medical Society and of the Idaho State Medical Society. He is an ex-president of the Idaho State Board of Medical Examiners, president of the Payette Valley Building and Loan Association, secretary and treasurer of the Peoples Irrigation Company. He is now serving his city as president of the city council.

In Boise, Idaho, on December 4, 1907, he married Miss Anna Josephine Hastings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hastings, and a graduate of St. Marks Hospital Training School of Salt Lake City. Two children have been born of this union: Jean Elizabeth Woodward on the 19th of December, 1910, and Ira Richard Woodward, Jr., on August 31, 1912.

Jesse Charles Woodward graduated from the University of Colorado in 1900. In 1904 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Morgan, and on October 29, 1910, a son, Jesse Charles Woodward, Jr., was born. Dr. J. C. Woodward is an ex-vice-president of the Idaho State Medical Society, and an ex-president of the South Idaho District Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has taken post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital and the Cornell University Medical College.

In 1904 the two brothers entered into a partnership with each other and their practice became so large and the necessity for a hospital so apparent that a few years later they built the substantial structure which now houses their modern and up-to-date private hospital, where medical and surgical treatment of every description can be had.

They are the local surgeons for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, chief surgeons for the Payette Valley Railroad, local surgeons for the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Idaho-Oregon Light and Power Company, and the Michigan-Idaho Lumber Company. In addition to their hospital building, they are the owners of considerable valuable real estate and a fine modern office building in which their own offices are located.

RALPH H. KELLEY, editor and manager of the *Winchester Journal*, is a young and wide-awake representative of the journalistic interests of Lewis county, Idaho, who, though he has been a citizen of the state but a short period, gives evidence on the pages of his paper that he has caught the Idaho spirit and has the most optimistic faith in the future of both his county and of the entire commonwealth. He is well experienced in newspaper work, having practically grown up in the atmosphere of printer's ink, as his father has for years been one of the prominent newspaper men of Minnesota, and he not only has the knowledge gained by experience but he has the native originality and ability that makes for success in journalism. One of the secrets of genius is painstaking effort, and judging from the make-up of the *Winchester Journal* we hazard the prediction that Mr. Kelley will not long remain a village editor

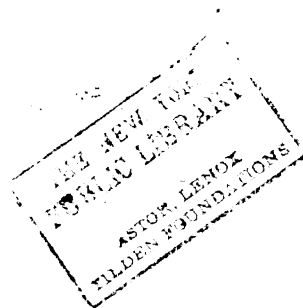
but soon will be found in a much more prominent and responsible position in newspaper work.

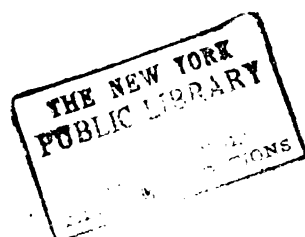
Ralph H. Kelley was born in LeSueur county, Minnesota, April 3, 1889, and grew up in that state, receiving his education in its public schools. After school days were over he began to learn the printing business and has followed it practically ever since. In 1909 he came west, spending the first summer in California, where he was employed in the lumber business, and from California he went to Washington, where he followed the printing business about a year. Following that he came to Winchester, Idaho, to take charge of the *Winchester Journal* and under his energetic management it is made a force in pointing out the resources and possibilities of this section of the state and in fostering the spirit of development and progressiveness among all who are located here. Mr. Kelley says that of the places he has visited he has seen none that will compare with the Craig mountain district of Idaho, among its many good features being its valuable and fertile farm lands. In politics he is a Republican and he is now vice-chairman of the Lewis County Republican central committee. He is a member of the Foresters of America and is now one of the deputy grand chief rangers and organizers of the order. His religious faith is expressed as a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Charles T. Kelley, the father of our subject, also was born in LeSueur county, Minnesota, and has spent his entire life there, being numbered among the pioneer citizens of that locality. Until nineteen years of age he followed farming; then he took up newspaper work and has been identified with that profession ever since, being now the publisher of the *Menahga Journal* at Menahga, Minnesota. He is prominent not only as an editor and publisher but for his influence in Republican political affairs. He has held many minor public offices and has been spoken of for very high national political honors. As many of the leading newspapers of Minnesota have urgently requested him to become a candidate for congress, but he has always refused on account of business interests. Deeply interested in civic improvement, he never loses an opportunity to promote the interests of his town and community and is an active member of the Northern Minnesota Development League. In Minnesota he was joined in marriage to Miss Minnie Barlow, a native of Kentucky who was a devout communicant of the Episcopal church and who passed away in 1904, when about forty years of age. She was laid to rest at Cleveland, Minnesota. Of the seven children of these parents, Ralph H. is the second in birth and is the eldest son. His brother William H. Kelley also has taken up newspaper work and is located at Touchet, Washington, where he publishes *The Pioneer*.

JOSEPH BELNAP. One of the oldest and most prominent names in Utah and Idaho is borne by Joseph Belnap, the manager of the Preston Lumber Company, and one of the most active citizens of this locality. The Belnap family was founded in the West, at the very beginning of settlement and development here, and though during most of the years it has been identified with Utah, the father of the Preston business man located in Idaho nearly sixty years ago, and was among the first of the prominent pioneers, who contributed to the development of this country. In 1855-56-57 he and fifty-five other men located at Fort Lemhi, in Lemhi county, Idaho, but were driven out by the Indians and returned to Utah.

Joseph Belnap
R Stanton Belnap





Arthur Ponce

Arthur Pence

Arthur Pine.

Joseph Belnap, who has been a resident of Preston since 1905, was born at Ogden, January 26, 1853. Though a part of his childhood was spent in Idaho, he was reared and passed most of his business career in Utah up to 1905. At that date he came to Preston, and undertook the organization of the Preston Lumber Company, of which he has been the active head and manager ever since. This is one of the leading business enterprises of its kind in southeastern Idaho, and through the energies of Mr. Belnap was rapidly promoted after its founding to a prosperous condition. The early education of Mr. Belnap was acquired in the public schools of Ogden, later supplemented by a commercial course of two years in a business college. He has never been a wage earner, in the strict sense of the term, at any time of his career. For a number of years, in the earlier part of his life, he was engaged in farming, and was then attracted into public affairs in the office of deputy sheriff of Ogden, a position which he held for fourteen years, up to the time he came to Idaho. In 1872 he helped to organize the Utah State Militia, and was appointed second lieutenant under Captain Joseph A. West, and served in that capacity until that company was disbanded by Governor West in 1883. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was offered the position of second lieutenant of Company C, Utah Militia, to go to the Philippine Islands, but could not go on account of financial affairs.

In Salt Lake City on the twenty-sixth of April, 1875, Mr. Belnap married Miss Minerva P. Howard, a daughter of William R. Howard, whose residence was at Hooper, Utah. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Belnap was blessed with a large family of children, young people who, most of them, have already taken worthy and respected positions in the world, and in residence are divided between Utah and Idaho. The eleven children, seven daughters and four sons, are named as follows: Joseph H., who is married and lives at Ogden; Augusta, the wife of B. A. Johnson, of Preston; Lodasca, the wife of Hiram Williams of Ogden; Tirza, who married Aaron C. Ross, and lives in Ogden; Josie M., who married John Payne, and resides at Reno, Nevada; Florence, the wife of Alma A. Hale, of Preston; Amos, who is now on a mission for the church in England; Emery, who is married and is associated with his father in business at Preston; Blanche, who is a graduate of the Preston high school, and a student of the University at Salt Lake City; Ida and Stanton, who are young people still at home.

Mr. Belnap and family are members of the church of the Latter Day Saints, and when he was twenty-eight years of age he was sent on a mission for his church, and spent two years in North Carolina engaged in that work. Mr. Belnap is one of the original promoters and organizers of the Preston Commercial Club, and it was largely through his influence and personal efforts that this local organization was perfected, and it has been his pleasure to assist in its efforts for a larger and better city in every way possible. He has served as president and also as director of the club. In politics he has always been an active Republican, and has served one term as a member of the Preston city council. Outdoor amusements of all kinds, particularly baseball, are the diversions of which he is most fond, and he is particularly interested in a good lecture or public speech. He is a broad minded business man, has a wealth of experience in Western life and affairs, and is a willing worker for every movement which will promote the permanent upbuilding of Idaho.

Mr. Belnap's ancestry is authentically traced back

to the year 1636, at which time the family was established in America. His father, Gilbert Belnap, was the Idaho and Utah pioneer whose early settlement has already been noted. Gilbert Belnap, born in Canada, came to Utah in 1850, a year which was almost the first in the settlement of that region, and in 1855 moved up into Idaho. His settlement was in the vicinity of Fort Lemhi, and his name belongs in the permanent record of pioneers in this state, since he was among the first who contributed anything of permanence to the settlement and upbuilding of this country. It was partly due to his suggestions that the name was chosen for Fort Lemhi, and from that old military fort has been derived the name of the county. He also helped to erect some of the first houses for the first settlers in this state. At that time, as well as for many years later, he was prominent in public affairs, and during his lifetime held many important offices. In 1858 he returned to Utah, which was his home until his death. He had given service as the first prosecutor at Ogden. For sixteen years he was sheriff, and served in the Utah legislature several terms, was a member of the first constitutional convention, which drafted a constitution under which Utah was denied admission, and was honored with many other positions and commissions of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens. His death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years in 1899, and his remains now rest at Ogden. His wife, whose maiden name was Adeline Knight, was a native of New York state, and they were married in Illinois. She is now living in Salt Lake City.

ARTHUR PENCE. In the Bruneau valley of Idaho during the past thirty-odd years no name has been associated more closely with the agricultural and stock raising activities than that of Arthur Pence. Arthur Pence is truly a pioneer of Idaho, and it will soon be half a century since he first came into this country. He has known and been a participant in every activity and experience since the establishment of the territory, and is one of the exceedingly successful and influential men, held in high esteem not only for his pioneer character, but for his varied accomplishments and his efficiency as a man and citizen.

Arthur Pence came into Idaho in 1864, driving an ox team from Agency City, Iowa, in Wapello county, and on arriving in this northwest country first settled near Caldwell. One of his first experiences was driving a six-yoke team of oxen to Idaho City, with a load of hay. Afterwards he came back on foot, and with three other men engaged in hauling freight for mining companies on hand-sleighs one and one-half miles, to the Gombrinos quartz mill, at ten cents a pound, that being during the two months of a severe winter season, when they had to transport their freight over ten foot of snow. They made from ten to twenty dollars a day during this brief enterprise. After that Mr. Pence went into the mines and tried placer mining, but it was too expensive to get the water at that time, and he soon gave it up. During that period in Idaho there were hundreds of men who were working for their board. In April, 1865, the town burned down, and after that for three years Mr. Pence was engaged in freighting among the different settlements and mining camps with his brother-in-law, Abram Robinson, their principal route being from Umatilla to Boise. He then settled on Dry creek near Boise and in 1869 moved to Bruneau, trading his place at Caldwell for cattle. Since then his ranch headquarters have been in the Bruneau valley, and Hot Springs at the head of

Bruneau valley, is on his place. At first Mr. Pence and his brother, J. C. Pence, were engaged in the cattle business, running the brand J. P., but finally sold out in 1879, and was engaged in farming and gardening for several years. He sold vegetables to the mining camps, and did a very profitable business until 1885. Then he and his brother John bought a band of sheep from their brother J. C., and worked them as partners for four years, finally dividing up and each keeping his separate flock. Mr. Pence continued in the sheep business, and is still one of the large factors in that industry in the southern half of the state. Mr. Pence was one of the organizers of the Bruneau State Bank in 1905, and has since been president of that substantial institution. He is the owner of four hundred acres in his home ranch, and his live stock comprises two hundred head of cattle, and one hundred and fifty head of horses.

In 1877, Arthur Pence married Mary S. Wells, who was born in Missouri. Their four children have already grown up and taken their places in the world of worthy activities. Maude, is the wife of J. M. Waterhouse; Arthur, Jr., married Edith Harley; Mattie is the wife of A. F. Trammell, on a ranch in Bruneau, and they have one child; Grover is unmarried and lives on the home ranch.

Mr. Pence is affiliated with the Elmore Lodge No. 30 of the Masons at Mountain Home, and is a charter member of the Odd Fellows No. 79, now located at Bruneau. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Mountain Home, and in politics has been a Democratic voter all his life. He has taken a very prominent part in public affairs, and was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1901, and to the senate in 1903, and again in 1907. In 1872 Mr. Pence organized the school district near his home ranch, and has been a member of the school board ever since.

JOEL W. CRAVEN. One of the men who have taken the leading part in the material development of the Twin Falls agricultural district is Joel W. Craven. During his earlier career he was successful as a banker and business man in the state of Missouri, and came out to Idaho at the beginning of the settlement and development about Twin Falls, and his name is associated with a number of enterprises which constitute the most important business interests of this section.

Joel W. Craven was born at Licking in Texas county, Missouri, February 23, 1874, and was the second in a family of eight children born to James A. and Mary E. (Sherrill) Craven. His mother died at the age of thirty-eight years.

The son grew up in Licking, attended the public schools, and finished his education in the C. W. Robbins business college of southern Missouri. At the conclusion of his school days he became identified with a wholesale mercantile house in St. Louis, where he had two years' experience. Returning to his home town he then took the position of cashier in his father's bank for two years, and at the end of that time established the Iron County State Bank at Ironton, Missouri. He was connected with that institution for two years, and then engaged in the real estate brokerage business in St. Louis, and this experience with his varied operations in different fields finally brought him out to Idaho. He established his home and business headquarters at Twin Falls in the spring of 1905, and at once began buying and developing real estate property. His largest undertaking in this state was the reclamation of the now famous Deep Creek district, a tract comprising five thousand acres. This is one of the largest projects

of its kind in Idaho. Twenty-seven hundred acres of that land is planted to orchards, and that is the largest orchard in one body in the entire state. Mr. Craven is also identified with various other undertakings, and is active in the business life of Twin Falls. He is a stockholder in the Idaho department store of that city, and a director in the Twin Falls Bank & Trust Company. On January 6, 1909, in Twin Falls, Mr. Craven married Miss Elva McCollum, of the city. Their two children are Alice E. and Robert McCollum Craven. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Craven served four years on the city council of Twin Falls. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonry, having taken both the York and Scottish Rite degrees, and having membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DAVID C. MACWATTERS. In every nook and corner of the wide world the traveler will find the Scotchman. Everywhere plodding, patient, determined, steadfast, reliable, prosperous. To understand his nature one must know Scotland. If he appears crabbed, stern, unsocial, dour (as the Scotch say) consider the barren land in which he has had to fight nature for all the centuries in order to wring from an unfertile soil and harsh climate a subsistence for himself and family. But that is only one side of him. Beneath the rugged and practical exterior lies deep a softer stratum, and from this stratum one can dig up the poet, the dreamer, the idealist, the hero. The Scotchman, like his land, is many-sided. A small country, a poor country, a little nation, yet the doings of the Scotch fill a large page in history, and one of which they need not be ashamed when placed in comparison with any other people. They gave to America a body of citizens whose priceless value cannot be reckoned, and who have made such an imprint upon our history that any of our citizens are proud to claim Scotch or Scotch-Irish blood.

Of Scotch parents, though himself a native of Canada, David C. MacWatters as a factor in development work in Idaho has exemplified the finest qualities of his race. He is vice president and general manager of all the J. S. and W. S. Kuhn irrigation, power, railroad, and townsite projects in the state, and in addition is identified in an executive capacity with many other equally important enterprises, so that his name is a power in financial and industrial circles in Idaho.

Born on August 23, 1864 in Newtonville, Canada, David C. MacWatters is the son of John T. and Jeannette (Copeland) MacWatters both of whom were born and reared in Edinburgh, Scotland, in which city they were married. The family moved from Canada to the United States, and David C. MacWatters attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, finishing his schooling in the high school in 1881. It is at this point that interest attaches to the narrative of the progress of the young man. His first position was that of a messenger in the offices of the Pennsylvania lines in Cleveland. At the end of three months he was promoted to the position of clerk and stenographer to the assistant general manager of the road. He held that office for seven years when he became city passenger agent, for the same company, at Cleveland. After another four years he became secretary to the general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Lines at Pittsburgh, a position he held for three years, then for a similar period was district passenger agent at Pittsburgh,

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation, identifying the key issues, and determining the desired outcome.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Government has not been able to secure the necessary cooperation of the private sector in the development of the country's resources. This is due to a number of factors, including the lack of a clear and consistent policy, the absence of a strong legal framework, and the failure to provide adequate incentives for private investment.

2. The second factor is the lack of a strong and independent judiciary. This has led to a situation where the Government is unable to enforce the law, and where the private sector is unable to protect its rights. This has resulted in a lack of confidence in the Government and a reluctance to invest in the country.

3. The third factor is the lack of a strong and independent media. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

4. The fourth factor is the lack of a strong and independent civil society. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

5. The fifth factor is the lack of a strong and independent labor union. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

6. The sixth factor is the lack of a strong and independent academic community. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

7. The seventh factor is the lack of a strong and independent religious community. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

8. The eighth factor is the lack of a strong and independent cultural community. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

9. The ninth factor is the lack of a strong and independent sports community. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

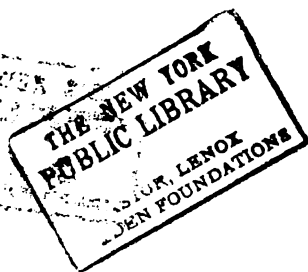
10. The tenth factor is the lack of a strong and independent artistic community. This has led to a situation where the Government is able to control the flow of information, and where the private sector is unable to express its views. This has resulted in a lack of transparency and a lack of accountability.

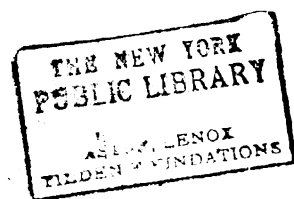
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Exhib. 1. - May 1. 1877

A. C. MacWatters

See also Exhib. 10





G. Van der Donckt.

thus rounding out a period of seventeen years with one company. His next connection was with the New York Central Lines. He was three years assistant to the general passenger agent, after which for several years he was general passenger agent for a number of lines in Colorado, with headquarters at Denver and Colorado Springs.

The railroad service trains men for the heaviest tasks of modern industrialism, and from his long apprenticeship in 1907 Mr. MacWatters was graduated to the position of vice president and general manager of the J. S. & W. S. Kuhn projects in the state of Idaho. He is also officially connected with various other industrial and financial enterprises; is vice president and director of the First National Bank of Jerome, Idaho; president of the Wendell State Bank of Wendell; is vice president and director of the Milner State Bank of Milner, Idaho, and director of the Bankers' Trust Company of Salt Lake, Utah. Representing the Kuhn Syndicate, he is vice president and general manager of the Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Company; the Twin Falls Salmon River Land & Water Company; the Twin Falls Oakley Land & Water Company; the Great Shoshone and Twin Falls Water Power Company; the Southern Idaho Water Power Company; the Twins Falls North Side Investment Company, Ltd.; the Idaho Southern Railroad Company; and the Milner & North Side Railroad Company.

Mr. MacWatters took charge of the Kuhn interests in the development of southern Idaho as vice president and general manager on February 13, 1907. What has been accomplished by the different companies in the periods since that time is not only a part of the personal history of Mr. MacWatters, but is also a pertinent and valuable chapter on Idaho development during this time. A brief outline of the different projects in the past six years is given as follows:

The syndicate has constructed for the irrigation system of the north side project, over seven hundred miles of canals, so that the company is now prepared to irrigate on that project alone more than two hundred thousand acres of land. That system includes two local reservoirs—one near the town of Jerome, with a capacity of one hundred and fifty-one thousand acre-feet; the other at Wilson Lake with a capacity of twenty thousand acre-feet, in addition to which the company is now engaged in enlarging the Jackson Lake reservoir in the upper Snake river county, giving the Messrs. Kuhn an additional storage supply of over three hundred thousand acre-feet, the water from which will be used on the north side tract and for some additional pumping land. On the north side tract have also been completed and are now in operation five pumping plants supplying about fifteen thousand acres of land. Two town sites have been established on the north side tract, Jerome and Wendell, with modern hotels, water-work system, telephone lines, electric lighting systems, power, and other facilities. As part of the development work on the north side tract, there were constructed in 1909 the Idaho Southern Railroad, running from Gooding to Jerome through Wendell. An important feature of the company's relations to the region which it is developing is its large loans to the settlers, who are thus aided in the buying and stocking of their farms, with dairy cows, hogs and sheep, and it is now predicted that the north side tract will be the finest dairy and stock country in southern Idaho.

The Kuhn interests have also completed the irrigation for the Salmon river tract, located south of the original Twin Falls tract, and containing one

hundred thousand acres of land. There has been constructed a concrete dam, two hundred and twenty-nine feet high, with a reservoir capacity of one hundred and seventy-six thousand acre-feet. On this tract has been opened the town site of Hollister, with electric light and power service, telephone service, complete water works, and other facilities.

The Oakley project of fifty thousand acres was opened and water deliveries begun on May 13, 1913. This irrigation system is one of the most modern and up-to-date in the world, including a reservoir with a capacity of seventy-eight thousand acre-feet of water, with an earth dam, concrete core wall, one hundred and forty-three feet high.

The power development undertaken by the Kuhn interests has been very extensive. It includes a power plant at Shoshone Falls with two modern units; a power plant at lower Salmon Falls with two large up-to-date units; and three power plants at American Falls with four units, with contract for the output of the Thousand Springs plant with two units. There is now being installed an additional or third unit at Shoshone Falls, and work is progressing to complete the hydraulic installation for power at Upper Salmon Falls, where from forty to fifty thousand horse-power will be developed. The total power development of the Kuhns in Idaho in a short time will aggregate between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred thousand horse-power.

Among other accomplishments, the companies have built the Milner and North Side Railroad from Milner to Oakley, a distance of twenty-two miles, for the purpose of developing the Oakley project. At Milner is a large dam for diverting water to the north and south side canals. At Milner also has been constructed a modern hotel known as Riverside Inn, principally for the accommodation of the office staff and employes of the company. Besides the chief companies operating in the Kuhn Syndicate, and already mentioned, there are sixteen auxiliary or subsidiary companies, being chiefly the operating companies for the canal, water-works, and telephone system, etc., and through these various organizations, the duties and service conducted by the Kuhn interests are probably more diversified than any other organization in the country. During the past six years the Kuhns have expended in the development of southern Idaho more than fifteen million dollars and are still spending their money in that direction very lavishly.

It would seem that these manifold business associations might make such exorbitant demands upon the time of Mr. MacWatters as to preclude the possibility of his giving attention to other business affairs, but he finds time for social and business activities elsewhere. He owns considerable city property, a number of farms and ranches, some of them well stocked and in operation.

Mr. MacWatters was married on November 7, 1888, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss N. Mildred Henricle, the daughter of C. L. Henricle. One daughter has been born to their marriage, Helen Jeanette, now deceased.

REV. FATHER CYRIL VANDER DONCKT. The generation of the uplifting spiritual forces through society is more important than the opening of a mine or the establishment of a large industrial plant. In a new country like Idaho, where almost perforce the energies of a people are concentrated upon the development of the raw material of civilization, it is easy to overlook the intangible but not less effective influences which work in the minds and hearts of

men. A peculiar emphasis should therefore be given to the career of such a man as Father Vander Donckt, a pioneer of his church and faith in southern Idaho and the revered spiritual director of the parish of Pocatello.

A native of Belgium, where he was born January 29, 1865, as the youngest of the family, he early displayed an aptitude for knowledge and other qualifications which confirmed his choice for the ministry of his church. From the lower grades of the public schools, at the age of eleven, he entered the Renaix College, where he made such progress that his superiors advanced him a class and he finished the six-year course in five years. He spent the next three years in the Seminary of St. Nicholas, studying the higher branches and philosophy, and with a view to work in the United States he then entered the American college in Louvain, where he continued his ecclesiastical studies for three years. In June, 1887, he was ordained priest at Louvain. He was younger by twenty months than the regularly prescribed age for this honor, but was admitted to ordination by a special dispensation from Pope Leo XIII.

Destined for work in the new fields of the west, in 1887 he came direct to Idaho and began his missionary career among the scattered settlements that then composed the population of the state. For a time he was the only secular priest in Idaho. His first location was in Boise, where he remained eight months, and then took up the laborious duties of supplying church ministrations to the people of eleven counties, his parish covering practically the whole of southern Idaho. For six years he performed this missionary work of the hardest type. While the people were nearly everywhere cordial and welcomed his coming, the stress of constant travel over a region with few railroads, many rough trails and primitive accommodations was severe, and his experience was only a few degrees removed from those which have made notable the annals of Catholicism in pioneer America.

Father Vander Donckt first came to Pocatello in June, 1888, and this has remained his home and headquarters throughout the subsequent quarter of a century. That the church at Pocatello is one of the best in the state and its influences most beneficent through a large territory is due to the long-continued and faithful labors of this pioneer priest. His salary has never been large, and he has devoted it and a considerable part of his private funds to the advancement of Christianity in this region. Though always a representative of his faith, he has not confined his ministry solely to the narrow channel of his own denomination and has been a vigorous upholder of morality and social and civic betterment in all directions. The people of Pocatello have had particular reason to be grateful for the sincere work of this priest and citizen. Men of every creed or of none at all speak with respect and admiration of the character and benevolence of Father Vander Donckt, and it is not beyond the mark to say that his life and influence in this vicinity have been more important than any other one institution or business establishment.

The parents of Father Vander Donckt were Constant and Mary Theresa (Martroye) Vander Donckt. They spent all their lives in Belgium, where the father was a farmer during most of his active career. He died in 1895 at the age of eighty-one, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty in 1885. They were the parents of six children.

WARREN J. MALLORY. There are to be found in this work many instances of men who started their business careers in humble capacities and worked their way into places of independence and prominence in the world of business, finance and politics through the sheer force of their own industry and perseverance, but it is doubtful if any have been the architect of their own fortunes in a greater degree than Warren J. Mallory, proprietor of Mallory's Cash Store, at Shelly. Starting his business career when reaching manhood, satisfied to begin at the bottom of the ladder and win prominence by displaying his abilities, he has so well directed his activities that today he is justly entitled to a position among the men who are contributing to Idaho's importance, not only as a commercial center, but as the home of religion, education and good government. Mr. Mallory has the added distinction of being a native son of Idaho, having been born at Montpelier, in Bear Lake county, a son of Charles H. and Caroline M. (LeSeuer) Mallory. His father, a native of Michigan, migrated to Idaho during the early sixties, after a short stay in Utah, and for a number of years was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He is now retired from active pursuits, and is living quietly at Bedford, Wyoming, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his early labors. He is an active member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Mr. Mallory married Caroline M. LeSeuer, a native of Guernsey, England, of French parentage, and she died in 1878, having been the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom Warren J. was next to the oldest.

Until he was seventeen years of age, Warren J. Mallory attended the public schools of various places in Idaho, Utah and Arizona, following which he became associated with his father in conducting the home farm. At twenty one years of age he started on a career of his own, and when he was twenty-two years of age accepted a position with a mercantile concern of St. Johns, Arizona, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. In 1907, when he withdrew from the concern, so rapid had been his advancement that he was half-owner of the establishment. Disposing of his interests at that time, Mr. Mallory came to Shelley, where, while he looked over the ground, he was employed by the Shelley Mercantile Company, but in October of the same year he bought the established business of Johnson-Lundell Company, a general merchandise establishment, which he is now conducting under the style of Mallory's Cash Store. This enterprise has been successful from its inception, and its proprietor is now numbered among the foremost business men of this thriving city. He has not "put all of his eggs in one basket," however, as he is a stockholder in the Shelley Mercantile Company and the Shelley Creamery Company, and is carrying on extensive and profitable farming operations on a tract of eighty acres, located four miles south of Shelley in Bingham county. Known as a shrewd, far-sighted man of business, of great capacity and strict integrity, he has the confidence of his associates, who rely on his good judgment in all important matters, and the patronage of the people, who have appreciated his efforts to give them honest goods in an honest manner. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Mallory has been active in the interests of his party, and has served as a member of the town board for one term. He has shown an intelligent interest in all that affects the welfare of his adopted place, and no movement that makes for progress along right lines lacks his support and co-operation. Mr. Mallory has been active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in

which he has held a number of minor offices, and is now bishop of the Second Ward of Shelley. Missing no chance to commend his native state to the ambitious and enterprising, he is known as one of Idaho's most enthusiastic "boosters," and as such has done much to promote his section's growth and development.

Mr. Mallory was married at St. Johns, Arizona, February 15, 1893, to Miss Anna M. Freeman, a native of Ogden, Utah, daughter of Elijah M. Freeman, whose father was an old pioneer and member of the Mormon Battalion. Mrs. Mallory is active in the work of the Young Ladies' Association of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, of which she is president, and has many private charities. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mallory, namely: W. Freeman, born December 11, 1893, who is his father's associate in business; and Anna Florence, Charles Guy, Alta L., Theola and Beatrice, all of whom reside with their parents, and two who died in infancy.

EDWARD FANNING. As president of the Dunwoody Furniture Company, Edward Fanning is chief executive of the largest retail furniture establishment in the Snake river district. His various business relations, combined with this, make him one of the most prominent men in Idaho Falls, or indeed, in Bonneville county, with which he has been identified conspicuously since 1895. His life has been a busy and successful one, and today, though he has passed the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth, he is as busy and energetic as in the days of his youth.

Edward Fanning is purely of Irish extraction and birth. He was born in County Carlow, Ireland, on the 23d of February, 1844, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget (Murphy) Fanning, farming people of that district. They were people of splendid character and esteemed above many of their community, where they lived lives of a most worthy nature. They were devout Roman Catholics and reared their eight children in the same faith. Of their family, but three survive today.

The situation of the family in a financial way permitted Edward Fanning to secure an education in advance of what the average youth of Ireland is able to attain. He left school at the age of twenty and entered a mercantile establishment as a salesman, and after three years of excellent training in one of the best establishments of its kind in Ireland, he came to the United States, locating first in Omaha, where he secured a position in the storeroom of one of the big railroad companies which terminated at that point. In 1869 he moved farther west, locating in Evanston, Wyoming, and he advanced so rapidly in railroad circles that he was placed in the position of road-master at that place, later serving in the same capacity at Pocatello and Idaho Falls, Idaho, until 1895. It was in that year that Mr. Fanning gave up railroad work, with a view to associating himself with some independent business venture, having no mind for further service in the capacity of an employee. With Nathan H. Clark he organized the Clark & Fanning Company, dealers in merchandise, and they continued successfully for two years, when the store was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, they were sufficiently insured to permit them to resume business without undue embarrassment, and later they purchased a mercantile establishment which had been organized by John & Poulson, soon after which Mr. Clark withdrew from the business and Messrs. Johnson and Poulson bought an interest in the Clark & Fanning Company, which was thereafter continued for a number of years under the name of

Clark & Fanning. This concern was one of the most complete of its kind in this section of the state in its day, and enjoyed a most liberal patronage throughout the city and surrounding towns. Mr. Fanning became associated with the Dunwoody Furniture Company in the capacity of president of the concern, and he is still thus associated. He has been connected with mercantile enterprises practically all his life from his boyhood, and it is not a matter of wonderment that his association with any firm of that nature is a sufficient guarantee of its fullest success and prosperity. His identification with his present company has been no exception to the rule, as the flourishing and ever expanding condition of the firm amply testifies.

Mr. Fanning is a staunch Democrat, and has given worthy and valued service to the party in various capacities during his life time. He has been several times a member of the board of trustees of Idaho Falls, and is at present a member of the city council, representing the Third ward. He is a member of the board of commerce, and among other business connections, is a vice president of the American National Bank.

In 1879 Mr. Fanning married Miss Catherine Coady, a native Iowan. She died in 1891, leaving six children, as follows: Margaret; Ann; John T.; Helen; Edward and Mary. John T. is employed in the business of his father, and Edward W. was married in September, 1910, to Miss Ethel Robinson. They live in Idaho Falls. On January 5, 1894, Mr. Fanning was united in marriage with Mrs. Agnes Furrey, of the state of Ohio. She, like her husband, is an ardent Roman Catholic, and the family is one which is especially popular and prominent in church and social circles in Idaho Falls.

WILLIAM T. WADE. In the successful conducting of a mercantile business many things must be taken into consideration. Strict attention to the details of management, conscientious regard for the rights of customers, strict integrity in dealing with business associates, and constant alertness in keeping abreast of the changes and fluctuations of trade—all bear an important part, and the difference between business mediocrity and a full measure of success may be readily traced to the regard of, or indifference to, these factors. William T. Wade, proprietor of one of the largest and most highly patronized exclusive furnishing and clothing establishments in Bonneville county, is an excellent type of the progressive and enterprising business man who has won prestige through the possession of the above-mentioned characteristics. Although he has been located in Idaho Falls only since 1908, he has spent his whole life in mercantile lines, and has had a wide and varied experience. Mr. Wade was born in Crawford county, Arkansas, January 5, 1872, and is a son of William J. and Martha (Crowell) Wade. His father, a native of Tennessee, moved to Arkansas about the year 1864, and about 1885 went to Oklahoma as a licensed trader, following merchandising, banking and manufacturing very successfully, and retiring in 1902 with a quarter million dollars. He is now a resident of Riverside, California, as is also his wife, who, like her husband, was born in Tennessee. They have had four children, all of whom are living, and of whom William T. is the oldest.

William T. Wade received his education in the private schools of Arkansas and Oklahoma, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, and at that time became associated with his father in mercantile pursuits. He remained with him at Vinita, Oklahoma, for fifteen years, and on December 12,

1908, arrived in Idaho Falls, where, in February, 1909, he established the firm of Wade Brothers, in partnership with his younger brother, Ira D. This association continued until the summer of 1911, when Ira D. Wade retired from the business, and since that time William T. Wade has been sole proprietor. This was the second exclusive furnishing and clothing store established in Idaho Falls, and is now known as one of the largest in this part of the state. A large and constantly-growing trade has been attracted by the excellence of the stock, by fair and courteous treatment, and by the pleasant personality of the proprietor, whose business policy has always been to give his customers the benefit of fair dealing. Mr. Wade has been the architect of his own fortunes, his present success having been built upon a small borrowed capital. Essentially a business man, he is possessed of high ideals, and is not indifferent to the amenities of life. He is a member of the Club of Commerce, a stalwart supporter of the Democratic party, and active in the work of the First Methodist church, where he acts as treasurer and secretary of the Sunday school. Since coming to Idaho, Mr. Wade has not been backward in extolling its many opportunities and advantages, and is known as one of Idaho Falls' most enthusiastic boosters.

On May 7, 1895, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Ida M. Bluejacket, daughter of Thomas Bluejacket, a native of Oklahoma, and they have three children: Preston, Pratt, Emily Dean and Churchill.

WATKIN LEWIS ROE. The *Franklin County Citizen*, as its name implies, is a publication of Preston, Idaho, that with energy and enthusiasm seeks to advance the interests of Preston, of Oneida county and of the state of Idaho and to assist in laying fast and sure the foundations of an enlightened commonwealth. The man behind the columns is Watkin L. Roe, one of the best known journalists of southern Idaho, and associated with him in the management of the paper is his son, Watkin L. Roe.

Watkin Lewis Roe was born August 1, 1866, at Derby, Derbyshire, England, and springs from one of the old and prominent families of that city. His father was Rev. John Roe a native of England and a Congregational minister of note, who was well known both for his work in the pulpit and as a writer of sermons. He passed away in Derby in 1870. Thomas W. Roe, a brother of Rev. John Roe, was at one time a member of Parliament and is now mayor of Derby, a city of 150,000 inhabitants. The mother of Mr. Roe was Miss Catherine Byatt, prior to her marriage to Reverend Roe, and was a native of Ireland. She emigrated to the United States and became a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, where her demise occurred in 1904.

Watkin L. was reared in England and there received his education. His preparation for his profession was made as an employe in the largest newspaper establishments of the cities of Derby and Manchester, England. In 1888 he came to the United States and located at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became foreman of the advertising department of the *Salt Lake Herald*. He left Salt Lake in 1894 and for three years thereafter was editor and proprietor of the *Nephi Republic*, published at Nephi, Utah. In 1897 he sold his interests in that paper and returned to Salt Lake City, where he accepted the position of foreman of the *Salt Lake Herald*, continuing thus identified until February, 1907. At that time he first came to Preston, Idaho, where with J. David Larsen he purchased and became editor of the *Cache Valley News*. In 1909 a reorganization

was effected and the paper became placed in charge of an incorporated company, of which Mr. Roe was business manager and was one of the largest stockholders. At that time the name of the paper became the *Preston News*. In the fall of 1910 he severed his connections with the paper and accepted the position of editor of the *Logan Republican* at Logan, Utah, where he continued in that capacity until February, 1912, when at the request of prominent business men of Preston, Idaho, he returned there and with Thomas G. Carter bought out the *News*, changing its name to that of the *Preston Booster*. Mr. Roe bought out the interest of Mr. Carter in November, 1912, and on the formation of Franklin county by the state legislature changed the name of the paper to the *Franklin County Citizen*. True to its name it gives lively encouragement to every project that means the upbuilding of Preston and its vicinity. Mr. Roe is energetic and forceful both as a business man and as an editor and under his able management the paper has enjoyed a steady growth and an increasing circulation. In political sentiment he is a Republican and is well known in Idaho for his ability as an editorial writer and as a campaign orator, both his editorial work and his utterances upon the platform being concise, forcible and entertaining in expression and sound in reasoning. He is active in Republican party work because he believes in it and enjoys it. In religious faith he is identified with the Mormon church, and has been prominent in local missionary work. He owns a pleasant home and valuable business realty in Preston.

In March, 1888, Mr. Roe wedded Miss Ellen Lomax, daughter of John and Ellen (Green) Lomax. Mrs. Roe also is a native of Derby, England, and in 1887 came to the United States with her parents, who settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. Prior to his coming to the United States Mr. Lomax was a prominent manufacturer in Derby, England. Mr. and Mrs. Roe are the parents of five children, namely: Catherine Zelia, deceased; Watkin Lomax Roe, an assistant in the *Franklin County Citizen* office; and John Lewis, Lonsdale Byatt and Gladys Ellen.

HON. GEORGE CHAPIN. At a time when the wealth of Idaho was as yet unguessed, or at best only half suspected, and the wonderful development of the state was scarce beginning to take shape in the mines of the men who afterwards did so much along those lines, George Chapin came to Idaho in 1870, en route to Puget Sound. It is not in accordance with our purpose to go into details at this point, but let it be said here that so deeply was he impressed with the glimpse he had into the future of the state that he gave over his purpose for the time and located in Idaho, convinced that opportunity had rapped sharply upon his door, and determined to heed the warning of fortune. His present high standing in his adopted state offers the most unquestionable testimony as to the correctness of his decision.

George Chapin was born in Rochester, New York, on the 3d day of April, 1839, and is the son of Orlando and Maria (Dickenson) Chapin, both natives of the state of Massachusetts. The father moved to New York state in the late twenties, and was for many years successfully engaged in manufacturing in that state. He was born in 1800 and died on July 16, 1857, in Brooklyn, New York, and is interred in Rochester, the old home of the family. The mother and father are descendants of Puritan stock, of English ancestry, her early American ancestors having been among the first settlers of this country,

William E. Rose

coming from England shortly after the landing of the Pilgrims. In Springfield, Massachusetts, may be seen a statute of one of her early ancestors. The family was closely related to General Putnam. The mother died in 1881, at Goose Creek valley, Idaho, when she was seventy-seven years of age, having come to Idaho in 1875. She was the mother of seven children, George of this review being the sixth born of that number and the only son of his parents.

Until he was sixteen years of age George Chapin attended the public schools of Brooklyn, graduating from the Marcellus Institute in that city, after which he removed to New York City. His first employment in the city was in a clerical capacity in a steamship office, and at the outbreak of the war he was engaged in the delivering of seven vessels to the U. S. government at southern ports, he being in the capacity of supercargo. He was occupied in this line of service throughout the war, being exempt from drafting on that account, his activities being considered as government service. His company was engaged in the manufacturing and chartering of vessels for the government after the close of the war, and he continued with them. He remained in the steamboat business for ten years and in the spring of 1870 he started west, intending to make for Puget Sound. He never got farther than Idaho, however, for the attractions of the state, in that early, undeveloped time, proved strong enough to hold him, and Idaho has been the center of his varied activities from then until now.

He settled at Boise, Idaho, and remained there some four or five years, during that time carrying on certain mining enterprises and a freighting business, conducting a freight line from Kelton, Idaho, to Boise and surrounding towns, these being the days prior to the building of railroads in Idaho. The entire state was in a most primitive state, and he had many experiences and hair-breadth escapes at the hands of the redmen, who were able to make things interesting for the encroaching whites in those early days. While engaged in cattle-raising in Goose Creek valley in 1877-78 Indians broke out, and Mr. Chapin organized a company of scouts, consisting of forty-five men, he being appointed captain by Governor Brayman, and they were successful in driving the Indians out of that section of the country; but not, however, without loss of life, some four or five of this little company giving up their lives during the campaign. After relinquishing his freighting interests, Mr. Chapin turned his attention more largely to cattle and sheep raising in the Goose Creek valley, and there he was extensively occupied for seventeen years, enjoying a pleasurable measure of success in his operations. In 1892 he removed to Bingham, now Bonneville, county, and settled at Idaho Falls, there establishing the *Idaho Falls Times*, the second paper to be published in the county. He continued in newspaper work for about nine years, when he sold the paper and gave his attention to the promotion of power plants, and he and his son, Charles D. Chapin, now deceased, and a civil engineer by profession, projected the Idaho Power & Transportation Company plant, also the municipal plant of Idaho Falls, now the property of the city. In February, 1911, Mr. Chapin was appointed by Governor James H. Hawley to the office of judge of probate of Bingham county, which office he held two years. He was a member of the state legislature during the tenth assembly, and served as mayor of Idaho Falls in the years from 1892 to 1895, inclusive. He has also served in the city council during four terms, two of which he served as mayor.

He is Democrat, and has always taken an active share in the political movements of his party in the county and district. His churchly relations are represented by his membership in the Episcopal church.

Mr. Chapin has never been a man who found pleasure in clubs or society life, but has been a typical "home" man. He is known for a man of high ideals, affable and courteous, and one who has made and kept a wide circle of friends about him all his life.

On February 28, 1861, Mr. Chapin was married at Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Delphine Henion, a native daughter of New York City, and the child of Jacob Henion, the representative of one of the old Dutch families of that state. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapin: Cornelia H., the wife of Adolph Hutton, a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Charles D., who is deceased. He was born July 6, 1864, and died on January 8, 1912. Charles Chapin was one of the best known hydraulic engineers in the state of Idaho, and during his active career laid out more canals than any other man in the state. He was in the employ of the Idaho state government when he died. Clarence J., the one remaining son, is a resident of Idaho Falls, and is actively engaged in farming.

JAMES C. McMULLEN has been a resident of Idaho Falls since 1891, although his identification with the west dates back to 1877, when he settled in Deer Lodge, Montana. He is a native product of the state of Wisconsin, born at Mineral Point, in Iowa county, that state, on the 8th day of December, 1864. He is a son of James C. and Anna (O'Neil) McMullen natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. The father came to America in 1842 and settled in Wisconsin in the early pioneer days, there engaging in farming, a business in which he was more than ordinarily successful. He died in 1898 at Mineral Point on the old homestead, at the age of sixty-eight years. In 1848 he made one of the vast number who went to California to look for gold, but after a two years stay there, he made his way back to the peace and quiet of home life once more. Though the trip going and coming was made without untoward circumstances or happenings, his experience in the wilds of California were none too pleasing, and when he had, at the end of two years, cleaned up a few thousands of dollars in gold dust, he beat a retreat for his home. The mother came to America from Scotland as a young girl with her mother, who was a widow, coming in about 1848, and they settled in Wisconsin, where she met and married her husband. She died in 1900 on the old home place at the age of sixty-four. Nine children were born to these parents, of which number the subject was the sixth in order of birth.

Until he was eighteen years of age James C. McMullen, Jr., attended the public schools of Mineral Point, after which he was apprenticed to learn the limner's trade. He served a three years' apprenticeship and followed the trade for fourteen years, going west in 1887 and settling at Deer Lodge, Montana. There he remained for four years, two years of which time he was associated in a partnership with William H. O'Neil, a cousin, in the hardware, plumbing and heating business, the firm being known as the O'Neil Hardware Company. In 1891 he sold his interest in the business and removed to Idaho Falls, establishing his present business, which is known as the McMullen Heating & Plumbing Company. He has enjoyed a most agreeable patronage, his being the first business of its kind to be established in the county, and while he began in a small way, content

to experiment a little at the outset, the business has grown apace with each succeeding year, soon growing out of all proportion to the original enterprise, and being known today for the largest exclusive business of its kind in the county.

Mr. McMullen is a Democrat, but not a politician, nor even active in the political life of the county, although he was at one time forced to accept the nomination for county commissioner. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is now serving as lecturing knight of that order; he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Columbus. He has passed all chairs in the Woodmen up to the national meeting, and served as a delegate to the head camp meeting held in Milwaukee in 1895. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as are also other members of his family.

Mr. McMullen was married on June 1, 1899, at Deer Lodge, Montana, to Miss Marie Pittz, the daughter of John Pittz, a native of Mineral Point, Wisconsin. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McMullen: Marjorie, born March 27, 1900, at Deer Lodge, and William Wallace, born April 11, 1905, at Freeport, Illinois.

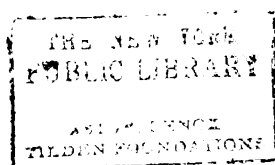
In the years of his residence in this city, Mr. McMullen has acquired a considerable property which is not only valuable today, but is steadily appreciating in the market. He owns his fine home at No. 408 Ash street, as well as the property at No. 242 Broadway, where his business is located, and, in addition, holds a tract of land which he purchased as farm lands, but which is today the townsite of Firth, some sixteen miles south of Idaho Falls. He is supremely confident in his expectations for the future of the state, and demonstrates his faith by investing heavily in various properties in and about the city. The splendid success which Mr. McMullen has achieved is all the more surprising when it is known that he was penniless, practically speaking, when he first came to the west, but the spirit which makes for superlative success is found as oft in the man whose advantages and opportunities have been conspicuously minus as in men who have found themselves more advantageously placed in early life.

RALPH EVERET BRAUSA. As an example of youthful industry and determination, unceasing perseverance, courageous and independent spirit and never failing integrity, the career of Ralph Everet Brausa, of Idaho Falls, is worthy of consideration in a work dealing with the achievements and accomplishments of progressive men. From boyhood, Mr. Brausa's life has been one of constant endeavor, as he became self-supporting at the early age of nine years, and his position today as one of the substantial business men of his adopted city has been gained entirely through the medium of his own efforts and abilities. He was born January 14, 1885, at Olney, Illinois, and is a son of August and Electa (Geisler) Brausa, farming people of Olney.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Brausa came from the town of Sipperfelt, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to the United States during the early twenties, subsequently settling in Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He was an earnest member of the Evangelical church, and was the father of seven daughters and two sons. On the maternal side Mr. Brausa is descended from Nicholas Geisler, who came to the United States in 1829 and settled for one year in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, subsequently moving to Evansville, Indiana, where he spent about one year, then to Mount Carmel, Illinois, for several

years, and finally to Lukin, Lawrence county, Illinois, where he purchased a tract of land and spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and three daughters. In addition to being a farmer, he was also engaged in the cooper business, and was a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In political matters he was first an Abolitionist and subsequently became a Republican. The parents of Mr. Brausa were born in Illinois, and have had two children: Ralph Everet and W. E.

Ralph Everet Brausa attended the public schools of Olney, and at the age of nine years began learning the trade of harnessmaker, being for thirteen years in the employ of H. B. Wright, a business man of his native place. For some time he had been anxious to test the accuracy of the reports pertaining to the opportunities offered to ambitious youths in the west, and, accordingly, when the opportunity offered in 1898, made his way to Livingston, Montana, leaving Olney with the best wishes of his employer and his many friends. Mr. Brausa remained in Montana for only six months, however, at the end of that time coming to St. Anthony, Idaho. Being a skilled workman in his line, he had no difficulty in securing employment, and during the next year he was steadily engaged at wages far in excess of anything he had ever received in his native state. During this time he had carefully saved his wages, and, having accumulated the sum of two hundred and fifteen dollars, concluded he would seek a location where conditions might warrant him to enter business as the proprietor of his own establishment. Accordingly, he came to Idaho Falls, and on October 10, 1910, opened his present place of business. This was directly against the advice of many of his acquaintances, including several who were engaged in similar lines, the general prediction being that his venture would result disastrously, some wisecracks even going so far as to prophesy that sixty days would see the doors of his establishment closed in failure. Undaunted, with a spirit of determination to succeed, Mr. Brausa set aside all feeling of antagonism or resentment against those who had shown such little faith in his ability, and resolved that if hard work, honesty of policy, and a conscientious adherence to the Golden Rule would work out his salvation, he had nothing to fear as to the future of his new enterprise. His faith has been amply justified. The little stock purchased with his meager capital has grown into one worth today something more than three thousand dollars, and his trade, at first of an uncertain and transitory nature, has become steady and healthy and has outgrown the expectations of its proprietor by far. This success, however, has not been attained without much sacrifice and discomfort, but Mr. Brausa has had at all times the assistance and encouragement of his faithful wife, who has always maintained her faith in her husband's ultimate success, and to whose sound advice and able co-operation he attributed a great deal of his success. During their early days in Idaho Falls, in order to curtail expenses, the family home was situated in the rear of the little store, where it was cozily and tastefully furnished by Mrs. Brausa, but now, that they are in independent circumstances, they own their own comfortable and modern home. Mr. Brausa is a Democrat in politics, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters. He is grateful to the state of his adoption for the opportunities it has given him to "make good," and does not hesitate to recommend others to do as he has done, being known as one of his section's enthusiastic boosters. Mr. and Mrs. Brausa are faithful mem-



M. C. MacKinnon.

bers of the Baptist church, in the congregation of which they have numerous warm friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Brausa was married in 1904, at Bardwell, Carlisle county, Kentucky, to Miss Jane Cunningham, who was born in the Blue Grass state, daughter of Joel Jerome and Nettye (Gibbs) Cunningham, the former a veteran of the Civil war, in which he fought as a Confederate soldier. Two children were born to this union, namely: Mary Elizabeth, born December 29, 1911; and Earl Everet, who is deceased.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL MACKINNON. Among the men whom the residents of the southeastern portion of Bingham county would point out as the most important men in that section one would certainly find Malcolm Campbell MacKinnon, M. D. Not that Dr. MacKinnon has brought a large amount of capital into the section or is engaged in any large scheme for aiding in its rapid development, but for the fact that he is the one man upon whom they all depend in case of illness. It is not only in this wise that the doctor is well known and liked, for in addition to being a fine physician he is a man who unconsciously inspires liking and respect, and he is a practical business man, who firmly believes in the future of this newly settled region of Idaho, and who is doing everything in his power to further its progress along the road of civilization.

Malcolm Campbell MacKinnon was born on the 31st of October, 1881, on Prince Edward Island, Canada. His father was John MacKinnon, who was born in 1841. His mother, whose maiden name was Katherine Campbell, was born in 1848, in the Isle of Skye, Scotland. She was yet a little girl when her parents emigrated to Canada, where she was married. She died in 1905, the mother of four children.

Of these children of his parents Dr. MacKinnon was the eldest, the three younger being girls. He received his early education in the schools of Prince Edward Island and after finishing the course in the public schools, he entered the Prince of Wales College at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. He later matriculated at Queen's University, as the holder of the Chancellor's scholarship. He was graduated from this institution in 1909, with the degree of M. D., C. M. During his university course he paid all of his own expenses, working his way through by his own labors, and no one who has not tried this can know how difficult it is to carry the heavy work that is required of a medical student and at the same time earn enough money to pay expenses. He thus showed his ability to persevere, and the fighting qualities that have won many a battle for him since that time. Part of the money for his professional education he earned by teaching school. For six years, from 1899 till 1905, he was engaged as a teacher in the schools of Prince Edward Island. In 1909 he came to Aberdeen, Idaho, and there began the practice of his profession. He was the first medical practitioner to come into the southeastern part of Bingham county and up until the present time he has been the only physician in this section.

In the fraternal world Dr. MacKinnon is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an active member of the Aberdeen Commercial Club, having been president of this wide-awake body of business men from 1910 till 1912. In his church affiliations the doctor is a Presbyterian.

Dr. MacKinnon married Christine MacLeod, at

Pocatello, Idaho, on the 26th of January, 1911. Mrs. MacKinnon is a daughter of Roderick MacLeod, who is a resident of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

During the three years that the doctor has lived in this section of the country he has seen it develop from a sage brush waste to its present thriving state, with several towns, a line of railway and several thousand settlers. He is a strong believer in the future of this portion of Idaho and no one is more active in making this future as certain as possible.

WILLIAM P. HANSON. Iowa, like practically every state in the Union, has contributed of her native sons to the development and upbuilding of the great state of Idaho, and William P. Hanson is not the least of these worthy men. Born in Williamsburg, Iowa, on the eleventh day of May, 1876, Mr. Hanson is the son of Hugh D. and Bridget (Rock) Hanson, both born and reared in that state. The father was born in 1846, and was the son of Thomas Hanson, a native of Ireland, who settled in Iowa in 1845, and who was a pioneer farmer of the state. The mother, likewise of Irish parentage, pioneers of Iowa, was born in 1848, and died in 1884 when she was thirty-six years old. Five of the children of Hugh and Bridget Hanson are yet living.

William P. Hanson was the third child of his parents. He was educated in the district schools of his native community and in the high school of Williamsburg, graduating with the class of 1898, and thereafter taking a course in the collegiate department of the University of Iowa, covering two years, followed by three years in the law department. He was graduated in June, 1903, with the degree of LL. B., and in September of the same year removed to Idaho and located at Idaho Falls, there establishing himself in the practice of his profession. He has remained in continuous practice since that time and has enjoyed a most pleasing success. From January, 1905, to May, 1911, he was associated with H. K. Linger, under the firm name of Linger & Hanson, since which time he has been in independent practice. In February, 1911, Mr. Hanson was appointed by Governor Hawley to the office of prosecuting attorney of Bonneville county. Mr. Hanson is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in governmental and general civic affairs in the city. He served as secretary of the Commercial Club in 1907 and 1908 and is a member of the club as yet. He is also a member of the County Bar Association, and he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of Idaho and the United States district court for the northern district of Iowa in 1903, and has since been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of Idaho and the United States circuit court. Fraternally Mr. Hanson is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, in which latter society he is consul commander of the Idaho Falls lodge. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

On October 14, 1908, Mr. Hanson was married at Pocatello, Idaho, to Miss Jessie M. McCune, the daughter of W. J. McCune of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Two children have been born to them: Fea Delphine, born October 1, 1909, at Idaho Falls, and Berneice Ellen, born May 18, 1913.

Mr. Hanson is a typical "home" man, not given to seeking outside diversions. Before he was married he was a member of the Idaho National Guards and filled all offices from the ranks to the office of captain. In addition to his home in Idaho Falls Mr. Hanson owns a fine farm of 160 acres of land near to the city. It is such men as he who make

up the spine of the state and the nation, and adverse circumstances will never be sufficient to keep them from the winning of success and position in life.

ALMA MARKER. Probably no better example of the success that may be gained through a life of industry, energy and persistent effort may be found than the career of Alma Marker of Idaho Falls, proprietor of Marker's Music Store, a man known and respected throughout the valley, whose activities have added materially to the commercial importance of the city. Coming here some thirty years ago, with no capital save brains, ambition and his well-beloved violin, the "fiddler" (as he is affectionately known) so well directed his efforts that he not only succeeded in accomplishing his original object of clearing off a debt caused by his father's failure, but also built up a business which now ranks as one of the state's largest music and sporting goods establishments. His career should hold something of an encouraging nature to the youth of any section, who feel that they are handicapped by the lack of financial aid or influential friends.

Alma Marker was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, October 20, 1859, and received a common school education. He first came to what was then the little "jerkwater" village of Eagle Rock (now Idaho Falls), on the little narrow-gauge train, in 1883, with the determination to clear off the mortgage on his father's farm and other debts amounting to some \$1,300. The only thing of value he had in the world was a rare old violin, his skill in the handling of which soon gained him a reputation all over the countryside, and as his fame spread the demand for his services grew and his emoluments increased for his performances at every event of any importance in Eagle Rock and the surrounding county. Of a thrifty and industrious nature, he carefully saved his earnings, and in less than two years was able to clear off the incumbrance on his father's land, as well as the aforementioned debts, and was in a position to embark upon a business career of his own. The nucleus of his present large business was founded in the front rooms of his home on Cliff street, where he started out with a small stock of musical instruments, music, jewelry, etc., and under the stimulus of his push and wide popularity his business grew to such an extent that he was soon compelled to seek larger quarters, and he accordingly built the building now occupied by the McMullen Hardware Company, where he continued in business until 1899. In that year he was again forced to look for more commodious rooms on account of the growth of trade, and moved to his present store near the Porter Hotel, where he carries everything in the way of musical instruments, strings and trimmings, instrumental and vocal music, books, blank-books, stationery, school supplies, notions and fancy goods, guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, cutlery, smokers' supplies and hundreds of other articles not to be found in other stores. Marker's Music Store is now one of the leading business houses of its kind in the state, and is situated in a handsome two-story brick building. Through fair dealing and honest business methods he has built up a prosperous and growing trade, and his genial, courteous and obliging nature has gained him widespread popularity. As a citizen his support has always been given to those movements which are calculated to most greatly benefit his community, and Idaho and Idaho Falls have no more enthusiastic "booster."

Mr. Marker married Miss Elizabeth Larsen of Monti, Utah, in 1881, and five children have been

born, of whom four are living: Milroy F., Eddie, Minnie and Elva; Earl died, aged about twelve years.

ALVIN T. SHANE. The efficient and popular postmaster of the thriving little city of Idaho Falls, Mr. Shane stands prominent as one of the loyal and progressive citizens of Bonneville county, of which his home city is the judicial center, and no man has greater confidence in the still more splendid development and prosperity of this favored section of the state. To the fullest extent of his powers and with all of enthusiasm has he given his influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to benefit his county along industrial lines, and his personality and unwavering integrity as a citizen have gained him not only esteem and confidence but also a position of leadership in connection with affairs of local importance.

Mr. Shane claims the Badger State of the Union as the place of his nativity and is a representative of one of its pioneer families. He was born on the homestead farm of his parents in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was October 17, 1864. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McEldowney) Shane, whose marriage was solemnized at La Crosse, that state, the father having been a native of Pennsylvania and the mother also of the same state. They became the parents of four children, of whom the present postmaster of Idaho Falls was the second in order of birth, and of the others, one son and one daughter are living. The devoted wife and mother was summoned to eternal rest in 1877, at the age of thirty-eight years, and the father continued to reside in Wisconsin until he too passed away, in 1891, at the age of fifty-eight years. In his native state he was reared to maturity and there he served an apprenticeship to the carriagemaker's trade. As a young man he numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and there he developed and improved an excellent farm, the residue of his active career having been devoted to agricultural pursuits and the raising of live stock. He was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities.

The public schools of his native state afforded excellent educational advantages to Alvin T. Shane during the days of his boyhood and early youth, and this discipline was supplemented by a course of study in Galesburg University, at Galesburg, Wisconsin, as well as a thorough training in a business college at La Crosse, that state. At the age of twenty years, after an experience of practical order in connection with the work of the home farm, he went to the city of Chicago, where he was employed in the great wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Company for eight years. He then went to South Dakota, where he maintained his home for three years, during the major portion of which period he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Leola, the capital of McPherson county. After selling his stock and business at that place he came to Idaho and established himself in the same line of enterprise at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, where he built up a prosperous trade and where he remained three years. He then disposed of his business, in 1894, and in seeking a new location he selected Idaho Falls as his permanent home. Here he established his residence in 1894, and here he was associated with F. H. Turner in the conducting of a dry goods business until 1907, when he sold his interest, the enterprise having been conducted under the firm name of Shane & Turner. In the meanwhile his business policies and courtesy have won

D^r John B. Cooper.

for him the regard of the people of this section, and thus it was a matter of satisfaction to the citizens of Idaho Falls when he received the appointment to the office of postmaster of the town in 1908. He assumed the duties of this position in that year, and has since continued in service, his administration having been careful, conscientious and effective, so that he has received popular commendation. He is one of the progressive citizens of Bonneville county and further evidence of his popularity, as well as of appreciation of his civic attitude, was given by his election to the office of mayor of Idaho Falls in 1904. He served one term and his course as executive head of the municipal government was marked by wise expenditure of the public funds and by well-ordered policies of city improvements along legitimate lines. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Idaho Falls and is the owner of valuable real estate here, including his attractive residence property.

In politics, as may naturally be inferred, Mr. Shane is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and he has been one of the leaders in the councils of its contingent in Bonneville county. He is affiliated with the local lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, served one term as chancellor of the Idaho Falls lodge of Knights of Pythias, and is also identified with the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife are Christian Scientists in their religious faith. Mr. Shane finds pleasure in hunting and fishing trips in the mountains and valleys of the beautiful state in which he has established his home, and his chief diversion is gained along these wholesome lines of sport.

On the 31st of October, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shane to Miss Belle M. Turner, daughter of John and Mary Turner, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and the one child of this union is Raymond, who was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1901, and who is now a student in the public schools of Idaho Falls.

JOHN B. COOPER, M. D. The enterprising and progressive little city of Blackfoot, Bingham county, has drawn within its borders a due contingent of able physicians and surgeons, and Dr. Cooper has the distinction of being the oldest practitioner in this community, where he has followed the work of his profession since 1897, with all of zeal and ability, and where he has won for himself a large place in the affectionate regard of those to whom he has ministered. He is one of the leading physicians of Bingham county, is a citizen of distinctive public spirit, and is a man in every way deserving of the high esteem so uniformly accorded to him.

Dr. John Bell Cooper was born near New Castle, England, on the 24th of March, 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Bell) Cooper. The father was a successful boat-builder at Blythe, Northumberland county, England, and there he continued to reside until his death, at the age of seventy-four years and nine months. He was a man of steadfast and sincere nature and his life was marked by earnest and honest endeavor. He passed to eternal rest on the 7th of November, 1888, and his cherished and devoted wife died in 1903, at a venerable age. Of the eight children, of whom Dr. Cooper was the firstborn, five sons and three daughters, two sisters, three brothers are living. In excellent private schools in his native land Dr. Cooper continued his studies until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, and when nineteen years of age he was matriculated in the Newcastle Medical College, at Newcastle-upon-

Tyne, in his native county, in which admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1860, with the well earned degree of doctor of medicine. For twelve years after his graduation the doctor was engaged in the practice of his profession in the historic old city of Newcastle, and he then came to the United States. For five years he was engaged in practice in the state of Pennsylvania and he then removed to Virginia, where he remained three years. The West then became the stage of his professional endeavors, and for eight years he was engaged in practice at Weir City, Cherokee county, Kansas. He then removed to Ogden, Utah, but he soon afterward transferred his residence to American Fork, that state, where he followed the work of his profession for the ensuing eight years. The new state of Idaho then attracted his favorable consideration, and in August, 1896, he established his home at Rexburg, Fremont county. Shortly afterward he removed to Pocatello, and in February, 1897, he located at Blackfoot, where he has since maintained his home and where he has found a most attractive field for his labors in his profession. He has long controlled a large and representative practice in Bingham county and he has been signally earnest and self-abnegating in his work, in connection with which he encountered many arduous and fatiguing labors in the earlier years of his practice. He has held his ambition to the close line of doing all in his power to alleviate suffering and distress, and in summer's heat and winter's storms he has faithfully devoted himself to his humane calling, so that he well merits the high regard of the community in which he is a pioneer of his profession, even as he is one of its able and honored representatives.

Dr. Cooper is a man of well fortified opinions and broad economic views, and he is a firm believer in the tenets of true socialism, as represented in a co-operative commonwealth. He has been most successful in his professional work in Idaho, from a technical and also a financial standpoint, and no citizen is more loyal and appreciative than he.

On the 3d of May, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Cooper to Miss Elizabeth Mary Richards, of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. She was born in Cornwall, England, on the 11th of January, 1839, and is a daughter of William and Phyllis Richards, members of staunch old English families. Mrs. Cooper has proved a devoted wife and helpmeet and she is loved by all who have come within the compass of her gentle and kindly influence. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper have one son, Dr. George Cooper, who was born at Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of August, 1880, and who is now engaged in the practice of his profession at McCammon, Bannock county, Idaho, his technical education having been received in the Central Medical College, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

DAVID F. DOWD. A resident of Idaho Falls since 1904, Mr. Dowd has been prominently identified with the material progress and substantial upbuilding of this fine little city, the capital of Bonneville county, and is known as one of its liberal and public-spirited citizens and as a business man of distinctive ability and initiative power. As an architect and builder he has designed and erected many of the finest buildings in this section of the state, and in addition to his large and substantial business along this line, he has also built up a successful enterprise in the handling of automobile supplies, a business that was established by him in February, 1912. As one of the loyal and progressive citizens and repre-

sentative business men of Bonneville county he is well entitled to recognition in this history of his adopted state.

Mr. Dowd was born at Owen Sound, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of September, 1863, and is a son of Jarvis and Elise (Atchison) Dowd, both of whom were born in Ireland and both of whom were young at the time of the emigration of the respective families to the Dominion of Canada. Jarvis Dowd, a man of enterprise and sterling character, became one of the prosperous agriculturists of Sullivan county, Ontario, and there he continued to maintain his home until his death, in 1894, at the age of sixty-seven years, his devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1887, at the age of forty-eight years. Of the fourteen children, David F., of this review, was the seventh in order of birth, and, besides him, six sons and five daughters are now living.

In the public schools of his native province Mr. Dowd gained his early educational training, and as a youth he became identified with lumbering operations in the province of Ontario. He was concerned with this line of industry for ten years, and in 1889 he came to the West in search for a more attractive field of individual enterprise. He established his home in the city of Butte, Montana, where he engaged in contracting and building, as he had gained practical experience at the carpenter's trade prior to his removal to the West. In the autumn of 1890 Mr. Dowd removed to the little city of Nephi, Juab county, Utah, where he continued a successful representative of the same line of enterprise until 1904, when he came to Idaho and established his home at Idaho Falls. Here he followed general contracting and building until 1910, and since that time he has confined his attention almost entirely to architectural work and the supervising of the erection of buildings designed by him. He has had and filled the contracts for the erection of some of the finest buildings in his home city, as well as in Sugar City and other points in Bonneville county. In addition to many fine residences in Idaho Falls, Mr. Dowd was the builder of the postoffice building and the Denver block. As already stated in this context, Mr. Dowd is also engaged in the automobile-supply business, and this new enterprise, under his aggressive and capable management, is proving most successful. He is a director of the Birch Creek Mining Company, which is developing valuable mining properties in Fremont county, this state, and is president of the South End Mining Company, the properties of which are located in Fremont county. He has won advancement through his own energy and ability, as he has been dependent upon his own resources from his early youth, and even this brief review of his career indicates that he has achieved much as one of the world's productive workers, the while he has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. Mr. Dowd looks upon Idaho as a state whose attractions and advantages are not excelled by any other in the Union, and his enthusiastic loyalty to this commonwealth is contagious.

In politics, though never a seeker of official preferment, Mr. Dowd is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Progressive party, and in local affairs he is essentially liberal and public-spirited—one who is ever ready to contribute of influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Royal Neighbors.

In November, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dowd to Miss Mary B. Lawler, who like himself is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where her father, the late James Lawler, was engaged in farming during the major part of his active career and where his death occurred, his home having been at Belleville, where his widow still resides. In conclusion of this sketch is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dowd: David G., who was born in La Froy county, province of Ontario, Canada, in 1887, is now successfully engaged in farming in Bonneville county, Idaho; Mary Gertrude, who was born in the province of Ontario, in 1889, still resides in her native province and is the wife of C. W. Bartlett, their children being three in number: George, who was born in the state of Utah, in 1893, is identified with ranching operations in Bonneville county, Idaho; Charles A., likewise a native of Utah, where he was born in the year 1895, is attending the public schools of Idaho Falls, as is also Jennie K., who was born in Utah in 1902; Thomas, who was born in Canada, died at the age of one year and eight months; and Josephine, who was born in Butte, Montana, died in Utah, at the age of twenty months.

FREDERICK W. REDFIELD. One of the important enterprises contributing to the commercial vigor of Idaho Falls, Bonneville county, is that conducted under the title of the Superior Honey Company, and the business at this place is run in conjunction with that maintained under the same title at Ogden, Utah. He whose name initiates this paragraph was the founder of the business at Idaho Falls and in the ownership of the same he is associated with his brother Jay, as is he also in that at Ogden. He is known as one of the straightforward, reliable and progressive young business men of the city of Idaho Falls and as such is well entitled to specific mention in this publication.

Mr. Redfield was born at Shenandoah, Page county, Iowa, on the 9th of December, 1881, and is a son of William and Ella (Browning) Redfield, the former of whom was born in one of the Eastern states, whence he removed to Utah in the pioneer days, and the latter of whom was born at Salt Lake City, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Utah. William Redfield was identified with business interests in Utah and Iowa for many years, and was a resident of Ogden, Utah, at the time of his death, in 1899, at the age of fifty-six years. His widow, who is now fifty-four years of age, still resides at Ogden, and of the seven children all survive the father. Both Frederick W. and Jay Redfield gained their early education in the public schools of Iowa and Utah, and both were graduated in the high school at Ogden. Shortly after attaining to his legal majority, Frederick W. Redfield obtained employment in the car department of the Oregon Short Line railroad, at Ogden, and after being thus engaged for two years, in a clerical capacity, he devoted his attention, for a similar period, to teaching in the Ogden public schools. In 1905 he established in that city the Superior Honey Company, and the enterprise proved successful from the beginning. In 1911 he established the branch house at Idaho Falls, and of the same his brother Jay had charge for a considerable time. On January 1, 1913, M. Spencer Stone of Idaho Falls became a member of the firm. This also was the time when Jay Redfield became a member of the firm. The Superior Honey Company is the

largest concern of the kind in Idaho and its functions are the handling of the best grades of honey, at wholesale and retail. Mr. Redfield is alert and enterprising and both he and his brother have won distinctive success through their own well directed efforts, in connection with which they have shown admirable initiative and constructive ability. Mr. Redfield is a practical apiarist and finds great pleasure in the industrial enterprise with which he is prominently identified. Ever ready to lend his support to measures and enterprises tending to advance the material and civic welfare of the community, he is not constrained by strict partisan lines in his political allegiance, his independence being shown in his support of candidates and measures meeting the approval of his judgment.

On the 8th of February, 1906, Mr. Redfield was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Stone, daughter of Barona Stone, a representative citizen of Ogden, Utah, and the four children of this union are: Gerald, Verna, Spencer and Hazel, all of whom were born in Ogden.

JAMES P. KIHOLM. There are certain trades and occupations that from earliest times have been followed by representative men in every community, time-honored vocations the very nature of which has commended them to men of all nationalities. Among these the business of harness making holds a prominent place, and in this connection it is not inappropriate to sketch the career of James P. Kiholm, harness-maker of Shelley, Idaho, and a man who has worked his way from the bottom of the ladder to the top through the medium of his own skill, energy and perseverance. Mr. Kiholm is a native of Denmark, and was born on November 25, 1862, a son of Herman and Gateroot (Nelson) Kiholm. His father, who was well known in the district wherein he lived in his native land, passed away in 1872, at the age of fifty years, the widow surviving until 1907, when she died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. They were the parents of six children, James P. being the fifth in order of birth.

James P. Kiholm was granted the advantages to be gained by attendance in the public schools of Denmark, and as a lad of thirteen years began to serve an apprenticeship to the trade that he had decided to make his life work. Sober, industrious and energetic, he thoroughly mastered the details of the vocation, and continued to be employed in Denmark until 1891. In that year his long wished-for opportunity came to visit the United States and, coming to this country, he journeyed to the Salt Lake district, where he was connected with harness making for approximately twenty years, the last twelve years of this time being in business on his own account. In 1911 he came to Shelley and opened a small establishment, which has rapidly grown to be one of the prosperous business enterprises of the town, his trade being drawn from all over the surrounding territory. From youth, Mr. Kiholm's life has been one of earnest endeavor and well-directed energy, and his success proves that neither the possession of large capital or the help of influential friends at the outset of his career are at all necessary to the young man of enterprise and ambition. He has never had reason to regret coming to this country, as here he has won prominence in business and the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. In political matters Mr. Kiholm is a Republican, but business duties have so engrossed his time that he has had little leisure to devote to public matters, although he supports movements tending to ad-

vance progress, public welfare and good government. Fraternally he holds membership in the Odd Fellows and the Danish Brotherhood, in both of which he has numerous friends.

On November 26, 1887, Mr. Kiholm was married in Holfens, Denmark, to Christina Knudsen, a native of that country, who died in 1902 in Salt Lake City, Utah. They had three children: Ina, born in 1889, in Denmark; Annie, born in 1892 in Salt Lake City, Utah; and James, born in 1898, in Salt Lake City, and now attending school in Shelley. On June 8, 1903, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Kiholm was married to Miss Eleanor Hansen, and they have had four children: Lila, born in 1904; Leonore, born in 1906; Viola, born in 1907; and Ellen, born in 1909, all born in Salt Lake City, the first two of whom are attending school in Shelley.

H. W. KIEFER, register of the United States Land Office at Blackfoot, Idaho, since 1907, has had a varied and interesting career since leaving his home in the East in young manhood. He has traveled extensively through the Western States and to Alaska, has interested himself in farming, mining, real estate and irrigation, and for a long period of years has been prominently identified with the political activities of his adopted state. Mr. Kiefer came to Idaho at a time when the best interests of the locality were in the early stages of their development and shared in the rise in values, being quick to grasp opportunities and having the ability to carry his operations to a successful conclusion, and his rise from a humble position in a Colorado lumber camp to a place among the most influential men of his community has been as rapid as it has been well deserved. H. W. Kiefer was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1851 and is a son of Charles F. and Eles (Lappe) Kiefer. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States at the age of twenty-two years, settling at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the tanning business. He died in 1865, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. Kiefer married Eles Lappe, also a native of the Fatherland, who came to this country in young womanhood, and she followed her husband to the grave in 1867, being forty-seven years of age. They were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, and H. W. was the sixth in order of birth.

H. W. Kiefer was given such advantages as are to be obtained from a common school education, and as a youth was apprenticed by his father to learn the trade of machinist, in the meantime devoting his spare time to work in his father's tannery. In June, 1869, however, he decided to try his fortunes in the West, and this was the real beginning of his career. In 1870 he became employed in a lumber and tie camp near Denver, Colorado, and in the following year went to Laramie, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of Coe & Carter, who had the tie contract for the Union Pacific Railroad. He remained in the employ of this concern for some time, being variously employed in Utah, Wyoming and Montana, but in 1883 came to Idaho and settled in Oneida county, on a farm on Willmow Creek, where he engaged in cattle raising for nearly ten years.

Mr. Kiefer's connection with political activities began in 1892, when he was elected assessor and collector of Bingham county, serving as such until 1894, when he became sheriff, an office he also held two years. At that time he returned to his farm, but was not allowed to retire thus easily from the public arena, as in 1898 he was again elected assessor and held that office until 1900. In 1901, Mr. Kiefer joined

other venturesome spirits in a trip to Nome, Alaska, where he remained one summer, and then disposed of his mining interests and returned to Idaho, in 1902 being elected state senator from Bingham county. Following an active and efficient service of two years, in 1904 he became presidential elector, taking the returns to Washington, D. C., and being the first Republican to cast an electoral vote for Idaho in a presidential campaign. In January, 1907, Mr. Kiefer was first appointed register of the land office at Blackfoot, and in 1912 received a reappointment to the same office, which he still holds. His entire public service has been one which has reflected the highest credit upon him and his community, and Idaho has no more popular or efficient public official. Mr. Kiefer is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has expressed his faith in the future of Idaho by his investments in various enterprises, and is a director in the Iona Mercantile Company, and president of the Farmers Canal Company. In this latter enterprise, Mr. Kiefer was the original locator of the water right, in 1884, and operated this until 1910, when it was organized into an irrigation district and the district purchased the canal property.

On March 9, 1880, Mr. Kiefer was married at Glendale, Montana, to Malissa A. White, who was born in Arkansas, daughter of William M. and Martha J. White, natives of Georgia. They came overland to California in 1857, and later located in Utah, where Mr. White died in 1910, while his widow still survives and makes her home in Idaho Falls, being eighty-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer have had eight children, of whom three died in infancy, the others being as follows: Mrs. F. L. Bradley, born at Glendale, Montana, in 1881, who has one child; Fred W., born at Oakley, Utah, in 1883, and now a civil engineer of Blackfoot; Miss Anna M., born in Bingham county, Idaho, in 1887, a graduate of the public schools and of Moscow University; Miss Minnie A., born in Bingham county, Idaho, in 1888, a graduate of the Idaho Falls schools and of Moscow University, and now teacher of the eighth grade of the Burley, Idaho, school; and Charles H., born in Bingham county, Idaho, in 1891, a graduate of the Blackfoot public schools, now living with his parents.

JAMES S. BYERS. Offering an attractive field, the city of Idaho Falls, judicial center of Bonneville county, has gained its due quota of able and successful members of the legal profession, and of the number a representative position is held by Mr. Byers, who has here been engaged in successful practice since 1909, and whose popularity is of unequivocal order—a fact that shows that in character and services he has measured up to the demands of public approbation.

Mr. Byers was born at Dysart, Tama county, Iowa, on the 6th of September, 1884, and is a son of James L. and Charlotte (Hathaway) Byers, whose marriage was solemnized in that state in 1878. James L. Byers was born in the state of Pennsylvania and is a scion of one of the old and representative families of that commonwealth, the lineage being traced back to stanch German origin. As a young man James L. Byers settled in Iowa, and he became one of the successful pioneer merchants of Dysart, Tama county. Later he followed the vocation of commercial traveling salesman for a number of years, and since 1900 he and his wife have maintained their home at Santa Rosa and San Jose, California, Mrs. Byers having been born in Illinois and having been a girl at the time of her parents' removal to Iowa;

she is fifty-four years of age at the time of this writing and her husband is sixty years old. O. C. Hathaway, maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, is a resident of San Jose and is ninety-four years of age, his devoted wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Churchill, being ninety-two years of age. The paternal grandparents continued to reside in Pennsylvania until their death, and Grandfather Byers at one time owned the land on which the Revolutionary battle of Valley Forge was fought. Of the nine children of James L. and Charlotte (Hathaway) Byers five sons and four daughters are now living, the subject of this review having been the fourth in order of birth.

James S. Byers attended the public schools of his native village until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and thereafter continued his studies in a commercial college at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he next entered the law department of the University of California, at Berkeley, completing the law course here. In September of the same year he established his home at Idaho Falls, where he has built up a most substantial practice and gained prestige as one of the zealous and well-fortified members of the bar of Bonneville county. He is a stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party and is secretary of its central committee in his county. In 1912 he was the candidate of the party for the office of county attorney, but the preponderance of the opposition brought about his defeat. He is now serving in the office of United States referee in bankruptcy for this district and is city attorney of Idaho Falls.

Essentially progressive and public spirited as a citizen, Mr. Byers is deeply appreciative of the advantages and manifold attractions of the state of his adoption, and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of Idaho Falls. He is a member of the Club of Commerce at this place, is actively identified with the local bar association and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose.

On the 30th of June, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Byers to Miss Anna Katherine Kern, daughter of Frank M. and Helen (Gross) Kern, who are now well-known citizens of Boise, the fair capital city of Idaho.

PAUL R. KARTZKE. In Southern Idaho, on the Great North Side Tract (one of the largest irrigated sections of Idaho), the town of Jerome has the most prominent place. Its growth, it being only five years old, has been phenomenal, so that it now takes rank with the leaders. Closely associated with the upbuilding of the North Side Tract, Jerome, as well as south of the Snake river, has been Paul R. Kartzke, general contractor and builder, and in a public way a leader in helping to build a community on a substantial far-seeing basis.

Paul R. Kartzke was born in Berlin, Germany, May 8, 1874, son of Louis C. and Marie (Dederer) Kartzke, coming of an old German family which settled in the far past near Frankfort on the Oder. The old estate was broken up and divided, about 1860, between the eight brothers and sisters, of which Louis C. Kartzke was one. Ernest Kartzke, an uncle, is still living on some of the ancestral acres to which the deeds were dated in the sixteenth century. Louis C. Kartzke, when a young man, moved to Berlin shortly after his marriage, engaged in business as contractor and was very successful; he became independently wealthy, owning factories in Berlin, Stettin and Magdeburg. During the finan-

cial depression in the late seventies he met with heavy losses and with the remainder decided to emigrate to America in January, 1884. After looking over the country he located in Chicago, Illinois, and sent for the family, who arrived in Chicago on May 24, 1884, consisting of the mother and six children, Clara, Richard, Paul R., Max C., Margaret and Frank G. Kartzke. They have been successful in seeking to establish a home in this country, all being married and in comfortable circumstances.

When fourteen years of age, Paul R. Kartzke, after one year in high school, was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade with the Pullman Palace Car Company, attending night school, however, for five years. Continuing in the employ of the Pullman Car Company for ten years he advanced to various positions of responsibility in the different departments and laying the foundation for his understanding of detail work and harmony of design which has been of great help in later years.

In 1899, while taking a pleasure trip through Colorado, he was so favorably impressed with the West he decided to make his home there, and after living some time in Denver, engaged in contracting and house-building, where he remained until he removed to Southern Idaho, on May 11, 1905, settling in Burley, Idaho. Forming a partnership with Mr. Ernest White, under the firm name of Kartzke & White, contractors and builders. They were successful in their work in this new country, building a large part of the new town. Becoming interested in other lines, he was one of the organizers and a director of the Burley State Bank, also president of the Milner, Rosston Navigation Company, operating on the Snake river for some years.

Paul R. Kartzke came to Lincoln county on July 6, 1907, under contract with The Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Company, to erect all their buildings at Jerome preparatory to the opening of the North Side Tract, erecting the first house for his home on a desert comprising fifteen townships which afterwards became the North Side Tract, and with his family has been a resident of Jerome since that time. During the upbuilding of this new town and country he invested heavily and became interested in various business ventures, being one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, of which he is vice-president, and with Mr. O. R. Peterson organizing the Jerome Concrete & Brick Company, one of the largest plants of its kind in Southern Idaho, of which he is president. With his progressiveness he has been especially active in the building of public highways in that section, devoting much of his time and energy towards their improvement.

In politics he has been prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, serving the party as state central committeeman of Lincoln county and the public as chairman of the board of county commissioners, appraiser of Lincoln county and other positions of responsibility and trust. He has been a Mason since his twenty-first year and has reached the thirty-second degree, having membership in El Korah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Boise. Mr. Kartzke and his family are Protestants.

On January 2, 1907, Paul R. Kartzke was married to Miss Jane Quackenbush of Albany, New York, a descendant of an old New England family. They have two children, Virginia Jane and Paul Louis. Mrs. Kartzke followed her husband to Jerome some days after his arrival and was the first woman to make her home in Jerome and on the North Side Tract. On July 3, 1912, the ladies of the tract, who had arrived previous to 1909, met

at the Kartzke home on the fifth anniversary of this event and organized a Pioneer Ladies' Society, electing Mrs. Kartzke the first president of the society. Mrs. Kartzke is a woman of many social graces, and she has also demonstrated her business ability as well on a number of occasions, her husband freely attributing much of his business success to her able assistance.

They have both become thorough Idahoans, glad that Providence led them to select Idaho for their home, believing in its future and expecting to live in the state which they are helping to make one of the beauty spots of the Northwest.

EZRA A. BURRELL. In 1890 there came to Idaho a young Illinois school teacher who, like the state to which he had come, was but entering upon an independent career and had yet to prove his merit. The young man was Ezra A. Burrell, now of Montpelier. In the interim of twenty-two years since then Idaho has changed from a domain of the sagebrush, with her only boasts those of her mineral wealth and her lumber resources, to one of the leading agricultural and horticultural states of the West. The young school teacher in that period has served as lieutenant-governor of Idaho, is the present grand master of the Idaho Masonic grand lodge, and as a business man and in every aspect of his citizenship has long been ranked with the strong and forceful men of the state. He came here with a good education and a large stock of energy and pluck; Idaho gave him the opportunity to turn them to account.

Mr. Burrell, a native of Illinois, was born at Carmi, White county, that state, on November 3, 1867, and is a son of Samuel and Mary A. (Staley) Burrell. The father was born in New York, but at the age of ten came West with his parents, who located at Carmi, Illinois, and were among the first settlers in White county. He grew up there and has ever since made it his home, being well known thereabout through a long identification with flour milling. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty years. In 1861, when the long sectional quarrel flamed out into civil war, he, like the great leader from his state, felt that the Union must be preserved and to serve that cause he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, which was organized at Carmi, Illinois, in 1861, for three years' service and in which he was made a captain. He was with Grant throughout that general's Mississippi campaign. The mother of Mr. Burrell was a native of Tennessee and came to Illinois in her girlhood with her parents, who also were pioneers in that state. She is deceased, having passed away at the age of forty. To these parents were born eight children, of which family Ezra A. was fourth in birth and is one of four surviving.

The public schools of southern Illinois and the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana, provided Mr. Burrell his education, and for about four years after his attendance at the normal he taught school in Illinois. In 1890 he came to Idaho, locating at Blackfoot, where he was principal of the schools two years. Following that he was in the service of Bunting & Company at Blackfoot two years and for a similar period he was at St. Anthony, Idaho, where he conducted a store. From that time until the spring of 1903 he was in the employ of the Consolidated Implement Company and the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company at Idaho Falls and Salt Lake City, and from there he went to Montpelier to take charge of similar interests. In 1904, together with R. A. Sullivan, he

organized the First National Bank of Montpelier and remained in control of it until 1911, when he sold his banking interests. In February, 1912, he organized the Burrell & Thiel Hardware and Implement Company, which prospered from the start and they have one of the large hardware and implement stocks of Montpelier. He has ever been a staunch Republican and long an active and influential supporter of Republican policies in this state, and in 1906 was called into public service as lieutenant-governor, serving until 1908. He is now grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of Idaho and thus has received the highest honor which the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the state could confer.

On February 4, 1902, at Sale Lake City, Utah, Mr. Burrell was married to Miss Edith F. Speck, who was born at Grayville, Illinois. Her father, Mr. Samuel Speck, is yet living and now resides at Evansville, Indiana. Mrs. Speck died in Grayville, Illinois, in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell have one daughter, Emelie Burrell, born at Grayville, Illinois, January 10, 1904, and now attending school at Montpelier, Idaho.

From the foregoing review it will be seen that Mr. Burrell has builded in life from his own energies and resources and that his attainments are the results of his own force of character and of his abilities put to good and worthy use. He holds his position in society because he has earned and merits it. He has seen Idaho develop from a lava waste to a state of importance for its accomplishment in the fields of agriculture and horticulture, and he believes such development to be but in its infancy as compared to what is possible here. Like the loyal citizen that he is, he asserts his belief that the time is not far distant when Idaho will be the foremost state of the Union.

JOHN W. CONDIE. A former mayor of the city of Preston and now superintendent of the city schools, John W. Condie is one of the most prominent educators of Idaho. In no field of public service is a higher usefulness possible than in the works of education and with the development in modern times of the school system and its facilities and the raising of standards in every department, the educator has become a wonderful factor for the welfare of the future. Mr. Condie is a man of exceptional training and ability for his work and has had a record of fine success in Preston and vicinity.

John W. Condie is a native of Croydon, Morgan county, Utah, where he was born September 23, 1879. His parents were Gibson and Elizabeth (Robinson) Condie. The father, who was born at Clackmannan, Scotland, was twenty-three years of age when he came to America in 1850. Journeying westward he crossed the plains and settled in Salt Lake City, in 1852, soon after establishing a home on a farm at Croydon, where he was an honored and prosperous resident until a few years ago when he moved to Preston, which is his present home. The mother was born in Darlington, England, and came to America in the same year with her husband, but they were not acquainted at that time, nor were they in the same party. It was her experience to have assisted in pushing a hand car between Omaha and Salt Lake City, and by that unique method, she crossed the plains and after arriving at Salt Lake she met and married Mr. Condie. Her death occurred at Croydon in 1892, when she was fifty years of age. There were twelve children in the family of the parents and Professor Condie was the tenth in order of birth.

In the district schools of Croydon he was educated

to the age of sixteen, when he entered the Lowell school in Salt Lake City, where he was graduated in 1897. His studies were then continued in the University of Utah, where he was graduated from the Normal department in 1900. His training had been carried on with a view to educational work and after his graduation from the Normal he taught for one year at Wanship, Utah. To better prepare himself for a higher degree of usefulness, he took two years of college work in the Arts and Sciences and was then appointed principal of the Malad schools in Idaho. Two years later in 1905 he located in Preston, where he was appointed superintendent of the Central school. The Central school building had just been completed so that he was its first superintendent and the three years of work gave him an enviable reputation as an educator and made him so popular that he was then appointed professor of English and History in the Oneida State Academy. After three years with the academy he was induced to return to the city schools as superintendent and since the fall of 1912 has had charge of the local system of education.

In national politics Mr. Condie is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in local affairs. From 1907 to 1910 he served as mayor of Preston. A member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, he was superintendent of the First Ward Sunday School, and is now bishop of the Fourth ward. Professor Condie was married at Wanship, Utah, December 30, 1903, to Miss Rilla Pendleton, a daughter of Joshua and Delpha (Stewart) Pendleton. Her parents are still residents of Wanship. The four who were born to Mr. and Mrs. Condie are as follows: Melvin, born in 1905, now in school in Preston; Evelyn, born in 1907; Lucile, born in 1908, and Vera, born in 1910. The first child was born at Salt Lake City, while the remaining three were born in Preston.

It was as a poor boy that Professor Condie began his career, and he worked and paid his own way through the higher departments of school. Among people who are in a position to judge, he is considered one of the most successful educators in Idaho. He is particularly interested as a diversion or avocation in amateur dramatics, and has no small ability in that line himself. He was a leading member of the Utah Dramatic Club of Salt Lake City.

The opinion of Professor Condie with regard to the present and future of Idaho is well worth recording. It is his judgment that the state is still in its infancy and that in the next ten years will be improvements aggregating a hundred per cent over present conditions. Especially in agriculture, cattle raising and dairying. Of the industries of cattle and dairying he speaks most highly, because he believes this country to be particularly adapted to stock raising and the production of milk products.

As for education, he holds that the state has advanced with other states in the Union in the educational field, and with the climate and all the resources and opportunities of Idaho, he is sure there is no better place in the country for family life and the rearing of children.

R. N. SNEDDON. It was because he held Idaho to be the coming state of the great West that R. N. Sneddon identified himself as one of its citizens and business men in 1910. He chose Montpelier, Bear Lake county, as his home and place of business and already is well known and esteemed as one of the alert and progressive business men of that section. The West is not new to him, however, for he was reared in the adjoining state of Wyoming and up

to the time of his removal to Idaho had spent the most of his life in that state.

Born in Lochgelly, County of Fife, Scotland, near the city of Edinburgh, November 16, 1879, he is the second of the eleven children of Thomas and Christina (Newton) Sneddon. Both parents are natives of Scotland, the father born October 19, 1855, and the mother in March, 1857, and they were married in their native land in 1877. Thomas Sneddon brought his family to America in 1881 and settled in Uinta county, Wyoming, where he and his wife yet reside. He is interested in mining and is well known in that connection in his state.

R. N. Sneddon received his earlier educational discipline in the public schools of Wyoming, subsequently attending the All Hallows College, Salt Lake City, and the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah. After his student days were over he took up business employment as a timekeeper for the Diamond Coal & Coke Company at Diamondville, Wyoming, remaining with that company from 1900 to 1904. Following that he spent six years in Washington, D. C., in the government service, at the conclusion of which, on July 25, 1910, he came to Montpelier, Idaho, and purchased the business of the Montpelier Coal & Lumber Company, to which he has since given his attention. Mr. Sneddon also has valuable real estate holdings in Montpelier, property that he bought several years ago, and in every respect he is well satisfied with his Idaho home and the present and future prospects for prosperity here. His capital with which to begin business life was a good education, an industrious nature, that discernment that recognizes opportunity and that courage that turns it to good account, and with these assets he has attained a definite business success.

On November 20, 1907, Mr. Sneddon was united in marriage to Miss Flora Taylor of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mrs. Sneddon is the daughter of Jonathan and Florence Taylor, the former of whom was a Kentuckian by birth but became an early pioneer settler in Missouri and passed away in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Sneddon have one son, Thomas Taylor Sneddon, born at Montpelier, Idaho, on March 21, 1912.

Mr. Sneddon is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias and has filled all the offices in the local lodge of the latter. In political views he is a Republican and of the conservative type. His favorite recreation is the sport of fishing.

JOSEPH B. BISTLINE, one-time mayor of Pocatello and a partner in the Bistline Lumber Company, has wandered far afield and has lived in several states of the Union. In none of them did he find anything approaching his ideal until he came to Pocatello in 1891; but he soon found conditions in this thriving little city wholly suited to his ambitious and progressive spirit, and he felt warranted in carrying out business plans which seem likely to anchor him here permanently.

Mr. Bistline is an American in the truest and best sense of the word, having been born of lifelong residents of the good old state of Pennsylvania. His father, Benjamin Bistline, a highly respected citizen of near Harrisburg, died in 1909, at the age of seventy-six. His mother, Jane E. (Nesbit) Bistline, passed away at the age of forty-seven, and it was shortly thereafter that her son, Joseph B., second of the five children who survived her, struck out for the West to make his way unaided among strangers.

The young man, then in his twentieth year, had little of this world's goods; but he had even a better equipment for success—a good common school education, strict moral training, perfect physical health and the experience of three years' teaching. From the time he was old enough to be of use on the farm, he had worked for his father during his summer vacations. The first experience of this courageous young man so far from home, was in Illinois, where he did farmwork and taught school for three years. Believing that better opportunities lay before him in the less developed states of the West, he went to Nebraska, where he taught school for one term, continuing his plan of farming each season until 1885, when he bought a farm near Grand Island. Kansas was then in the most active period of its development and Mr. Bistline was tempted to test the opportunities of the new territory. He remained three years, after which he spent six months as a laborer in North Platte, Nebraska.

During his stay in Grand Island Mr. Bistline met the lady of his choice, Miss Gracie Gross, to whom he was married in 1887. Mrs. Bistline is the daughter of Phillip and Clara Gross, who reside in Grand Island, Nebraska. Claude B. Bistline was born in 1889, and the parents felt that the time had come to establish a permanent home. They had heard much of the enterprising spirit of Pocatello and, finally, in 1891, they removed to this city, where Mr. Bistline turned his attention to railroading, holding his position with the company eight years.

In 1893 Mr. Bistline was elected to the city council for one term and, later, he was elected mayor and served a term most creditably. Returning to private life, he became associated with Mr. Weeter in the lumber business under the firm name of the Weeter-Bistline Lumber Company. One year later his brother, John N., took one-half interest in the concern, which has steadily prospered from its inception until it has become one of the largest enterprises in this section of the state. Besides owning the land and buildings in which the business is conducted, the concern owns other valuable property.

Claude B. Bistline, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bistline, is associated with his father in the lumber business. The eldest daughter, Ida N., graduated from the Pocatello Academy and has been honored with the appointment of deputy county assessor of Bornoock county. The youngest son, Jean, born in 1898, is attending school.

MILES FRANK REED. For more than twenty years an educator and school executive in Idaho, Miles F. Reed is one of the most influential and best known of educational leaders in this state, and for the past five years has been president of the Academy of Idaho at Pocatello. During his early years he prepared himself for a career as educator, and with him education and practical school management have been the objects of his serious and constant attention throughout his active life. His experience has been one of varied and important nature, and besides his present office he has taught in the country schools, as incumbent of a chair in the Lewiston Normal and was also a member of the State University faculty for a number of years.

Miles Frank Reed was born at Jackson, Iowa, November 26, 1872. His parents were Thomas and Emma Reed. His father was a railroad engineer and farmer, was four years a soldier of the Civil war, in the Second Iowa Volunteers. A native of Indiana, he lived in Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon for many years, and in 1889 settled in Idaho, where he was among the early settlers.

Professor Reed received his early education in the C. R. C. Academy at Grangeville, Idaho, where he was graduated in 1892. During subsequent years at intervals in his educational work he pursued the higher courses and received the degree of bachelor of science in 1901 from the University of Idaho, and was given the degree of master of arts at Columbia University, New York, in 1907. From 1892 to 1895 he was a teacher in the country schools of this state. During 1901 and 1902 he held the chair of science in Lewiston State Normal School, and from 1902 to 1907 was principal of the preparatory school and instructor in education at the University of Idaho. His successful experience made him the logical choice for the office of president of the Academy of Idaho, and in 1907 he was appointed to that office and has given his time and attention to the affairs of this institution at Pocatello to the present time.

Professor Reed in 1904 was president of the Idaho State Teachers' Association, in 1908 was chairman of the Educational Council of Idaho, and in numerous ways has been influential and prominent in the educational services of this state. He took an active part in the state National Guards from 1891 to 1897 and during this time was a member of Company C, serving with the ranks of private, corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant. One of the active and public-spirited citizens of Pocatello, he served in 1911 as vice-president of the Commercial Club. His only fraternity is his college society, Phi Delta Theta, and he has held office of president and other places in his chapter. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist church.

Professor Reed at Grangeville, Idaho, on June 24, 1901, married Miss Maude O. Kinkaid, a daughter of John S. Kinkaid. The four children in their home circle are Miles Frank, Jr., Thomas K., Alice M. and Willard W. Reed.

GEORGE T. HYDE. A successful man in a most comprehensive sense of the term is George T. Hyde, of Downey, one of the foremost citizens of Bannock county, who as postmaster of Downey, president of the Downey State Bank and of the W. A. Hyde Mercantile Company and the owner of extensive agricultural interests thereabout holds a place of marked usefulness in his community. Able, upright in character and the possessor of keen acumen in business, he is well fitted for the prominent and responsible position he holds in society. To recognize opportunity when it presents itself is a gift not enjoyed by every one but it is one with which Mr. Hyde is favored and which he has employed to good advantage, not alone for his own benefit but for the development and progress of Idaho. In fact, in the ranks of Idaho's citizens can scarcely be found a more loyal or energetic promoter of the state's interests.

George T. Hyde was born in Kaysville, Utah, November 26, 1866, and there received a public school education. After leaving school he remained at the parental home and assisted in farm duties until he had attained his majority, when he accepted a position in a store and began an identification with mercantile pursuits that he has continued to the present. In 1895 he came from Utah to Downey, Idaho, where he joined his brother, W. A. Hyde, who previously had become established in business here. George T. is now president and general manager of the W. A. Hyde Company, which conducts one of the largest and busiest department stores in this section of Idaho. The business is housed in a modern brick building and includes a full line of

everything appurtenant to a well-stocked, first class establishment of its kind. Mr. Hyde is a gentleman of quick discernment, alert and persevering, and to his sapient business abilities has been largely due the building up of this thriving concern. In manner he is affable and genial, and unfailing courtesy renders him popular with all with whom he has business or social relations. He is president of the Downey State Bank and is extensively interested in agriculture, being the owner of several large farms near the town, which he has in charge of foremen. He keeps abreast with the most advanced ideas as to the conduct of this pursuit under Idaho conditions and as a reward of that thoughtful attention he harvested in 1912 a crop of barley averaging forty-five bushels to the acre. He was one of the original promoters of the Portneuf & Marsh Valley Irrigation Company, of which he was formerly treasurer and is yet identified as a director. Believing Idaho wealthy in resources, he is one of the men of brains and push that is seeking to develop them, and as a member and one of the board of governors of the Downey commercial club he never passes by an opportunity to call attention to the commercial and industrial advantages of his section. In the phrase of the day, he has made good, and is a wealthy man. All that he has he accredits to Idaho and in his opinion it yields precedence to no other state of the Union for its possibilities—that is, for men of pluck and determination and not afraid of hard work.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hyde on November 18, 1897, to Emma Nibley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Nibley, of Wells-ville, Utah. To their union have been born five sons and two daughters, named: Osmond, Rosel, Emma and Erma (twins), Charles, Donald and Reed.

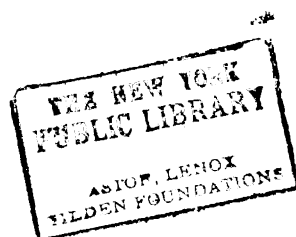
Mr. Hyde is a Republican in political adherency, keeps alive and in close touch with the interests and work of his party, and has been postmaster of Downey since 1899. He was county commissioner three terms and thus far in the history of Bannock county he is the only man that has ever been honored with three successive elections to the same office. He is a very prominent Bishop in the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

E. W. MOONEY. Nearly a quarter of a century of life in Idaho has been experienced by E. W. Mooney, who came to this state in his early twenties. His vocational life has been extensively varied, his chief interests at the present time being in connection with the Mooney & Huff Garage Company, of which he is very well known as president.

Illinois is the native state of Mr. Mooney, who was born at Aledo in that state on September 20, 1865. His father, William Mooney, was a well-known physician of that community, to which he had come, at a very early period, from Pennsylvania. He is now living in Toronto, Canada, at the age of about sixty-nine. Mrs. William Mooney, a native of Maine, was in her girlhood Miss Perthnia Acid Downs. She is also now living at Aledo, Illinois, at the age of seventy-five. To Dr. and Mrs. Mooney two children were born during the early period of their married life in Illinois. Of these the younger was E. W. Mooney, the special subject of this review.

In the district schools of the rural vicinity and the public schools of the town of Aledo, E. W. Mooney obtained his general education, which he supplemented with specialized commercial training at Professor Wiley's Business College at the same place. His first youthful endeavors toward self-

George T. Heyden



support were in the useful vocation of a barber. Mr. Mooney did not find that work congenial, however, and after a short time he made a change both of occupation and of location. Moving westward, he established himself at Gibbon, Nebraska, where he was very successful in the implement business. He acquired considerable property in Gibbon, where he owned both a hotel and a meat market. After seven years in the Nebraska town, he again made a change farther to the west. Reaching Wyoming, he located at Wendover, in that state, and was there for some time occupied in contract work for the railroad, then being built. From Wendover he came to Pocatello, Idaho, on well-digging business, and it was he who made the first well in Pocatello.

Having taken up his residence in this young and growing city of the "Gem of the Mountains" state, Mr. Mooney devoted the next five years to carpenter work, which was at that time greatly in demand. He then engaged in the liquor business, so continuing until 1910, when he became interested in automobile enterprises. Since that year he has continuously been active in this important and popular line, both dealing in motor cars and maintaining his well-known garage in Pocatello. He has been interested in various movements and enterprises in this city, having been one of the organizers of the Power & Street Railway Company, whose plant is one of the substantial adjuncts of Pocatello business.

The marriage of E. W. Mooney occurred on March 3, 1886, at Kearney, Nebraska. Mrs. Mooney was formerly Miss Nola Bryan. She and Mr. Mooney have in subsequent years become the parents of three children. The eldest, now Mrs. Thena Hyacinth Connerty, was born at Gibbon, Nebraska, on July 11, 1887; her present residence is at Prineville, Oregon. The second child and only son of E. W. and Mrs. Mooney was also born at Gibbon; the date of his birth being August 30, 1889; as Jesse R. Mooney of Pocatello, he is well known in that community, where he resides. Miss Mabel Mooney, born at Pocatello on December 23, 1891, is a member of the parental household.

E. W. Mooney is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of the Loyal Order of Moose and of the Sons of Hermann. Of the first two orders named above, he has passed all chairs and has served as deputy grand president of both. Mr. Mooney is a baseball enthusiast, having been manager of the Pocatello club of players; during his incumbency not a single game was lost by the Pocatello team. He has seen much of the growth of this section of Idaho and still has unbounded faith in its future.

EDWIN D. HARRISON. In southeastern Idaho there is no more complete and better stocked jewelry establishment than that of E. D. Harrison at Pocatello. Even with sufficient capital it is no small accomplishment to build up and maintain a first-class business of its kind. But to start it with practically nothing, and to make the increases and improvements gradually from month to month until reaching the present proportions, is an achievement of which anyone might reasonably be proud.

When Mr. Harrison came into Pocatello in 1898, he was an expert jeweler and watchmaker with a long experience, but in setting up his bench and a small shop he had only seven dollars capital, and that was spent for carpenter work on his bench. He did repairing almost altogether at first, for he had no stock for the trade. As business increased he put in a small stock of goods, and from that as a beginning developed his trade rapidly. His quarters

are now handsomely fitted, and his stock is sufficient to satisfy the most exacting of custom.

Edwin D. Harrison was born in the city of London, England, January 21, 1860. He was the youngest of the ten children of J. H. and Angelina (Parry) Harrison, both of whom were natives of England. The family emigrated to America in 1862, crossed the western plains in a wagon train, and from their first settlement at Salt Lake City removed to Logan, Utah. In 1868 they came up into Idaho, and joined the very first settlers about the town of Malad. Thus there are comparatively few families of Idaho whose residence antedates the Harrisons. At Malad the father became a school teacher and followed farming. He died in Salt Lake City in 1901 at the age of eighty-six, and his wife died in 1897 at the age of eighty-two.

Mr. Harrison received most of his early education in the schools of Salt Lake City. At the age of sixteen he began learning the jeweler and watchmaker's trade, and when proficient entered the employ of Mr. Cardon at Logan, Utah, remaining with him fifteen years, or until he moved to Pocatello and went into business for himself. Mr. Harrison belongs to the Commercial Club, and is a member of the high council stake of the Latter Day Saints. His politics is Republican.

In July, 1880, he was married at Salt Lake City to Miss Ellen Simmons, daughter of George and Charity Simmons, who were pioneers of Charleston, Utah. Mrs. Harrison died at Pocatello in January, 1905. She was the mother of nine children, and the eight now living are as follows: Miss Edith, born at Salt Lake City in 1881; LeRoy, born at Logan in 1882, has made a success as an optician in Pocatello and is married and the father of three children; Mrs. Ethel Edgley, born at Logan in 1884, has three children; J. Eugene, born at Logan in 1887, has one child; Miss Eva, born at Logan in 1889, is an assistant in her father's store; Parry S., born at Logan in 1892, is watchmaker for his father; Miss Preil, born at Pocatello in 1894, is a high school student; Le Rene, born at Pocatello in 1903, is a school girl.

Mr. Harrison in August, 1905, at Salt Lake City, married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza R. Birch. They have two children: Marva, born at Pocatello in September, 1906; and Milo, born at Pocatello in 1908.

CHARLIE E. WRIGHT. One of the progressive, influential citizens and prominent Republican political leaders of southeastern Idaho is Charles E. Wright, of Montpelier, Bear Lake county, editor of the *Montpelier Examiner* and a representative in the present Idaho legislature. He has resided in Idaho nearly a score of years, has been identified with newspaper work during the whole of that period and is one of the best known men in this profession in the eastern part of the state.

Mr. Wright was born at Des Moines, Iowa, January 15, 1864. His father was Dr. James Wright, a native of Kentucky, born in 1818, who came to Iowa in the early fifties and became one of the prominent men of that state. He settled in Delaware county and was a leading physician there for many years. His adaptability for public service soon became known and shortly after locating there he was elected county clerk, in which office he served four years. In 1863 he was elected state secretary, serving for four years, after which he filled several government positions. He was Indian agent at Ross Fork, Idaho, for eight months in 1874-5, but on account of ill health he returned to Iowa and

retired. He passed away at Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1883. In Indiana he was joined in marriage to Caroline Johnson, a native of that state, and to their union were born nine children, of which family Charles E. was fifth in birth and is one of two that yet survive. The mother is still living and has now reached the age of seventy-nine years, her present home being with the subject of this sketch.

Charlie E. Wright received his education in the public schools of Des Moines. After completing two years of the high school course in that city he began to learn the printer's trade at Bloomfield, Iowa, and later had charge of a paper there for four years. From Bloomfield he went to Wahoo, Nebraska, where he managed a paper three years, and from there he came to Idaho in May, 1894, locating at Mountain Home, where he published the *Mountain Home Republican* three years. His next location was Pocatello, where for seven years he was connected with the publishing of the *Pocatello Advance*. He came from there to Montpelier in 1904 to take charge of the *Montpelier Examiner*, which he since has built up into a very fine paper. As an active and zealous Republican he has entered prominently into the political life of eastern Idaho and in 1912 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He has been a member of the Montpelier board of education since 1906. Fraternally he is a Free and Accepted Mason and a past master of his blue lodge and he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religious creed and church membership he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Bloomfield, Iowa, on June 1, 1887, Mr. Wright was joined in marriage to Miss Susan Horn, daughter of H. B. and Virginia Horn, of Bloomfield, the former of whom is now deceased.

Mr. Wright is valued as one of the most progressive men of this section of Idaho and he never fails to lend encouragement, personally and through his paper, to any movement that means the development of its natural resources and its general growth. He believes that dairying will eventually lead in the industries here because of the natural adaptation of this section to that pursuit. Mr. Wright is a self-made man and those same energies and abilities which have been his means of personal accomplishment have made him always a leader and forceful factor in society.

THOMAS C. STANFORD. Probably no part of the state of Idaho has a higher average of development in economic and civic activity than the Little Wood river valley. It has great wealth of irrigated ranches, and farms, productive of all kinds of live stock, grain crops and fruits; has thriving towns and increasing industry, schools and other organized institutions and hundreds of homes indicating thrift, prosperity and comfort. All this state of affairs is of course the result of a great aggregate of individual work and co-operating enterprise. A little quiet inquiry as to the personal factors who have been most active in bringing out this happy condition soon leads to Tom Stanford, who, one is informed, has had a hand in about every noteworthy undertaking during the development of the valley within the last quarter of a century. Mr. Stanford's name is so closely associated with business and civic enterprise in and about Cary that he is easily the leading citizen, a man whose initiative and energy has not only brought fortune to himself, but has increased the resources and well-being of his entire community.

In Logan, Utah, Thomas C. Stanford was born

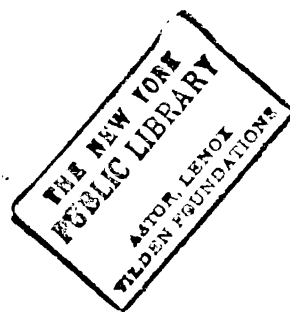
September 30, 1865, a son of Stephen and Louisa (Forman) Stanford. His father, a native of England, came to Utah in 1861. Of the ten children Thomas C. was the fifth, and was four years old when the family moved to Salt Lake City, where he grew up and received a common school education. He also attended the Brigham Young Academy. When nineteen years old he came to Idaho, and since that time his industry and work have been co-operating factors in practically every important undertaking in his part of the state. In 1884 he located a homestead in the Little Wood river valley, which has since been the center of his important operations as a rancher and stockman. In 1895 he bought large tracts of land and engaged in the sheep industry, and since that time practically all his attention has been devoted to sheep, horses and cows. He is regarded as one of the most successful producers of live stock in Idaho, and in recent years has also taken up the hog business on an extensive scale. All his ranching interests are in Blaine county. His home place comprises one hundred and sixty acres near Cary in the Little Wood river valley, and further down the valley he has two hundred and forty acres of land, and all the land of both these places is under irrigation and capable of producing the finest crops of any farm in the state. His home ranch is excellently improved with fine buildings, and every thing is well arranged and equipped for stock raising.

Mr. Stanford has been an important factor in the organized activities of Idaho stock growers, and in 1908-9-10 served as president of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association. He made a record during that time of which he may well be proud, and really gave the association its efficiency as an organization capable of protecting and improving the welfare of its members. He was instrumental in getting much legislation passed beneficial to the wool growers, and as president of the association called the first meeting that led to the organization of the National Wool Warehouse.

In politics a Republican, since casting his first vote, Mr. Stanford was a member of the Ninth State Legislature in the lower house, and Governor Hanley appointed him a member of the live stock board of the state. During the last campaign he was urged by many friends all over the state to enter the field as candidate for governor, but declined to take part in this fashion. At the state convention of his party Mr. Stanford has been an influential factor for sixteen consecutive years.

In June, 1900, he married Miss Ida Ivie, daughter of John Ivie, an old Indian scout, who served during the early Indian wars in Utah. The four children of their marriage are: Raka, Esther, Charles and Frank. All the members of the family are communicants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, except Mr. Stanford, and he was for a number of years actively connected with the church and served as a representative of the church for three years on a mission in New Zealand and for two years in this country. Mr. Stanford assisted in the organization of the Cary bank, in the Cooperative Stores, in one of the large irrigation projects in this part of the state, and there has not been any important undertaking benefitting any considerable number of people in the Little Wood river valley during the last twenty years, with which Mr. Stanford's name has not been associated both as a worker and liberal contributor. He was also organizer of the local telephone company at Cary, and served as vice president of the company, and was afterward elected its president. He was also one of the organizers of

Thos. C. Stauffer



the Cary State Bank, and at one time was president of the Cooperative Stores.

THOMAS MELANCTHON EDWARDS. Few, if any, of the commercial, financial and industrial enterprises that have had their inception in McCammon, Idaho, within the past ten years, have lacked the touch of Thomas Melancthon Edwards, or failed to profit by his business ability and foresight. And not only has he borne a worthy part in activities along those lines, but he has represented his district in the legislature of the state and served in other important capacities in a political way. His record is one of pronounced merit, and his career is a creditable one in the annals of a family which has contributed many individuals to the best activities of its country.

Thomas Melancthon Edwards was born at Elk Point, South Dakota, on November 27, 1864, and is the son of Abraham Lawrence and Mary T. (Hoyt) Edwards. The father was one of the early pioneers of the Dakotas, going there in territorial days, and was the son of Thomas H. Edwards, who was a colonel in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted from Wisconsin in a regiment of that state, and gave valiant service throughout the conflict, rising to the rank of colonel. He was the son of Jonathan Edwards, who was a colonel in the Mexican war. Mary T. Hoyt was a daughter of Melancthon Hoyt, an Episcopal minister, who built practically all the Episcopal churches in South Dakota, among those which he was most active in bringing into existence being the churches at Elk Point, Yankton, Harley, Parker, Sioux Falls, Scotland and Huron. He was a prominent Mason, also, and had the distinction of having organized the first Masonic lodge west of Iowa.

In the public schools of Yankton Thomas M. Edwards received his primary education, and there he attended the high school also, from which he was duly graduated in 1882. In the year of his graduation he started to work in a clothing store in his home city, and continued in that work until 1895, when he went into business at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in company with one J. P. McDermott. In 1900 he established the Edwards-Jacob Company at McCammon, Idaho, a place which he chose for its coming qualities, and the events of the passing years have proved his judgment to have been of the most praiseworthy order. In 1906 Mr. Edwards bought out the store of H. O. Harkness, also his flouring mill, thereupon organizing the McCammon Investment Company, of which he is president. He also organized the McCammon State Bank, becoming president of the bank, an office which he yet holds, and he was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the McCammon Telephone Company, of which he became the chief executive. In 1907 he organized the Portneuf Marsh Valley Irrigation Company, a concern that played a greater part in the development of the southern part of the state than any other combination, and of which he was the secretary. The Downey Townsite & Development Company also had its inception in his mind, and he was treasurer and a director of that company during its life. He became interested in the Ferguson-Jenkins Drug Company, with stores at Pocatello, McCammon and Downey, and was vice-president of that flourishing company for some time. All of these various enterprises played an important part in the growth and development of the town of McCammon in the last decade, and his work in his connection with each of these concerns was of an order calculated to advance the best interests of the town and develop the surrounding territory in pro-

portion to the growth of the city which was the center of their activities.

A Republican, Mr. Edwards was elected a member of the tenth session of the legislature, serving during 1908-10, and was a member of the state central committee for Bannock county in 1910 and 1911. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the former order he was treasurer of Rock Springs Lodge No. 624 for six years. He is a member of the Episcopal church, the faith of his fathers.

Mr. Edwards was married in Pocatello, Idaho, on June 2, 1897, to Margaret M. Jenkins, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Jenkins, early pioneers of the state of Idaho. Mr. Jenkins is one of the better known cattle men of the state, and was president of the Ferguson-Jenkins Drug Company at one time, and is now a director and treasurer of the McCammon Investment Company and of the McCammon State Bank, of which Mr. Edwards, his son-in-law, is a director and president. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Edwards, named as follows: Lucille Elizabeth, who is now fifteen years old; Thomas Walter, aged twelve; Melancthon Jenkins, nine years of age; and Margaret Ruth, two years old.

The Edwards family occupy a prominent place in the social life of McCammon, where they are held in high esteem, and enjoy the friendship of a large circle of the people of the community.

A. B. STEVENSON. Starting when a boy in the minor grades of railway service, and some twenty years ago a clerk in the dispatcher's office at Pocatello, Mr. Stevenson has been promoted from one responsibility to another until he is now superintendent of the Idaho division in the maintenance and operating departments of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Like knights of old, railroad men as a rule have to win their spurs on the merits of their performance, and Mr. Stevenson is a veteran railroader who was faithful and efficient in many capacities before he arrived at his present distinction in the official directory of the Short Line.

A. B. Stevenson was born at Warsaw, Indiana, April 15, 1865, and was a son of N. N. and Amanda (Burtner) Stevenson. His father, who was born in Pennsylvania and early moved to Indiana, locating near Warsaw, served as a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war and in later life became a plaster contractor. He died January 12, 1888, at the age of fifty-two. The mother, also a native of Pennsylvania, where she was married, died in Indiana in 1870.

An only child, Mr. Stevenson was reared in Indiana, attending the common and high school at Warsaw, and at the age of seventeen began the serious business of life as an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After two years he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio, remaining with that road a similar length of time, and then, about 1886, came to Pocatello. He is one of the oldest employes of the Oregon Short Line, having given more than a quarter century of uninterrupted service to this company. He was clerk in the dispatchers office, telegraph operator five years, and from one grade to another was advanced until reaching his present office.

As a Republican Mr. Stevenson has also taken considerable part in public and political affairs. He served as state senator from Bannock county, and was a member of the seventh session of the legislature, which chose W. B. Heyburn to the United

States senate. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. He enjoys hunting and fishing and all manner of outdoor life.

Mr. Stevenson was married at Pocatello, July, 1905, to Miss Jennie Dolly, whose parents were from Rock Island, Illinois. They have one son, Edward M., born at Pocatello, May 13, 1906. It is the opinion of Mr. Stevenson that Idaho has only begun the development which is possible from its wealth of natural resources, and he takes satisfaction from his long service with a transportation system which has done much to bring Idaho to the attention of the world.

ALBERT E. HAINES. Successful journalism in a young and growing state requires much more than merely the ability to manage editing, proof-reading and printing. The western editor, particularly, needs a thorough understanding of the local conditions which give character to his paper and profit to his readers as well as to himself. One of the able newspaper proprietors of this region is Albert E. Haines, who now conducts the *McCammon News*.

Born in a neighboring state and a resident, since boyhood, of southern Idaho, no one has a more practical familiarity with Idaho life in its different phases than has A. E. Haines. Mr. Haines' father was Edwin Haines, who had come at an early date from his native home of Pennsylvania to the state of Utah, where he settled in Ophir and became a prospector and miner. In 1880 he came to Idaho, locating on property near Goose creek, where he became one of the agriculturalists of the vicinity of Oakley. Edwin Haines was one of the first ranchers of Clear Lake, Lincoln county. He passed away in 1885, at the age of fifty years and five months, he having met death by drowning at Salmon Falls. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Park county, Indiana. Her marriage to Edwin Haines took place at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in subsequent years they became the parents of five children. Mrs. Haines survived her husband for ten years, her life closing in July of 1895, at Clear Lake, Idaho.

Albert E. Haines was the youngest member of the paternal household and his birth occurred in May, 1873, while the family yet lived in Ophir, Utah. He was seven years of age at the time when his father settled in Idaho. He was given the best education procurable along general lines. He attended the public schools and later took advantage of high school opportunities. When his educational period was ended, he served an apprenticeship in Idaho Falls, then known as Eagle Rock, one year, was then on the ranch and for two years on the Ketchum Keystone at Ketchum, Idaho.

Mr. Haines' first independent activity was along lines of stockraising and fruit-growing, two most attractive enterprises in Idaho. This work he conducted on land situated near Clear Lake, where he continued until 1900. Since that time he has followed his natural bent, which is of a literary nature.

The first newspaper which Mr. Haines conducted, was the *Oakley Sun*, of which he had charge for one year. At the end of that time he went to Shoshone in order to obtain a broader experience in his line. There he acted for two years as foreman of the *Shoshone Independent*, a position of importance and responsibility. He remained at the *Independent* plant for two years, after which he founded at Glens Ferry a news sheet he christened *The Signal*. In 1906 Mr. Haines was attracted to McCammon, where he proceeded to establish his home and business. Here he began the publication of the *McCammon Banner*, which he continued for five

years. In 1911 he removed to Meridian, where he remained for six months. At the end of that time he returned to McCammon where his journalistic interest was transferred to the *McCammon News*. This paper is now his property and is conducted under his able management, with results particularly satisfactory to both himself and his extensive circle of subscribers and patrons. It is a full, attractive sheet, both pleasing to the eye and stimulating to local and general interest in things that count, as well as in the events of the passing hour.

Mr. Haines' home is presided over by Parmelia Briggs Haines, his wife. Their marriage was solemnized in November of 1892, at Clear Lake, Idaho. They are the parents of one son, J. McKinley Haines, born at Clear Lake in June, 1894; he is now a student at All Hallows College in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The fraternal affiliation of Mr. Haines is with the Modern Woodmen of America and an Odd Fellow. His political theories coincide in general with those of the historic Republican party.

DR. DUNCAN L. ALEXANDER but recently became a citizen of Idaho when in 1910 he selected the city of Twin Falls as the field of his professional activities. He is convinced that he made a wise and advantageous choice of location and his fellow citizens in the very short period that has intervened since his coming have become aware that a young man of ability and character has joined them to labor in one of the noblest of professions and to be affiliated with them in all that stands for good and useful citizenship.

Dr. Alexander was born in Canada, September 15, 1881, and when three years of age crossed the border into the United States with his parents, who settled in Michigan. His common school education was obtained in the public schools of Ontario, Canada, whither he returned for that purpose, and later he completed a high school course at Lexington, Michigan. Following that he became a student in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the medical department in 1903, with the degree of M. D. After leaving the university he served some time as an interne in the university hospital at Ann Arbor, following that excellent practical experience with two years of independent and active practice of medicine in Michigan. Deciding that the West offered better possibilities for a more rapid rise in his profession, he located at Tonopah, Nevada, where he remained until his removal to Twin Falls, Idaho, in 1910. Here he at once opened an office, and in the brief period of two years has acquired a large and growing practice. Merit and ability have been the foundation for this very gratifying success. Dr. Alexander is a member and secretary of the Twin Falls Medical Society, a member of the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is now serving by appointment as city health officer at Twin Falls. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and his interest in the advancement of the community is evinced by his membership in the Twin Falls Commercial Club. In religion Dr. Alexander is inclined to the Presbyterian faith, and his diversions are now found chiefly in hunting and fishing, although in his college days he joined actively in the more strenuous sports of baseball and football.

Dr. Alexander sees none but a bright future for Idaho and has a firm faith that in due time it will take high rank among the commonwealths of the

Union, not alone as a mining state, but as an agricultural, fruit and lumbering state.

Concerning the parentage of Dr. Alexander, it may be stated that Joseph C. Alexander, his father, was born in Scotland and came to Canada as a young man. There he met and married Isabelle Campbell, who is also a native daughter of Scotland. It was in about 1884 that they crossed over to the United States and located in Michigan, where they have since resided, and where Mr. Alexander is engaged in the real estate and investment business. He and his wife are the parents of five children, Dr. Alexander being the eldest but one.

G. H. COOPER, M. D. One of the most efficient and progressive young physicians and surgeons in the eastern section of Idaho is Dr. G. H. Cooper of McCammon, the son of Dr. John Bell Cooper and his wife, of Blackfoot, Idaho. Of the elder physician an extended account is given elsewhere in these volumes, with details of his English nativity, of his immigration as a young man to America, of his settlement in Pennsylvania, his study of medicine in that state and his removal to Idaho in 1895. In the above-mentioned article will also be found an estimate of the high prestige he has gained and which he still holds, at the age of seventy-two, as one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians in the state. There also are given fuller details of Mrs. John Bell Cooper, nee Mary Richmond, a native of Pensance, Land's End, England, in which locality she was reared and was married; she also has reached the age of seventy-two and is held in especial regard at her home in Blackfoot. In Myersdale, Pennsylvania, when his parents were residents of that place, G. H. Cooper was born on August 22, 1880, being the younger of the two children born to John B. and Mary Cooper.

In early life the usual public school experience was accorded to G. H. Cooper, a part of whose education was pursued in Idaho. The educational systems of both Blackfoot and Pocatello contributed to his intellectual development, until his graduation from the high school at the latter place. For his professional training, G. H. Cooper became a student in the Central Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, where in 1905 he was graduated with honors, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Idaho, Dr. Cooper established himself for his initial practice at American Falls. There he remained for one year, during which time occurred his marriage. His next location was McCammon, where he settled in 1906 and in a very short time had built up a lucrative practice, which is considered one of the largest in the county.

In November, 1912, Dr. Cooper conceived the idea of establishing a private general hospital at McCammon. He immediately leased large apartments over the McCammon Investment Company's store, and in these he proceeded to install all the modern appliances for the relief of those suffering from physical ills; he also furnished the rooms throughout, in a manner as homelike as possible, for the care and attention of patients. So great has been his success in his hospital enterprise that Dr. Cooper is now making arrangements for the building of a hospital structure of his own, for private hospital purposes. The present institution receives among other patients, all the cases of which he has charge for the O. S. L. Railway. Aside from his outside private practice and his hospital responsibilities, Dr. Cooper's professional duties are further increased by his office as county physician of Bannock county.

Dr. Cooper's time is almost wholly given to his medical work. He holds one fraternal connection—

with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican in politics and his church connection is with the Episcopal church, as is that of his family. Mrs. Cooper was formerly Miss Ilene Cottrel, of American Falls, Idaho. She is a daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Lish) Cottrel, of that place and left their home to reside over that of the Doctor, on February 17, 1906. Dr. and Mrs. Cooper are now the parents of two beautiful children: Caroline, born at McCammon, on November 30, 1907; and John Howell Cooper, born in this city, on June 12, 1909.

The residents of McCammon count Dr. Cooper and his family as one of the most valued acquisitions of her population. Not only the elements of culture and talent, but of vigorous loyal, enthusiastic citizenship are implied by his personality and his important share in the activities of McCammon.

JOSEPH E. WHITEHEAD. Worthy of note among Bancroft's successful business men is Joseph E. Whitehead, who has during the past three years established himself firmly and creditably in the lumber business in this place. Mr. Whitehead is one of our youngest business men, but one who knows how to devote his attention positively to his affairs.

A native of this western region, Joseph Whitehead is a son of Frank Whitehead and Annie Monson Whitehead, of Richmond, Utah. Frank Whitehead was one of the earlier settlers of that region, where he is well known as a harness manufacturer, and also an agriculturalist, the last being his present occupation. Annie Monson Whitehead is a native of Richmond, where she married and where she and her husband still live, now at the respective ages of forty-nine and fifty-eight. Three children have been born and reared by them: Annie, the oldest, Preston, Idaho; the second is our subject, Joseph E. Whitehead; and the third is Clarence Whitehead, also of Bancroft.

Born in Richmond, Utah, on May 20, 1884, Joseph E. Whitehead spent his youthful years in the usual pursuits of an educational nature. His earlier studies were those of the public schools of Richmond and his collegiate education was gained in an agricultural college at Utah. His school quests were completed at an early age and the young man lost no time in entering a vocation of usefulness and profit.

At Preston, Idaho, Mr. Whitehead was employed in the lumber business, in which he continued to be active at that place for eight years, learning every important phase of that industry. In 1910 he removed from Preston to Bancroft, where he became manager for the Anderson and Sons Company lumber plant, which he has since continued to manage. He also deals in real estate.

Mr. Whitehead is one of those who consider southern Idaho a most desirable location for a young man and he is proving the soundness of that conviction. Seriously inclined, almost all of his attention is given to the interests of his business and his home. On October 9, 1912, he was married to Miss Caroline Rigouts, a daughter of Charles and Annie Rigouts, the family being residents of Australia. The Rigouts-Whitehead marriage took place in Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead are connected with the Church of Latter Day Saints.

JAMES S. POULSEN. In 1860, James and Christina Poulsen, a young Danish couple, crossed the seas from their native Denmark to America, the land famed for freedom and opportunity. Their destination was Utah, and after reaching the American shore their journey thence across the plains was made

with an ox team. Settling in the Cache valley of Utah they remained there three years and then removed to Bear Lake county, Idaho and settled on farm and grazing lands near Paris. That was just fifty years ago. Bold in spirit and young in years were most of the men who came to Idaho in those early days and formed the foundation of a commonwealth that long has held precedence as a mining state and is rapidly coming to the fore in the development of other even more important resources. James Poulsen, then in the very flush of his manhood and now eighty-three years of age, yet resides where he settled a half-century ago and there is probably no one within the borders of Bear Lake county more familiar with the different phases of pioneer Western life or of the development that has taken place there in that period than Mr. Poulsen. His wife, who was Miss Christina Orph prior to her marriage, had then the vigor of young years, was brave of heart, and unfalteringly shared with her husband the dangers, the toil and the discouragements of those earlier years. She now has passed to rest, having departed life at Paris, Idaho in 1908. She was the mother of eight children.

James S. Poulsen, whose name introduces this review, is the oldest of the eight children of these honored parents and worthy pioneers. He was born at Paris, Idaho, May 8, 1864, grew up there and attended the Paris public schools, and until twenty-four years of age he worked on his father's ranch. He then settled on land of his own and since then has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. His ranch and home is near Paris and he is numbered among the most successful and substantial agriculturists of Bear Lake county, which standing he has attained through his own energies and efforts. This section he considers as one of the best in Idaho for cattle-raising and dairying. In religious affairs he is a prominent member and a valued worker of the Latter Day Saints church, and for a number of years he represented his church as high counselor of Idaho and in 1909 was elected bishop of the second ward in the Bear Lake stake, which position he now occupies. He is a staunch Republican in belief and adherency but takes no active part in political affairs, and in an official way he served as city marshall of Paris from 1902 to 1904. He cares little for outdoor sports and finds his greatest enjoyment in his home circle.

Mr. Poulsen has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Grace Price, whom he wedded October 15, 1887 at Logan, Utah and who died March 13, 1905 at Paris, Idaho. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Price. Three children came to this union, namely: Ezra James Poulsen, born at Paris, Idaho in 1889; Henry Benjamin Poulsen, who was born at Liberty, Idaho in 1891 and died in 1894; and Grace Ellen Poulsen, born at Paris, Idaho, November 15, 1901, who is now attending school. On July 5, 1905, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Poulsen was joined in marriage to Miss Harriet Humphreys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Humphreys, well known residents of Paris, Idaho. The issue of this marriage have been four children, all born at Paris, Idaho; Ruth Poulsen, whose birth occurred in 1907; George Louis Poulsen, born in 1910; and Vera Poulsen, born in April, 1912. One other child, Lorrain, died in infancy.

EDWIN M. CROCKETT. Few of the old-timers of the West have had more varied experiences in the past half century than Edwin M. Crockett, now a prosperous rancher and cattleman of Rock Creek, Idaho. Since 1880, Mr. Crockett's interests and activities

have been identified with Idaho, but previous to that for many years he was in different states and territories of the West, and has known every hardship and almost every phase of life in the West since the early days. He was a miner, freighter, merchant, farmer and stockman, and along with great experience has also enjoyed the successes and many of the satisfying things of the world.

Edwin M. Crockett was born in the state of Maine, June 14, 1839, the fifth in a family of six sons and six daughters born to David and Lydia (Young) Crockett, both parents having been born in Maine. Reared on a New England farm at Fox Island, Maine, Edwin M. Crockett had the advantages of the common schools during his youth, and was trained in the thrifty manner of New England people.

He came out West in the days of adventure, at a time when the western prairies were almost covered with the moving wagons of pioneers and immigrants. However, it is noteworthy, that he and his younger brother, Wilford W., accomplished a journey which probably has few parallels in the history of that time. They drove a wagon and two teams the entire distance from Maine to San Francisco, more than double the distance usually covered by those migrations. His younger brother who accompanied him on this long trek later died in Arizona. It required three years for them to make this pilgrimage, since they halted for some time in Illinois, and again in Iowa. After five years of mining experience in California, Edwin M. Crockett went to Montana in 1863, and spent five years as a miner in that territory. In 1868 he took a contract for building a portion of the last link in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, and when that was done, he went into the Tintic mining district of Utah and spent three years in mining. In the meantime his brother, David W. Crockett, a merchant, had been murdered, and the conduct of the business then developed upon him and he managed the store for three years. The murderer of his brother was hanged at Logan by the Vigilance Committee. From Utah he went into Wyoming, and in that territory discovered a big deposit of coal, which he opened and proceeded to develop. He might have made a great success of this enterprise, but the high freight rates imposed by the railroad companies obliged him to give it up. His next experience was in Nevada at Tacoma, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting for three years, and the latter part of that time was also employed in ranching and stock raising.

After this varied experience in different territories in the West, Mr. Crockett came to Idaho in 1880, and settled in the Rock Creek district, where he still lives. He was driving forty-three head of dairy cattle with him, and his destination was the Wood river country in the mines, but the sickness of his child caused him to halt at Rock Creek, and he subsequently took up a homestead and has made this his permanent home. In his home ranch Mr. Crockett has one hundred and sixty acres of land, has another place of eighty acres, and in his cattle business has come to be one of the largest and most successful operators in southern Idaho. He and his son own an irrigated ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on the Cottonwood creek. Altogether they run about four hundred and fifty head of cattle, and a few horses.

In 1875 Mr. Crockett married Phoebe A. Davis, a native of New York. The four children who have blessed their marriage are as follows: Edwin M. Jr., who died at the age of thirty-two; George

D., who is a forester in the government employ; Melvin D., in partnership with his father in the stock business; and Permelia L., the wife of James Dunks of Montana. The mother of these children died in 1908. Mr. Crockett is a Republican, and since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 has never wavered in his support of the principles and policies of the Grand Old Party.

F. H. HILLIARD. The largest lumber company of Idaho is the Gem State Lumber Company, with general offices at Pocatello. The resident general manager and vice president of the company is Mr. F. H. Hilliard, and the other officers are: G. L. Curtis, of Clinton, Iowa, president; H. R. McMillan, of Salt Lake City, secretary; and George Ridgeway, of Pocatello, treasurer.

Though Mr. Hilliard has only within the last three or four years become actively identified by business and residence with Pocatello and Idaho, by virtue of experiences now nearly thirty-five years back he can properly claim a pioneer acquaintance with the old territorial times. He knew and was a laborer in the lumber industry of the northwest at almost its beginning, and has been connected with lumber business most of his career.

Mr. Hilliard was born at Lafayette, Illinois, July 26, 1856, and was the youngest of five children born to Benjamin L. and Sabrina (Chatfield) Hilliard. His parents were both early residents of Illinois and came from good old New England stock. His father, who was born in Vermont in 1810 and died in Warren county, Iowa, in 1892, came out to Illinois in the early thirties, first locating at Chicago when that was still a village, and from there moving to a farm at Lafayette in Stark county. His later years were spent in Iowa. The mother, who was born and reared in Connecticut, came to Illinois with her parents, and died in 1887 at the age of seventy-two.

After graduating from the Lafayette high school at the age of eighteen, F. H. Hilliard found his first regular work in teaching, and for several years was a schoolmaster in Clark county, Iowa. In 1877 he ventured into the far northwest, and his first job was clerking in a store at Salem, Oregon. A year later he crossed the mountains in Walla Walla, Washington. While crossing in eastern Oregon, July 6, 1878, the party was surrounded by the hostile Bannock Indians, overpowered, and one of its members was killed.

Following this experience as an Indian fighter he began working in the lumber camps and sawmills, so that while now and for many years a lumber merchant he can claim a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the actual operations of lumber production. In December, 1879, he set out to walk to Lewiston, Idaho. He stopped to rest at Pomeroy, a town which had just been started, and at that time there was not another house between that point and Lewiston. He soon went back to Walla Walla, and from there returned to Iowa, which state remained his home until 1902, and for twenty years or more he was actively connected with the lumber trade in that state.

On leaving Iowa Mr. Hilliard engaged in the lumber business at Ephrata, Quincy and Tekoa, Washington. In 1908 he moved to Valley county, Montana, where he became a homesteader, and from there on June 1, 1909, transferred his residence and business to Pocatello. Here he took the management of the Weeter Lumber Company, and with the reorganization as the Gem State Lumber Company he took the official position which has been mentioned. Mr. Hilliard is a director in the Idaho Loan & Investment

Company, and president of the Lumbermen's Mutual Society.

He has always taken an active part in public affairs and commercial organizations at the different places of his residence, and has been president of the Commercial Club of Pocatello during 1912. He served as clerk of court in Ida county, Iowa, as assessor in Warren county of the same state, and held the office of mayor in Tekoa, Washington. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonry, having filled chairs in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, is affiliated with the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Hilliard was married in Warren county, Iowa, July 3, 1880, to Miss Nettie J. Martin. Her father, John Martin, was a native of Indiana. Mr. Hilliard takes his pleasures in the out of doors, usually on hunting and fishing excursions. He has had an unusually active career, and from the time he left school has depended on his own resources and ability to gain the position of influence and prosperity which he now enjoys.

JOHN F. MURRAY. So far as the material form of a town or city could be said to be the creation of one man that could be said as truthfully of Mr. John F. Murray's relationship to Pocatello as in any similar case on record. Mr. Murray is a pioneer of Pocatello, and was here when the sage-brush plain had only two or three rude houses upon it. For thirty years he has followed the business of builder and contractor, and he not only put up many of the first homes and store buildings, but nearly nine-tenths of the business houses and blocks now standing in the city were erected by him. He is still one of the busiest men in town, and has a record which identifies him very closely with the history of Pocatello, a record of which he may well be proud.

Mr. Murray was born at Elgin, Scotland, February 7, 1858. John and Christina (Frazer) Murray, his parents, had five children, of whom he was the third. His father was a substantial farmer in his native country, where he died in 1910 at the good old age of eighty-two. The mother passed away in 1911, aged eighty-one. The Murrays have existed as a family in Scotland for generations, and in his home at Pocatello Mr. Murray has some heirlooms belonging to earlier generations, chief in interest being an ancient watch, handed down from father to son until reaching him. The inscription on this curious old time-piece includes a date in the year 1680.

After getting the fundamentals of education in the Scotch schools, Mr. Murray received his practical training while in the employ of a building contractor, and followed his trade in Scotland for some years. In 1882 he emigrated to America and in the same year came out to Idaho territory, spending a short time in Idaho Falls and in Blackfoot, and thence to Pocatello, where he at once set up in business and began taking contracts for the building which was then transforming the prairie into a thriving little village. His first piece of work in Idaho was the erection of the Anderson Bros. Bank at Idaho Falls. He then built the Hopkins mill at Blackfoot, and on his arrival in Pocatello began building up Center street. A list of his various contracts would read like a building directory. Among the more conspicuous contracts, he constructed the Franklin-Hayes bottling plant, and also most of the buildings in the Academy of Idaho. He is the owner of much valuable property in the city, where he has long been accounted one of the most successful and progressive citizens.

Politically he is a Republican. He is a Royal Arch Mason and member of the Elks, and his church is the Congregational. He is considered one of the most expert fly fishers in this part of Idaho, and his most enjoyable forms of recreation are in hunting and fishing. Mr. Murray was married at Pocatello, March, 1900, to Miss Ida Schut, daughter of James Schut. They reside in one of the attractive homes of Pocatello.

CHARLES G. MORRIS. Among the valued citizens of every community are constructive men, men who have genius and the ability to apply it in material development; but when good business discernment, moral stamina and the most worthy ideals of what constitutes good citizenship are added to their assets for usefulness in society, they become true factors of development and progress, not only in a material way but along all lines. This is a brief epitome of the character of Charles G. Morris, now a hardware merchant at Elk River, Clearwater county, and for years a successful carpenter and builder. His residence in Idaho dates back to 1906 and six years have made him one of the most loyal citizens of the state.

Charles G. Morris was born in England in September, 1850, and up to the age of fourteen he attended the public schools of his native country. At this point in his life he left school and began to learn the carpenter and building trade, which he has followed almost continuously ever since. He was about twenty years of age when he emigrated to the United States and on his arrival here he located at Chicago, Illinois, where he followed his trade three years. Going from Chicago to Van Buren county, Iowa, he made the latter location his home and the field of his industrial activity for a period of thirty years, following his trade there with much success, and for fifteen years of that time he also conducted a furniture and undertaking establishment. The year of 1906 marked his advent to Idaho and the six years of his residence in this state have so convinced him of its superiority over other locations in so many important respects that he expects to make it his home for the remainder of his days. On coming to this state he located first at Potlatch, where he remained five years and during the greater part of that period worked for the Potlatch Mercantile Company. In 1910 he removed to Elk River and there opened his present hardware establishment, the stock of which is complete in all of its departments. Meanwhile Mr. Morris has continued to operate as a carpenter and builder and in that capacity has been identified with the erection of a number of fine houses in Elk River that have done much to enhance the prosperity of the community. A thoroughly practical business man, all of his business undertakings have been well rewarded by success, and he is not of the standstill class of men, but possesses energy and that push which places him among the most enterprising men of that section. As a citizen progressiveness has ever characterized his course. He believes thoroughly in the possibilities of Elk River and consistent with that belief he encourages every movement that has the development of the town and its community in view, leading out in this encouragement by his own personal efforts in that direction. Such are the men that are accomplishing Idaho's remarkably rapid development.

In October, 1871, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Lucas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas, who also was of English birth and from London. A family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, as follows: Henry, a successful contractor at Hammond, Indi-

ana, who is married and resides in that city; Jessie, who married G. Noske and resides at Farmington, Iowa; William G., who also is married and is a druggist at Elk River, Idaho; Carrie S., Mrs. F. A. Modine, whose home is at St. Charles, Illinois; Frank C., who is associated with his brother Henry in the contracting business at Hammond, Indiana, and also married; Anna G., who is now Mrs. James L. McKercher, of Elk River, Idaho; R. Harrison, who remains at the parental home and is associated with his father in business; and Lillian, deceased.

Mr. Morris favors all churches but affiliates with no particular denomination. Mrs. Morris, however, is an earnest church member and is a very active church and Sunday school worker. It was largely through her efforts that a Sunday school was organized at Elk River. She is a well-informed bible student. Mr. Morris affiliates fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, and has held the highest office in the local lodge of each order. His political tendencies are those of the Republican party but he is independent in the exercise of his franchise, supporting the men and measures that meet the approval of his own convictions. He is now serving as a justice of the peace at Elk River.

F. M. CUMMINS. At Oakley in Cassia county, where Mr. Cummins now resides with his family, and where he is one of the largest and most prosperous ranchmen in this section of the state, there were only four log cabins standing when he first settled here more than thirty years ago. He is therefore one of the pioneers, has borne his share of the work and the hardships in developing the material resources of the state, and both himself and family have proved valuable factors in the social life of the community.

F. M. Cummins was born in Indiana, December 16, 1847, a son of Daniel and Ruth (Vanderver) Cummins, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Indiana. Grandfather Cummins was the first white male child born in Indiana, and the territory gave him a deed for one hundred and sixty acres of land in recognition of that fact. He later moved from Indiana to Kentucky. Mr. Cummins' father was a doctor and farmer, had a long and active career and after twenty years of residence in the West died in the state of Washington in 1834. The mother died in 1901 on the ranch of her son at Oakley, he having brought her to his home to spend her declining years. The Cummins family is a large one and has been identified with American history for many generations. The original American ancestors were William and Mary Cummins, of Fairfax and Loudon county of Virginia, and from that locality these descendants became scattered over various portions of the country and are still very numerous. The family history has been traced authentically back for one thousand years. The name originated in the castle and city of Comines on the border between France and Belgium. One branch of the family followed William the Conqueror into England during the eleventh century. Robert became Duke of Northumberland in 1068; William became Earl of Bustans in Scotland, and Walter became Earl of Monteith in Scotland. One of the family was one of the three wardens of Scotland, another was high sheriff during the minority of the King Alexander III., who ascended the throne at eight years of age. John Comyn (Cummins) known as the Red Comyn would have been king had he not been stabbed to death by Robert Bruce before the high altar of the Franciscan Friars at Dumfries on February 10, 1306. About this time

St. M. Leominster and North



there were four earls, one lord and thirty-two belted knights, and the family were the most influential in all Scotland. During the war and assassinations that followed the coronation of Robert Bruce, this great family was almost destroyed, and what remained removed to England, and their estates were confiscated in Scotland.

Daniel Cummins, the father, brought his family across the plains in wagons and ox teams in 1864. It was a long and perilous journey. Among the stock which they brought along were two dapple grey mares, and these provoked the cupidity of the Indians to such an extent that the latter followed the party for four days, trying to buy the horses and when that request was refused they ran them away from camp in broad light. That happened while the family were along the course of the Platte river, and there was trouble and almost constant skirmishing with the Indians for a distance of nearly three hundred miles in crossing the plains. The first stop was made at Stockton, Utah, in the spring of 1864, where the family remained until 1865. At Stockton the father and other members of the family built half a dozen houses, which were among the first to be constructed in that place. On leaving Stockton they moved to California, in the Sacramento Valley, and finally located in Los Angeles, where the family had its home for six years. After that they went up into Oregon.

Mr. F. M. Cummins accompanied the family on its migration across the plains, he being about seventeen years of age at the time. From Los Angeles, California, in 1870, he returned to Utah, and after his marriage spent some seven or eight years in that state, engaged in the live stock business. He then in 1880 moved to Idaho arriving at the present site of Oakley on April 14, 1880. Here he paid six hundred dollars for his squatter's right, and soon had his claim proved up. He built a modern home and barns and buildings in recent years, and now has one of the best improved properties in this locality. Farming and stock raising have been his most profitable pursuits, and at the present time he has about seventy-five head of horses on the range. He is also owner of three business lots on Overland Avenue in Burley, Idaho. Since 1900 Mr. Cummins has lived retired from active work, and now enjoys his winters in California. The four log cabins which stood on the site of Oakley when he first arrived have already been mentioned, and another interesting fact about his settlement is that Mrs. Cummins was the first woman in all this section.

At Grantville, Utah, on March 14, 1872, Mr. Cummins married Deseret Severe, a daughter of Harrison and Dorcas (McBride) Severe. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother was born in the same state. Mrs. Cummins died January 4, 1911, leaving a family of five sons and six daughters, all of whom are living and who are giving creditable accounts of themselves, most of them having homes of their own. Mr. Cummins is a believer in education, and has supplied his means liberally to preparing his children for life's duties. He is a Republican in politics and all the family are active members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

The children are named as follows: Josephine is the wife of B. P. Howells, a lawyer at Oakley; Edith married Robert McBride, and lives in Burley; Goldie is the wife of J. J. Gray, and their home is in Bellevue, Idaho; Frank, who lives in Burley, married Lee Bruce; Daniel H. is a resident in Burley and married May Gee; Nellie, is the wife of Oscar Briggs of Burley; Hazel, of Oakley, is the wife of W. S. Gray; Clifton is unmarried, lives at home, and

assists in caring for the home ranch; Lowell, who also lives on the home place, married Sadie Knight; Irene is unmarried and lives at home; Philip is the youngest of the family and is still attending school at Oakley.

RUSSELL A. MCKINLEY. There is to be found in the life and achievements of Russell A. McKinley of Boise, Idaho, a lesson for the youth of any land. A lesson first of patriotism, of indomitable courage, of never-despairing perseverance in the face of most disheartening obstacles; a lesson of bravery and persistence winning over apparently insurmountable obstacles, and of final attainment of a cherished goal. That he stands today among the leading younger members of the Idaho bar may be considered a wonderful accomplishment when the circumstances of his life are reviewed. Mr. McKinley comes of Revolutionary ancestors on both his father's and mother's sides, and belongs to a family which gave to this country the late martyred President McKinley, whose grandfather was a brother of Russell A. McKinley's great-grandfather. He was born December 7, 1881, at Bedford, Iowa, and is a son of Rev. Russell A. McKinley, D. D., Ph. D., who was moderator of the senate of Iowa, Ohio, Utah and Idaho, and one of the leading Presbyterian ministers of his day, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Idaho from 1903 to 1907, who died June 2, 1912, at Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania. Reverend McKinley married Miss May McDonald.

Russell A. McKinley commenced his education in the common schools of Bedford, and then entered Wooster University, where he was a student at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. With other patriotic youths he enlisted for service in the volunteers, becoming a member of Troop C, Second United States Cavalry, with which he served in Cuba from 1898 until 1900, and in the latter year had the misfortune to lose the sight of both eyes. Returning to Idaho, he became the owner and manager of a cigar store in Boise, from the profits of which he secured funds with which to prosecute his law studies, taking a course in the Chicago Correspondence School of Law, and so sedulously did he apply himself to his studies that May 7, 1900, he was admitted to practice before the Idaho bar. He has since been engaged in practice, with offices at No. 402 Overland building, Boise, and has attained an enviable position among Idaho's younger generation of practitioners. Mr. McKinley is a progressive Republican in his political views, but not a supporter of the so-called Bull Moose movement. His religious belief is that of the Presbyterian church, and his fraternal connection with the Modern Woodmen of America, with the members of which he is very popular.

On April 10, 1906, Mr. McKinley was married at Boise to Miss Pearl Hawse, daughter of Benjamin F. Hawse, one of the early pioneers of Idaho, whose advent occurred here in 1863. Mrs. McKinley, when a child of five years, lost the sight of both eyes after running a penknife into one of them. She subsequently graduated with honors from the Colorado School for the Blind, at Colorado Springs, and from Lewiston Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho, and is an exceptionally gifted musician. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley have three children: Russell B., aged five years; Donald J., aged three years; and Robert H., who is one year of age.

JOHN NELSON BURNS. One of the old settlers of Nez Perce county, where his wife was the first white woman to make her home, the late John Nel-

son Burns went through a career of varied experience, and left an honored name in the city of Lewiston, where he spent his final years.

John Nelson Burns was born in the maritime province of Prince Edward Island, Canada, May 28, 1837. He was educated at Freetown, in that province, and there learned the cabinetmaker's and carriage builder's trade. In Prince Edward Island he was married March 25, 1866, to Miss Catherine Kirk. In October, 1862, John Nelson Burns started west, finally arriving in San Francisco, and after a short time went to the capital city of Sacramento, where for five years he was employed in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops. Returning to Prince Edward Island, he remained only six weeks, and then went back to the railroad shops in Sacramento. His wife remained behind in their native province for five years, and during this time Mr. Burns established himself at Dayton, Washington, where he became connected with the lumbering industry. From there he moved to Lewiston, Idaho, and there his wife and three children joined him on July 13, 1879. This was a pioneer year in this section of Idaho, and Mr. Burns took up a pre-emption right and a homestead, and at Lewiston and vicinity followed his trade until he had proved up on his land. He next moved to Potlatch, Idaho, where he bought 160 acres and built a saw and grist mill. He was known as a miller from that time until his death, which occurred March 25, 1893.

The nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Burns were as follows: Mary E., wife of A. G. Willson of Kendrick, Idaho; Robert of Pullman, Washington; Annie J., wife of John McCloud of Victoria, British Columbia; Walter J. of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Bruce M. of Lewiston; Ida A., wife of Harry F. Bateman of Pardee, Idaho; Otto D. of Lewiston; Rev. John S. of South Bend, Indiana; Edith M., wife of Frank Comstock of Lewiston.

After the death of Mr. Burns, Mrs. Burns married Laughlin Metcalf of Lewiston. Mr. Metcalf was born in Canada, and has been engaged for a number of years in milling work. He had two sons by a former marriage, the maiden name of his first wife being Annie Went. Their sons were Samuel C. T. and Grover F. H., both of whom reside at Victoria, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have their home in Lewiston. As already stated Mrs. Metcalf was the first white woman to settle in Nez Perce county, and located on a 160-acre tract of land in this county.

THOMAS P. JONES. What Idaho affords in the way of opportunity for live, energetic and capable men, men of stamina and perseverance, is illustrated in the brief career in this state of Thomas P. Jones of Bovill, a citizen of Latah county. Idaho has had the services of an earnest, energetic promoter and a discerning business man, one who holds high ideals of what constitutes useful citizenship. Such men are the supporting pillars of a state.

Mr. Jones is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Cleveland, January 3, 1866. That commonwealth remained his home but a brief period, however, as he was but an infant when his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he continued his residence until 1887. In the meantime he acquired a public school education and considerable experience in an industrial way, for he started out at the age of thirteen to battle with the world, beginning by working in the woods of Wisconsin. In 1887 he went to northern Minnesota and until 1903 followed lumbering there and also railroad work. Spokane, Washington, was his next location and from there he came to Idaho, locating in Latah county, where he took

up a homestead and where he has since resided. While proving up his claim he became connected with the Potlatch Lumber Company and continues that identification as superintendent of their woods department, his services in that capacity being of a high order, as he thoroughly understands lumbering and has good executive ability. Since taking up his residence in Bovill he has entered actively into its business and public life, assuming whole-hearted citizenship. He was the first mayor chosen for the town, in which capacity he is yet serving, and he is also president of the school board. In a business way and outside of his connection with the lumber company, as mentioned above, he is identified with the First State Bank of Bovill as its vice-president, and in every sense he is a progressive citizen, interested in every movement promising the uplifting of the community and the development of its industrial resources. Independent in his views, he takes a keen interest in the political problems of the day and in placing the best men in office regardless of their political faith. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Masonic order and its auxiliary branch, the Order of the Eastern Star, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its branch, the Daughters of Rebekah, and with the Knights of Pythias, and he has filled the highest office in the subordinate lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Canada, on October 2, 1901, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie Campbell of Dorwich, Ontario, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan F. Campbell. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are communicants of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Jones is a son of Jacob J. Jones, who was born in Indiana, and was successively a resident of Ohio and Wisconsin, continuing his abode in the latter state nearly half a century, or from the latter sixties until his death in 1903 at the age of seventy-six years. His active years were spent in machine work, engineering and farming. In Indiana he was wedded to Mary Pursell, who also was born in that state and is yet living, her present home being in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. To these honored parents were born thirteen children, of which family Thomas P. Jones was sixth in order of birth.

HERMAN STRICKER. One of the honored veterans of the Civil war living in Idaho, Herman Stricker has been identified with this state for more than forty years, and has a variety of experiences which gives exceptional interest to his career. He is one of the pioneers, and the community of Rock Creek in southern Idaho is largely the outgrowth of his enterprise.

Herman Stricker is a German by birth, but has lived in America since he was a boy, and by his record as a soldier and private citizen there is no more loyal and valuable American in both practice and sentiment. He was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, March 12, 1841, a son of Frank and Elizabeth Stricker, both natives of Germany, where they lived and died. The youngest of their family of nine children, Herman, was fifteen years old when he left his native land and crossed the ocean to America. He had only the advantages of a common school education, and when he arrived in this country in 1856 he first located in Cincinnati, Ohio. His first work there was as clerk in a grocery store, and he was making his living in that way when the war came on. On April, 1861, only a few days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he enlisted in Company C of the Fifth Ohio infantry, and as a soldier saw service until July, 1865, more than four years. He was first a member of Shields Division, a division of the Union army, which gained special

Herrnau Thierker

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distinction by putting Stonewall Jackson and his army to flight in the first and last battle in which that noted Confederate was ever whipped. The regiment was afterwards attached to the Twelfth Army Corps, and still later to the Twentieth. In the battle of New Hope Church, during the Atlanta campaign, he was wounded three times, three bullets striking him in the course of that one day's fight. After that he was confined in the hospital for five months. He was on his way home from the hospital when he received news of his promotion to first lieutenant of his company, and he at once returned to the regiment and continued with it until the close of the war.

Mustered out with the stripes of a lieutenant and one of the honored veterans, he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the grocery business for himself. Selling out in 1867, he then went to Omaha, where for some time he was a hotel clerk. He then continued on his westward journeyings as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, where at that time the Union Pacific Construction camps were located. With a small capital of forty-three dollars he bought a pack outfit of goods and followed along the route of the railway construction, peddling his stock to the laborers and others along the line. He thus continued as far as South Pass, Wyoming, and then went on to Salt Lake City, and from there into southern Idaho. His ventures had changed from peddling from a pack outfit to the buying of eggs and other local produce, which he took to White Pine, Nevada, and made several trips of this kind. In the spring of 1870 he got together a load of emigrants for Montana, and delivered them at Gold Creek, after which he returned to Utah. He then bought a stock of goods and freighted to Idaho, opening a store on Snake river. His prospects were not altogether flattering, since by these various ventures he had at one time made money and then again lost it all, but he possessed the ambition, energy and persistence which could not fail of eventual success.

In 1877 Mr. Stricker bought a store and stock of goods on the old stage line between Kelton, Utah, and Boise, Idaho, two miles northwest of the present town of Rock Creek, and his establishment was the pioneer enterprise there. The place is now known as Stricker. He continued to operate there as a merchant until 1897, since which time he has devoted his attention largely to ranching. He had homesteaded the one hundred and sixty acres on which the store was located, and still owns a considerable part of that land. At the present time his holdings in real estate comprise nine hundred and sixty acres, and all of it is under irrigation and is regarded as one of the very finest ranches in the entire section of southern Idaho. It is located where formerly stood the old overland stage station. He owns his own water right on Rock creek, is a large producer of the regular crops of this section and raises large numbers of cattle and horses. In 1893 he drove a bunch of horses to Dakota.

On October 1, 1882, Mr. Stricker married Miss Lucy Walgamott, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Walgamott. Their seven children are named Bernard, Clyde, Mavis, wife of V. E. Hall, an Idaho stockman; Roland, Blythe, and Gladys. All of the sons live at home and assist in the operation of the ranch. There is also one son deceased, Pro Stricker. Mr. Stricker is a Republican, and for twenty-two years served as postmaster of the Rock Creek postoffice. During a long career he has won the best things of life—a comfortable material prosperity, a fine family of children and the thorough esteem of a large com-

munity in which he has worked as a public spirited citizen.

ERNEST DUERSELEN. The printing and newspaper business is a line of endeavor which Ernest Duerselen has followed for nearly half a century and in which he is now engaged as the editor and publisher of the *Elk River Sentinel* at Elk River, Idaho. He is a German by birth and represents a nationality that is one of the most valued and important of all that have mingled in the shaping of American life along all lines of activity. The Germans were the first to introduce printing in America and they have also been first in other directions too numerous to take note of here, but whatever makes for the advancement of mankind in general they have ever supported with ceaseless energy and the most intelligent effort.

Born in Germany in 1851, Ernest Duerselen was about twelve years of age when he emigrated to the United States. The first ten years of his life in this country were spent in Ohio, where he learned and followed the printing trade. From Ohio he went to Detroit, Michigan, but after a few years there he changed his location to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where he established *The Times* and was engaged in its publication a number of years. Disposing of his interests there he turned westward to Illinois and at first followed printing there, but later he accepted a position in the Joliet penitentiary. After about ten years in Joliet he became a traveling salesman, continuing this employment four years. He then came west and, after visiting several states, he finally settled in Idaho, locating at Coeur d'Alene, where he purchased a half interest in a newspaper at that place in 1890. In the following year he became the owner of the entire plant and continued the management of that paper and also of another that he established at Rathdrum for about six years. He then sold those interests and moved to Wallowa county, Oregon, where he published the *Chieftain* a few years, and from there he went to Spokane, Washington, where he opened a job printing establishment. In 1901 he returned to Idaho and established the *Courier* at St. Maries, also establishing the *Santa Times* at Santa, in the same county, a few years later, and for a period he conducted both papers. Ten years after his return to Idaho, or in 1911, he came to Elk River, now a terminus of the Wyoming, Idaho & Montana Railroad, and established the *Elk River Sentinel*, with a plant second to none in size in the state of Idaho and modern in every way.

He is a member of the Elk River Commercial Club and gives effective help in encouraging the development of that section. A Republican in his political adherency, he is actively interested in the work of his party, and in a fraternal way he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. While Mr. Duerselen affiliates with no particular religious denomination he values the work and influence of all such organizations and supports his sentiment with substantial help.

MICHAEL F. ZEIGLER. Prominent among Idaho's contractors and builders is Michael F. Zeigler of Moscow, who during a residence of nearly a quarter of a century spent in this city has contributed materially to the growth and development of the section, and whose activities have extended throughout this state and that of Washington. A firmly established reputation for absolute integrity in all business transactions has made his name well known in commercial circles, and he enjoys the full confi-

dence of his fellow townspeople of all classes. Mr. Zeigler was born in York county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1848, and his education was secured in the public schools of the Keystone State. He was reared on his father's farm with the intention of becoming an agriculturist, but left home when about twenty years of age and went to Cambridge City, Indiana, where he learned the trade of carpenter. After spending two years in that city, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, as a full-fledged carpenter, but after spending six years in the Hoosier metropolis came west and located at Pendleton, Oregon. He resided in that city for twelve years, and while there turned his attention to contracting, a business which he has followed with gratifying success to the present time. He operates all over Latah county and other parts of Idaho, and many structures of his construction are to be found in Oregon and Washington.

On July 19, 1881, Mr. Zeigler was united in marriage with Carrie E. Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wells, of Pendleton, of an old pioneer family of Oregon, and nine children have been born to this union: Leroy E., Annie H., Floyd E., Glen F., William L., Walter M., deceased; Claire E., Myrtle M. and Marjorie E. Three of these children are university graduates and all have been given the benefit of excellent educations. Mr. Zeigler believing thoroughly in school and church training. Various members of the family belong to different religious organizations, but all have been active in church work. Fraternally, Mr. Zeigler is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, and has filled nearly every office in the lodge, where he has numerous friends. In politics he is a Democrat, but exercises his prerogative of voting for the candidate he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party lines. He takes but little interest in politics outside that shown by every good citizen in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, although he believes it the duty of every individual to cast a vote. An omnivorous reader, Mr. Zeigler spends much of his spare time at his home, although he also enjoys a good speech or lecture. He is a thorough-going American citizen, of the type that is known as self-made, his success in life having come to him through the medium of his own efforts. Alert to the live topics of the day, he is loyal to the state of his adoption, expressing it as his opinion that from any point of view Idaho is a state hard to beat. He has a wide acquaintance, and has drawn about him and retained a large number of warm personal friends.

ERNEST L. PARKER. One of the prominent commercial men of Northern Idaho is Ernest L. Parker, a prosperous merchant at Cottonwood and at present a representative of the Idaho state legislature, whose citizenship has been of such a character as to make him one of the representative men of the state for business ability, for his able services in public behalf and for his personal worth and integrity. A prominent factor in the political affairs of this state, Mr. Parker was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Idaho in 1912 and made a most creditable race, but shared the common defeat of his state ticket, as Idaho once more gave her favors to the opposite party.

Born November 29, 1864, at Sigourney, Iowa, Mr. Parker grew up in his native state and there received a common and high school education. While yet a boy he took up the carpenter trade and at the age of eighteen was drawing a full salary. He continued this line of employment until about 1887, when he came west, locating first at Spokane, Wash-

ington, where he was engaged in the sash and door manufacturing business about two years. In 1890 he came to Idaho, with which commonwealth he has now been identified nearly twenty-five years, contributing of his energies, ability and endeavors to its upbuilding and progress. After about two years at Moscow, Idaho, where he followed the lumber business, he located at Denver, Idaho, where a similar period was spent in the same line of activity. He next located at Nez Perce, Lewis county, where until 1908 he was engaged in banking and in the lumber and mercantile business, and from there he came to Cottonwood, Idaho county, where he established his present business, that of a general mercantile store with a full line of all kinds of general merchandise. With splendid business ability and discernment he has made each location an advantageous one and has steadily prospered in his business activities, being today one of the leading and most substantial business men of his section. He is a member of the Cottonwood Commercial Club and is now its president.

In politics there is always a large amount of hard and prosaic work which entails loss of time, the expenditure of money and distraction from business pursuits, and such work is, as a rule, energetically avoided by prominent business men. Those, however, who from genuine public spirit accept the responsibility of such work perform a service which merits recognition. Although a busy man, Mr. Parker has not shirked this part of his citizenship, and with zeal and loyalty to the principles of the Democratic party he has labored with energy to promote its practical work. While a resident of Nez Perce he served as mayor of the town, served as a member of the city council, and for two terms was a commissioner of Lewis county. He also served as a representative in the Idaho state legislature and in 1912 was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Idaho, though, as previously stated, he shared the common defeat of his party in state affairs. In fraternal associations he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Parker is a son of Capt. John T. Parker, a veteran of the Civil war and now a retired resident of Sigourney, Iowa. The latter is a native of the old commonwealth of Ohio and became one of the early settlers in Iowa, where his active business career was spent as a contractor and builder. At the opening of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in Company D of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry as a private, closing his service in 1865 with the rank of captain. This regiment spent the winter of 1861-62 at Benton barracks and at Jefferson City, Missouri; then in March, 1862, it left for Pittsburg Landing, where it was assigned to General McClelland's command and began its fighting career. At the Battle of Shiloh it was under fire for ten hours the first day, and after this engagement it became a part of the First Iowa Brigade, Colonel Crocker commanding. For its daring services in the maneuvers during the siege of Vicksburg this brigade earned and received the sobriquet of "Crocker's Greyhounds." The Thirteenth Iowa was with Sherman during his Atlanta campaign and famous march to the sea and at Atlanta its brigade made a charge to within fifty paces of the fort, being compelled to lie down and fire. On July 22, during this siege, the most of Company A, part of G, and all of D and K were captured while re-enforcing the Eleventh and Sixteenth Iowa. It was while Captain Parker was being held as one of these prisoners of war that his son Ernest L.

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F. Burgues

was born. The Thirteenth Iowa was a fighting regiment and Captain Parker gallantly bore his part as one of its members. He has always taken an active interest in politics and in an official way has served as mayor of his city, as a justice of the peace, county commissioner, sheriff and in other like official stations. He is a prominent member of both the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his state and commemorates the days of 1861-65 as a member of the G. A. R. His wife was Miss Albina S. McCauley as a maiden, a native of Indiana. They were married in Iowa and traveled life's journey together for more than half a century, or until 1907, when death called her to rest at the age of seventy-three, her interment being made at Sigourney, Iowa, where so long had been their home. She was a devout and consistent Christian worker and was a member of the Presbyterian church. Eleven children were born to their union and of these Ernest L. was sixth in order of birth.

With Captain Parker officiating in his right as a justice of the peace, Mr. Parker was joined in marriage at Sigourney, Iowa, on November 13, 1903, to Miss Carrie B. Watson of West Liberty, Iowa. They have three children, two daughters and a son, named: Phila Evelyn, John T. and Marylis. Mr. Parker has now been identified with Idaho nearly twenty-five years and each year has but made him a more loyal citizen and a firmer believer that Idaho is eventually to take a foremost place among the commonwealths of the Union. He gives this faith practical support by the highest order of worthy and useful citizenship.

FELIX BURGESS. Distinguished for his services as a brave Indian fighter, scout and guide, Felix Burgess, postmaster at Ashton, is a splendid representative of the fast-disappearing western plainsman who contributed so largely towards the upbuilding of the great and mighty West, and is eminently deserving of more than passing mention in a work of this character. He is a persistent and consistent booster of Idaho, and speaks with authority when he says it is one of the best states in the Union. The descendant of an excellent French family, he was born, on January 6, 1847, in Reading, Pennsylvania.

His father, James J. Burgess, was born at Lorraine, France, in 1800, and after coming to America lived for a time in New Jersey, from there going to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade of a millwright. Another westward migration, in 1856, took him to St. Paul, Minnesota, but his residence in that city was of a comparatively short duration. From there he proceeded with his family to Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, where he built up a successful business as a millwright, remaining there a valued and respected citizen until his death, which took place in 1889, when he was at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Louise Bartholomew, was born, reared and married in Lorraine, France, and she died in 1880, in Saint Cloud, Minnesota, aged sixty-six years. Eight children were born of their union, Felix being the fourth child in succession of birth.

Brought up principally in Minnesota, Felix Burgess attended the St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids schools until he was ten years of age, when he conceived the idea, not entirely original with him, of running away from home. Going to Fort Ripley, Minnesota, he was there taken into the home of Captain Ire, with whom he remained until 1862. During the Indian uprising and massacre of that year a company, known as the Black Horse Cavalry, was formed, with Oscar Taylor as its captain, to proceed against

the red skins. Young Burgess was sent on scout duty to the Alexandria woods, in Minnesota, and on one occasion, while alone and taking observations, he was surprised by a band of savages and taken prisoner. He was subsequently tied to a stake preparatory to being burned, and while resisting with all his might, he was tomahawked and had several of his toes taken off. Just then, when the Indians were about to further torture their victim, Mr. Burgess' command appeared, and taking in the situation at a glance, made haste to release the lad from his perilous and unhappy predicament. Recovering from his wounds, he again became a scout for the Black Horse Cavalry, which was a private company, and with his command went to Fort Abercrombie, on the Red river, to the relief of the garrison stationed there, it having been surrounded by a hostile band of red devils. Meeting at the fort the command of General Sibley, which was there on the same mission, they drove the savages from the place and crossed the Red river. At the second crossing of Cheyenne river the soldiers again attacked the Indians, driving them before them, and at the end of three days captured the entire band of three thousand braves. They took their prisoners back to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where thirty-three of the leading tribesmen were executed, the chief's son, Little Crow, being one of that number.

After this exciting experience, Felix Burgess decided to return to his home, where he remained contented for a few months, and in 1863 he joined General Sulley's command as an army scout,—one of the most hazardous positions ever undertaken by man. He went up to Devil's Lake, in what is now North Dakota, and from there went to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, thence on to Fort Van Couver, in Washington, and in 1869 went with General Crook to Arizona, campaigning against Chief Cutchies and his tribe. In 1874 he joined Lieutenant George M. Wheeler in a geographical survey west of the one hundredth meridian, and two years later joined General Crook against the Sioux Indians in Wyoming and Montana. In 1879 he was transferred from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the Missouri, under General Hatch, and while acting as a courier under that general in New Mexico in 1881, was surprised by a party of sixty Apaches. Mr. Burgess had his horse shot from under him and he received a rifle ball in his hip, but he succeeded in standing off the enemy, screened by his dead horse, until relief came. As soon as he had recovered from his ugly wound, he returned to the command, and from then until 1888 acted as a scout and guide through all the succeeding Indian troubles in New Mexico and Arizona. He took an active part in the Rose Bud and Slim Butte fights, in the latter being once more severely wounded. He was a participant in the Meeker massacre on the White river reservation, Colorado, where his commander, Major Thornburg, lost his life, and in practically all the memorable Indian troubles of that period he was active and prominent in his capacity. After his transfer to General McKenzie's forces in 1882, he took an active part in all the Indian wars of New Mexico and Colorado, prior to 1888, when he was ordered to Fort Kehoe, Montana, and thence to Camp Sheridan. He remained in the service under Captain George S. Anderson until 1899, having rendered his country brave and efficient service.

In the year last named Mr. Burgess decided that he had accomplished his share in army work, and concluded to try the quiet and peaceful life of a householder, and with that object in view located

on a farm in Fremont county, Idaho, near Ashton. He found out in a very short space of time that he was illy qualified for the life of a farmer, and he accordingly located in the village of Ashton, here opening the first public inn the place claimed, and the same now being conducted under the name of Hotel Ashton. After a trial of two years as proprietor of a hotel business, he gave up the berth, and was subsequently appointed postmaster of Ashton, an office which he has since filled most ably and satisfactorily, the office under his management having been elevated from the status of fourth to a third class. In 1893 he was deputy United States marshal for the district of Wyoming, serving under U. S. Marshal Rankin, and serving in the same post under U. S. Marshal McDermott in 1894. He is a Republican in his political faith, but never an office seeker, and always a citizen of a high type.

Mr. Burgess was married in Livingston, Montana, on October 27, 1892, to Miss Florence Warner, who was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and who is a daughter of Daniel and Louise (Bowers) Warner, and a second cousin of that noted Indian fighter, General William Henry Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have no children. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM SEARING WHITEHEAD. For a quarter of a century Mr. Whitehead has been in business as a druggist in one location at Boise, and is one of the oldest business men of the city. Successful in business, he has often applied his public spirit to helping forward movements and enterprises for the betterment and advancement of his home city and state.

William Searing Whitehead was born at Boonton, New Jersey, September 10, 1866. His grandfather and the founder of the family in the United States was David Whitehead, a son of John and Susanna Whitehead. He was born in Manchester, England, in 1799, came to America and settled at Dover, New Jersey, followed for many years the occupation of gardener, and died in very advanced years on January 30, 1888. He married Mary King, a daughter of Adam and Margaret (Grant) King. She was born in Morris county, New Jersey. William King Whitehead, son of David, and father of the Boise business man, was born in Succasunna Plains, New Jersey, October 12, 1829, and died in Michigan, April 8, 1908. He followed the occupation of merchant, and was a California forty-niner, having spent about two years, from 1849 to 1851, on the gold coast. He married Mary Alice Searing, who was born at Millbrook, New Jersey, February 1, 1837. She was a daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Martin) Searing, and a granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Searing) Searing (cousins) and of Isaac and Alice (Adams) Martin. The Searings were of French descent (formerly spelled Sairying) and have a large number of descendants in New Jersey. Alice Adams was a daughter of Matthew Adams, a Revolutionary soldier.

William Searing Whitehead was reared chiefly in Michigan, where his father was in business and obtained a common school education. He spent six years with a drug firm in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and became a licensed drug clerk in 1885. From Michigan he came to Boise, establishing himself in the drug business and his store for a quarter of a century has been regarded as one of the landmarks in the retail trade districts and is one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind in the capital city.

Mr. Whitehead was one of the first commissioned officers of the first company of the Idaho state

militia. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having held office as past exalted ruler, and has been chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias.

On September 22, 1886, at Three Oaks, Michigan, he married Miss Louise M. Strehle, who was a daughter of Peter and Harriet (Alexander) Strehle, her father having been a merchant. Mrs. Whitehead was educated in the common schools of Michigan. Their children are: Donald Strehle Whitehead, born at Three Oaks, Michigan, October 10, 1888, and a graduate of the University of Idaho in 1907, now a druggist in Boise. He married Muriel G. Shaw at Boise on November 17, 1909. The daughter is Alice R. Whitehead, born at Boise, December 24, 1890, and a graduate of the Boise high school in 1909.

CHARLES E. HARRIS of Montpelier, Idaho, a lawyer by profession and by character, acquisitions and abilities one of Bear Lake county's most capable and prominent men, claims the old commonwealth of West Virginia as his birthplace but is a true westerner in spirit, by rearing and by years of association. He has lived and labored in four of the states of this great section and has been identified as a citizen of Idaho and of the city of Montpelier since 1895.

Mr. Harris was born near Parkersburg, West Virginia, December 24, 1866, a son of T. D. and Ellen Elizabeth Harris, both of whom were natives of West Virginia and representatives of families that had been established there for many generations. Charles E. was but two and a half years old when his parents migrated west, settling first at Virginia City, Nevada, but later removing from thence to Lakeview, southern Oregon, where twelve years of his youth were spent. The father is yet living, now sixty-seven years of age, and resides at Caldwell, Idaho. The mother died at Caldwell, Idaho, in April, 1902, when fifty-five years of age. To these parents were born seven children, of which family Charles E. is the eldest. His schooling was obtained in Nevada and he was yet a youth when he took up the printing business, following it thereafter in various places in the west until 1904. After leaving the parental home in Oregon he went to Billings, Montana, then a wild border town, and worked on a newspaper there. From there he went to Red Lodge, Montana, where he began publishing the *Red Lodge Pickett*, but after four years he sold his interests there and next located at Lander, Wyoming, where he established the *Lander Examiner*, which he sold a year later. In 1893 he started the *Green River Star* at Green River, Wyoming, but shortly disposed of that and took over the *Rock Springs Independent* at Rock Springs, the same state. A number of these various publications that owe their origin to him are yet being published. His advent to Idaho was in 1895, when he located at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, and there began the publishing of the *Montpelier Examiner*, which he continued to operate successfully for nine years and then sold. During these years Mr. Harris had been studying law at such times as opportunity permitted and it was when he had reached that point in his study where he was able to take the state examination that he gave up newspaper work to enter law. Successfully meeting the state's test and requirements he was admitted to the bar in 1904 and at once began legal practice at Montpelier. He has met gratifying success in this line of endeavor and is recognized as among the leading lawyers of Bear Lake county. He is attorney for the First National Bank at Montpelier. Mr. Harris has a strong political influence in Bear Lake county, being one of the leaders of the Democratic

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J E Bower and Wife

party, in promoting the interests of which he has served eight years as chairman of the county Democratic central committee. He was county attorney of Bear Lake county in 1909 and 1910 and has served four years as a city councilman and three terms as city clerk. In the midst of his busy practice and his official duties he does not ignore nor neglect the material, social, intellectual and moral improvement of the community in which he has cast his lot, but takes an active concern in this direction. He is secretary of the Montpelier Commercial Club, and was a member of the board of regents of Idaho University. Fraternally he holds membership with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and has filled all the offices of his lodge, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F. and the Woodmen of the World.

On September 10, 1895, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Robinson, well known and prominent citizens of Park City, Utah. Mr. Harris has invested in property at Montpelier, has become one of the citizens of that community and with them in all that makes for its advancement, and expects to make it his permanent home.

ARNOLD S. HINES. It is not often in the busy world of today that men take the time from the earning of money to enjoy the things of life that money cannot buy, friends and family, and the simple pleasures that the possession of great wealth often denies to the owner. It is therefore a delight to find one man who puts his friends above his business and would rather spend an evening with his music than in the excitement of the race for money. Arnold S. Hines, of Gooding, Idaho, is such a man. The pioneer druggist of Gooding, the owner of a prosperous and growing business, and an eminently practical man of affairs, he yet has the time to devote to higher things than money making, and no man in Gooding has more friends nor warmer ones than Mr. Hines.

Arnold S. Hines was born in Provo, Utah, on the 26th of February, 1879. His father was Russell Spencer Hines, and his mother was Kitty A. (Lee-tham) Hines. Russell Spencer Hines was a pioneer druggist of Provo, Nevada, and for thirty-five years carried on a very successful business in that place. He was one of the leading citizens and his death in November, 1898, was a great loss to Provo. His widow now resides in San Diego, California. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hines, two of whom are dead. Hattie is the wife of John Hurry Slater, of Los Angeles, California; Anna married Charles A. Headquist, who is a druggist in Provo, Utah; William, the youngest, lives with his mother in San Diego, and Arnold S. resides in Gooding.

Arnold S. Hines was first sent to the public schools of Provo, where he made such a good record for scholarship that his father determined that he should have the very best education that he could give him. He was therefore sent to the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, where he specialized in chemistry, and later to the George Washington University, in Washington, District of Columbia. He here also devoted himself largely to chemistry, and completed his studies in Creighton University, in Omaha, Nebraska, receiving from this institution in 1908, the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry.

Upon the completion of his education he came at once to Gooding, Idaho, being at this time twenty-nine years of age, and here he opened up a drug business. He now has a very fine establishment,

which is equal to any of the first class drug stores in much larger cities than Gooding. With his thorough and unusual scientific training, and his broad general education, his success as a druggist is not to be wondered at. In addition to his knowledge of drugs, he is also a practical business man, in these days when druggists are supposed to handle everything that is not to be found in dry goods stores or hardware stores or grocery stores, and when he more than any other kind of merchant must run the risk of loss from over stocking and perishable goods, this business faculty is very necessary to his success.

Mr. Hines has a happy disposition that wins for him many friends. He is generous to a fault, and always has time to give to the interests and affairs of others, consequently his drug store is as popular as a city club, and is a center for the discussion of politics and civic reforms and all those questions that men refuse to bother their wives about.

Mr. Hines is a fine musician, as is his wife also, they being excellent performers of eleven different instruments. Mr. Hines is a member of the Gooding Band and is one of the leading spirits in that organization. The leisure time of Mr. and Mrs. Hines is largely given to their music, either in the entertainment of their friends, or in public entertainments, and when not thus engaged many hours are given by them to practice.

Mr. Hines was married to Katherine B. Johnson in April, 1905, in Provo, Utah. Her father was Don C. Johnson, a prominent attorney and politician of Utah. He held various public offices at Springville, Utah, among them being city attorney and mayor. Mrs. Hines' mother was Lydia Boyer, before her marriage. Both of her parents are living, being residents of Springville, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Hines are the parents of one daughter, Theresa, who was born in Provo, Utah, while her husband was a student in Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Hines has great faith in the future of Gooding and in the surrounding country, and he has invested money in a desirable piece of ranch property, adjoining the town, where he has built a beautiful home. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having been through all the chairs and he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

J. E. BOWER. Forty years of residence have constituted Mr. Bower a pioneer of Idaho. Nearly all this time has been spent in Twin Falls county, and he is not only one of the oldest residents, but has been one of the most prominent factors in the development and improvement of this region. It was Mr. Bower who nearly twenty years ago discovered and made the first practical application of artesian water for irrigation purposes. His home is at Artesian City, and this community has a great deal to be grateful for as a result of Mr. Bower's activities.

James E. Bower was born in Allen county, Ohio, February 1, 1854. When he was an infant, his parents, Calvin and Anna Bower, both of whom were natives of Ohio, moved to Chillicothe, Missouri. The father was a farmer, and the son grew up on a farm, and thus was given a very practical training for life. In the common schools of Missouri he acquired most of his early education.

In 1869, at the age of fifteen, he went across the plains to Wyoming with a bunch of cattle, and from that time forward was on the range as a cowboy for many years. He also spent a short time in the mines of Colorado. In this way he drifted into Idaho arriving in the territory in 1873, in company

with a bunch of cattle which he was bringing into the Shoshone basin for Mr. A. J. Herald of California. Since his introduction to Idaho forty years ago, Mr. Bower has never left the limits of the territory and state for any length of time. In 1876 he got his first start as an independent cattleman, and gradually improved and increased the number of his stock until by 1899 he had accumulated fifteen hundred head of cattle. The memorable winter of 1889 and 1890, with its terrific cold and blizzards nearly wiped out the entire herd, which starved or froze to death. Despite this and other reverses Mr. Bower has contrived to prosper from year to year, and at the present time is regarded as one of the most substantial men of Twin Falls county.

His home has been at Artesian City, as it is now called, since 1876, and there he has developed the large Bower ranch which has a reputation among ranchers all over southern Idaho. He is the owner of about eight hundred acres at the present time and a few years ago sold two hundred acres. This land is partly a homestead and desert claim which he took up many years ago, and he also acquired more land by purchase. Nineteen years ago Mr. Bower sunk a well which brought to the surface an abundant supply of artesian water and from this source has irrigated until he now has four hundred acres, cultivated and growing wonderful crops as a result of the water supplied from subterranean sources. The artesian water produced in this vicinity is warm, as it comes from the ground and is also what is known as "soft water," and these qualities both have their advantages to the agriculturists of this section. During the early spring when the ground and air are still chill, the warm artesian water is turned on and serves to advance the alfalfa and fruit and all other vegetation two weeks before similar crops get started in less favored sections. Then instead of smudging to prevent frost killing the fruit in the late fall, the Artesian farmers merely turn on the warm water which effectually prevent a lowering of temperature beyond the danger mark. As a result of many years of industry and good management, Mr. Bower now possesses a splendid home and farm, and his land, which originally was worth perhaps a dollar an acre is now valued at from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

On December 25, 1879, he married Miss Sarah Land, daughter of S. L. and Susan (Ryan) Land, and a native of Red River county, Texas. The Land family came to Idaho in September, 1873, and Mrs. Bower's father was a cattleman and settled in Cassia county. Her mother died in Idaho thirty-five years ago and the father now has his home at Hollister, California. Three children have been born to Mr. Bower and wife: Eva, wife of Fred Keller of Twin Falls; Stella, who died at the age of eleven years and six months; and James, a resident of Texas.

Mr. Bower became affiliated with the Masonic Order of Albion about sixteen years ago. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and for one term he served as county commissioner at Cassia county. He has been too busy with other interests to give much time to office seeking, and his work has been more valuable to the community in other ways than it could have possibly been through the medium of an office. Since the beginning of the little community at Artesian City, he has been the foremost man in every undertaking for development and the increase of those facilities and advantages which increase the comforts of living. He built the first school house and the first teacher in the community boarded at his

home. He organized the first Sunday school in his vicinity and gave the land for the local cemetery. Mr. Bower has a medal commemorating the fact of his membership at the first convention of cattlemen held at Denver, Colorado, November 17, 1884. He and his family spent a considerable part of their time in Denver, in California, at Ogden, Utah, and in travel through other places, but they always retain their affection for Idaho and the state has no more loyal citizens than the Bower family.

WILLIAM T. RILEY. A little more than thirty years ago Mr. Riley was a partner and active associate with John Hailey, founding the town of Hailey, now one of the most flourishing little cities of Idaho. In addition to his successful work as a town builder, Mr. Riley's citizenship has been valuable in many ways in this state. He has always felt the pride and responsibility of proprietorship in his own community at Hailey, and has probably done as much effective work in developing the resources and increasing the facilities of that town as any other man. His career both before and since coming to Idaho has been one of notable experience and eventfulness. He is a veteran of the war between the states, and for forty-five years has been closely identified with the life of the great West. For many years he lived practically on the frontier, and the peace and prosperity which he now enjoys are the deserved rewards of a long and worthy lifetime.

William T. Riley was born in Allegany county, New York, March 31, 1843. He was the youngest of the children of John B. and Mary (Bowles) Riley, his father a native of Ireland. The parents spent many years in western New York as farmers, where the father died at the age of forty-four and the mother at the age of seventy. The father was a Catholic, and the mother a communicant of the Episcopal church.

In Allegany county, New York, William T. Riley grew up in the two decades before the war, obtained an education in the common schools, and was eighteen years old when the Rebellion broke out. In September, 1861, on the call for three hundred thousand troops, he enlisted in company D of the Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, and was in service until the close of the great struggle. He first enlisted for three years, and then re-enlisted until the close of the war. He was in many of the notable battles of the army of the Potomac, and at Locust Grove, a battle which was one of the concluding engagements of the great conflict at Gettysburg, he received a gunshot wound in his right resection elbow joint which made necessary the shortening of the elbow-joint, and which has rendered his arm almost useless for practical effort.

After the war Mr. Riley returned home, and in 1868 came to the West, at the time the Union Pacific railroad was being constructed from Omaha to Ogden. He conducted stores along the route, and in this way finally reached Kelton, Utah, where he became agent for the Wells Fargo & Company's Express, the stage line and the agent for the local mail. It was while he was at Kelton, and discharging the various duties of the positions named that he first met John Hailey, who was one of the stage line contractors. This acquaintance ripened into the partnership which brought both of them to Idaho and to Blaine county. Back in 1880 Mr. Riley took an active part in surveying and laying out the town which took the name of Hailey. From that initial enterprise Mr. Riley has continued to be closely identified with the town and country ever since, and

most of the time he has been in the real estate business. He still owns portions of the original town-site. He was for many years a merchant and also was engaged in the stock business and mining in this vicinity. His name has been associated with probably every project undertaken for the improvement and advancement of this locality.

A Republican in politics since the time of casting his first vote, Mr. Riley has served in the office of County Treasurer, and in 1890 was appointed register of the land office, a place which he filled four years. He was also agent for the Wells Fargo & Company Express at Hailey. Among the various enterprises in which he has taken an active part, special mention should be made of his prominent work in connection with the organization of the water company, a company which laid mains from a mountain reservoir and brought a fine supply of pure water under pressure to Hailey, supplying the town with water both for fire and domestic purposes. For a number of years he was superintendent of the company after its organization. Fraternally he is a Chapter Mason, with membership in the Hailey Lodge, and is well known in Masonic circles. As an old soldier, he has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and at one time served as commander of the department of the state of Idaho.

Mr. Riley in 1870 married Miss Frances Heckman, of Angelica, New York. They have become the parents of four sons and six daughters. The living children are: Jessie M., Esther A., Bertha A., John H., Harriet M., Weston L. Since the winter of 1908, Mr. Riley and wife have had their winter home at San Diego, California, and that place is now in fact their permanent home. However, Mr. Riley, is still identified with many business interests in Hailey and vicinity, and spends his summers in Idaho looking after his affairs.

ROBERT E. HAYNES. About 17 years in railroad service in its various departments without even being reprimanded or discharged is the unusual record of Robert E. Haynes. Later on, engaged in the real estate business in Idaho that he might regain his lost health. During the last years of his railroad work, he spent his spare moments in reading law and was admitted to practice in Idaho in the year 1908. Has been a resident of the state since 1903. In the year 1906, was elected mayor of Payette, which is the only office of a public nature he ever held, though he has been solicited on many occasions to permit his name to be used in that way.

His record as a resident of the state is a most admirable one and it is said to his credit that, in his quiet way, he has been instrumental in bringing about many of the conditions in his county that are being enjoyed by its citizens.

Robert E. Haynes was born near Dayton, Ohio, on the sixth day of November, 1859. He is the youngest son of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Darst) Haynes. His father was a native of the state of Virginia, born at Harper's Ferry, moved to Ohio about the year 1841. Subsequently moved to Indiana, where he became active in politics and was instrumental in exposing and cleaning up a corrupt condition that existed in that state at that time. He was for years one of the trustees of Purdue University and held various places of trust and honor in that state. Later on, he moved to Kansas and located near Topeka. He did much for that state, being active in politics and in all matters pertaining to the good and welfare of the people. He was a son of

Jacob Haynes, who before the war was in charge of and foreman in the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Robert P. Haynes died in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1901, his death being the result of an injury received in a railroad accident.

Elizabeth Haynes, the mother of Robert E. Haynes of this review, was of Pennsylvania origin, a fine type of the old Puritans, commanding in appearance and lovable in disposition. She died in Topeka, Kansas, in the year 1903 at the age of 82 years.

Robert E. Haynes secured his education largely by his own efforts, from the Log School House in Indiana into the High School at Washington, Indiana. He later entered Purdue University at LaFayette, Indiana, after leaving that school, he entered the railroad service, in which he held many responsible positions and sustained a reputation of being one of the most courteous and capable of employees. He spent two years in Utah before coming to Idaho.

He came to Idaho in the year 1903 and located near New Plymouth in Canyon county. Soon after, moved to Payette. In 1906, he was elected mayor of Payette, which office he filled most acceptably, and in a manner demonstrating his fitness for any public honor he might be inclined to accept.

Politically, Mr. Haynes has always been a Republican, very alert and active in the interest of the party, insofar as it served the best interests of the people.

His influences upon the civic life of his community has been of the highest order. He is a lover of boys and young men and reckons them as a great asset of our nation. He has been identified with some, in fact much of the greatest development work of the Payette valley. He is one of the directors in and owners of the Payette Valley Land & Orchard Company which has a 720 acre orchard near Payette, which is one of the finest in the entire Northwest. He is the president of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Payette, a most magnificent and well equipped institution. The secretary of three of the large irrigation systems of the valley. President of the board of the directors of the Independent Printing Company of Payette. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of its board of trustees. A member of the Modern Woodman of America.

On the 28th day of June, 1888, he married Lida A. Stark, a daughter of Gilbert F. Stark, a native of Ohio and a loyal veteran of the Civil war having served the full time and suffered the hardships of the Southern prisons. Mrs. Haynes comes from an ancestry noted for a great and noble record in the defense of our nation in war.

Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haynes: Edna, the oldest, who married Mr. Frank E. Kilbourne, now a resident of South Bend, Washington; Leah, now sixteen and shares the parental home, and Rachel Elizabeth, the youngest.

Mr. Haynes and family reside in their elegant residence at number 16 North Ninth street in Payette.

DR. AXEL F. O. NIELSON. The little kingdom of Denmark—little in size and population, but great in history, her sailors and soldiers having a record second to none in the world for courage, chivalry and prowess—has sent to the United States a race of men who have become among the most learned in the various professions. One of the leading physicians and surgeons of Idaho, Dr. Axel Nielson, of Oakley, claims Denmark as his birthplace, having been born in the city of Copenhagen, October 25,

1868, a son of Hacon and Sophia (Johansen) Nielson. He received his early education in the city of his birth, graduating from the high school at the age of sixteen years, and at that time came to the United States with his brother, Dr. Alexander Nielson, now a prominent practitioner of Ephraim, Utah.

Dr. Nielson knew but a few words of the English language, but with commendable ambition he entered the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah, and so assiduously did he prosecute his studies that he graduated with the degree of D. B., and shortly thereafter became a teacher in the schools of Ogden. For five years he was principal of the Cassia State Academy, and at the end of that time was elected superintendent of public schools of Cassia county, Idaho. In the meantime, the Doctor carefully saved his earnings, and two years after his own arrival contrived to send for his parents and two sisters, the latter being Amanda, who is now the wife of Joseph Kjar, of Salt Lake; and Abelina, who married Huga Peterson, also of that city. Dr. Nielson's father was a shoemaker by trade, and continued to follow that occupation in Provo, Utah, until his death.

In 1900 Dr. Nielson commenced the study of medicine, attending the Illinois Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1905. Returning to Oakley, Idaho, he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until 1908, when, being desirous of further advancement in surgical knowledge, he took a trip to Europe to do post-graduate work, and spent several months in London and in Vienna. Since his return to Oakley he has enjoyed a large and representative practice, and is now justly regarded as one of the leading practitioners of his part of the state. He is examiner for all the old-line insurance companies, acts in the capacity of county physician of Cassia county. A Republican in his political views, he is at this time acting in the capacity of chairman of the school board of Oakley, and in his official position is doing much to advance the cause of education. In addition to his pleasant home in Oakley, he is the owner of two valuable ranches in Cassia county, which are being developed into a profitable investment.

In 1897, Dr. Nielson was married to Ettie Hunter, who died in 1899, after having been the mother of one son, Elmo, whose death occurred one year prior. In October, 1900, the Doctor took for his second wife Miss Louisa Haight, daughter of the Hon. Horton D. Haight, and to this union there have been born five sons: Adonis, Horton, Byron, Lola and Oscar. All the members of this family are active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Probably no better example of the success to be attained through perseverance, determination and ambition could be found than the career of Dr. Nielson. Coming to this country as an emigrant lad, with no knowledge of the language, and with but limited means, his sudden rise to a position among the leaders of a skilled profession is remarkable. At all times the Doctor has so conducted his activities as to win the highest esteem of the citizens in whatever community he has found himself and it is safe to say that few men in this section have more sincere friends and well wishers.

MARY ELIZABETH DONALDSON, M. D. In the splendid work of the modern medical profession which aims at the higher welfare of society through a combination of the individual efficiency and skill of the medical practitioner with the organized cooperation of the larger public agencies, and in that

equally important field of constructive charity, Idaho possesses no single factor whose services have been more beneficent nor more kindly and effectively directed than its first and chief woman physician. The state has reason to be proud of its statesmen, its business builders, its scholars and men of affairs, and with equal right must take pride in its women of learning and accomplishment.

A history of Idaho to fulfill its true purposes must write in conspicuous character the names and achievements, the sufferings and hardships endured by the pioneer women. With the passing of the pioneer epoch, the scope and nature of services rendered by women as well as by men have changed, but the same spirit of womanly courage and devotion is as necessary in the modern life of the state, though exercised in different directions as it was fifty years ago. In this modern sphere of woman's higher activities, the foremost, certainly one of the foremost, figures, is that of Dr. Mary Elizabeth Donaldson, physician, lecturer, journalist, reformer, temperance advocate and philanthropist, who is crowning a busy and helpful life by unselfishly promoting an enterprise designed to spread abroad happiness among those who need charity and compassion.

Doctor Donaldson, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Craker, was born at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, January 12, 1851, a daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth Delia Craker, and a cousin on her father's side, one removed, of the world's greatest novelists, Charles Dickens. Her father was born at Wadsdam, Buckinghamshire, England, February 22, 1811. He came to the United States in the early forties, for the first twelve years was a farmer in Erie county, New York, and then brought his family to what was then the new west, locating at Spring Prairie in Walworth county, Wisconsin. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Elizabeth D. Brown, a widow, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Delia Marcher, and whose father was an Englishman, and by profession a Baptist clergyman, while her mother, whose maiden name was Delia Wilson, was a lady of southern birth and deep religious convictions, and her only daughter, Elizabeth, adhered closely to the teaching and example of her devoted mother, and naturally enough Mrs. Craker was a homemaker, an ideal wife, mother and friend, whose ever present and all abounding love has bequeathed to those who knew her a memory whose symbol is love.

Zachariah Craker was a man of sterling character and high ideals, a zealous bible student and a strong believer in the Baptist faith. His death occurred March 13, 1881. Of the nine children born to his second marriage, Doctor Donaldson was the eldest. And the very sweetest recollection of her childhood days is that of the early morning worship, when her saintly father led the way to the drawing-room, and in clear and distinct tones would say, "Come, children, let us worship God," and long did that "hallowed altar burn with faith's undying flame."

Reared in a home of intellectual and moral culture, Mary Elizabeth Craker was given every encouragement for self-advancement. After graduating from the high school at Reedsburg, she taught in the graded schools of that vicinity for a period of four years, and highly does she cherish the most pleasant memories of the cool springs, the green fields and the giant oaks of her native state. In the year 1871, the subject of our sketch was married at the home of her parents to a Mr. Hes-

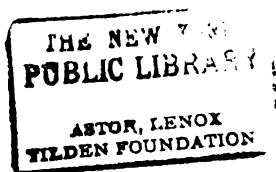


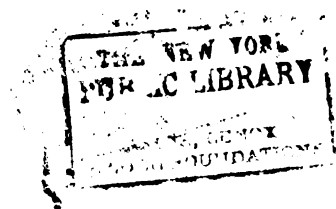
Photo by Myers & Sudd

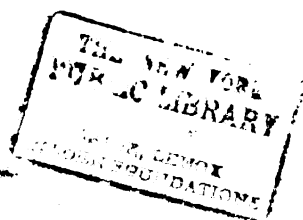
Dr. Mary E. Donaldson

Gilbert i

May 6. 1861

Gilbert Donaldson





THE DONALDSON HOME FOR THE AGED

Let the whisper of love and plenty, in the ears of loneliness and want, dry the tears in eyes bedimmed with age, and the sweet fragrance from these flowers of love, will perfume all the air of Boise, and every county in the state, catching the sweet incense thereof, will bring their offerings for this "Home for the Aged" their gold and their silver, and lay them upon Boise's altar of love.

M. E. D.

ford, and in 1873 she became the mother of a most marvelous and precocious child, the "Little Zella," whom every one loved, and of whom it was said by a grave and reverend senior that "she was an angel sent to earth for only a brief visit." She was the very incarnation of unselfishness, gentleness and filial devotion. The marriage to Mr. Hesford proved an unhappy one and a decree of separation was granted by the courts.

At this time the health of her brother, James, failed, and she bravely accompanied him to Idaho in the hope of its restoration. Thus husbandless and childless, her home desolate, her heart empty, and while her grief was well-nigh unbearable, she devoted herself to the welfare of this brother. Her great energy and the enthusiasm she throws into all of her undertakings stood her well at this period, and she at once qualified as a teacher in this territory, and her services were unusually acceptable and valuable in the comparatively new community in which she taught. Her daytime was thus occupied and she spent many nights and all her spare time in nursing her brother back to health, watching him through an attack of diphtheria, which came in his already weakened condition. Thanks to her tireless efforts and to the invigorating climate, she had the pleasure of seeing her brother recover and develop from a slim, slender and sickly boy into a full-chested man, tipping the scales at two hundred and eleven pounds and standing six feet two in the clear, as fine a specimen of manhood as the mountain breezes of Idaho ever helped to make.

During this period of her life she met and married Thomas L. Johnston, who was one of the prominent men of early Idaho. Thomas L. Johnston was born at Millersburg, Ohio, in 1833, and was one of the early settlers of Idaho, coming to the territory in 1862. He was a man of large accomplishments and sterling qualities of character, charitable and benevolent by nature and generous to all who needed help. For a number of years while interested in his mining properties in the vicinity, he served as postmaster at Bellevue, Idaho. His death occurred at Boise in 1898.

From her earliest recollections Doctor Donaldson possessed vague desires and inclinations for the medical profession. As a young woman her busy life, absorbed as it was with other responsibilities, offered no opportunity for satisfying these aspirations. After her marriage, having lost her only child in 1877, and owing to the appreciative sympathies of Mr. Johnston with her ideals she was enabled to devote herself to professional life. At that time the medical profession was almost closed to women, and it was only after much hesitation that she finally determined to put her long considered plans into execution. In 1889 she entered the medical department of Wooster University at Cleveland, Ohio, and was the only woman to graduate and receive the degree of doctor of medicine in the class of 1892.

Her career as a physician began at Boise, where she opened a sanitarium, employed two nurses and did a lucrative business. Milton, Oregon, was her next field, where she opened an office and where in addition to a large private practice she contributed an important service to the community by founding the first sanitarium in that part of the state. She retained the active direction of this institution until it was fairly established and then moved to Portland, Oregon, where she found a wider field and where she established the first sanitarium in the metropolis of Oregon. She conducted it for four years, at the end of which time she returned to

Boise, which has ever since been her home. In the spring of 1898 she, with her husband, erected and established the Idaho Sanitarium Institute, an institution with which her name has ever since been successfully identified, and here she has nursed many patients each year without charge, simply out of her great love for humanity. As a private practitioner her patronage has been second to none in Boise. To assuage the mother longings of her own heart over the loss of her only child and in addition to the many cares and large responsibilities connected with her professional and benevolent work, Doctor Donaldson in her own home has been a mother to five orphaned children, and has surrounded them with the comforts and influence which would help them well upon careers of future usefulness and service.

Doctor Donaldson was one of the charter members of the American Woman's League, and she has been a constant contributor to its literature. In December, 1903, she assisted in the founding and helped to conduct the Idaho Magazine, the first journal of such pretension in the state. She also edited and published the Reform Appeal, a journal called into existence on account of existing public conditions, and to its clear presentation of affairs was largely credited the election of a Democratic mayor at Boise, although the normal Republican majority was fifteen hundred. It was Doctor Donaldson who also organized and superintended the Prohibition Alliance and did noble service in the cause throughout the state.

In 1881 Doctor Donaldson visited at Philadelphia an institution for the care of aged men and women. During that inspection of this noble charity were planted in her mind the idea and plans which in recent years she has labored so earnestly to bring to actual fruition as one of the noblest and best institutions of Idaho's capital city. In her endeavors she has found sympathy and encouragement from almost every walk of life in Idaho, for her name inspires trust and confidence and her former achievements give assurance that any enterprise with which her name is identified will not only succeed but will prove of lasting benefit. As a result of her unceasing efforts and of the liberal cooperation of her friends, the charitably inclined business men of Boise, the plans for the establishment of what is to be known as the Donaldson Home for the Aged, are now happily progressing towards fulfillment. It is proposed that this shelter for the aged and feeble shall be located on Donaldson Heights at Boise, and when it is completed it will be a monument to one of Idaho's queenly women, and through its services to humanity will exemplify the ideals for which her own merit has always stood.

On January 9, 1912, at a ceremony honored by the presence of some of the most notable men and women of the state and many others whose names are household words in Idaho, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Mary E. Johnston to Capt. Gilbert Donaldson. This marriage followed after months of close friendship and the interests of Captain Donaldson and wife are as one in the philanthropies and larger social service which have been both the practice and idealism of Doctor Donaldson for so many years. Thus this union of ideals renders the late marriage of the doctor's an unusually happy and harmonious one, and thus is the prediction of her friends fulfilled that "at evening time it shall be light," and it is so, as both the captain and his beloved wife aver that the delightful afterglow of

the rays of their sun is as fully enjoyable as were the stronger rays which shown at noonday.

CAPT. GILBERT DONALDSON. An old land beyond the sea, endeared to thousands and thousands of American people, the beautiful Emerald Isle, was Capt. Gilbert Donaldson's original home. He boasts of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father a customs officer in the employ of the British government, having been stationed at Londonderry, where the captain was born in 1849. His mother was a grand-niece of Lord Keith of Scotland, and she was of most exemplary Christian character. She and her son Gilbert were very close confidants, and highly does he honor, and fondly does he cherish, her sacred memory. His parents came to America while he was very young, and his career was typical of the hard-working young foreigner who has made his way through difficulties and by the hardships of experience, to positions of responsibility and influence in this new world.

During his earlier years he was engaged in the wholesale white goods business in the city of New York. At the age of thirty he entered the electrical business in the same city, being employed by the United States Electric Lighting Company, where by diligent and efficient service he rose rapidly to a position of importance. In 1880 he was sent to Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis to install plants, putting in the first electric lighting plant in those cities. At the earnest solicitation of the St. Paul Gas & Electric Lighting Company, he resigned his position with the U. S. Electric Lighting Company and became the general manager and electrician of the St. Paul Gas & Electric Lighting Company. That position he held for a number of years until he entered the manufacturing field on his own account. He engaged in manufacturing electrical generators, dynamos, motors and electrical apparatus, a business which he conducted for a period of fifteen years. Among his close personal friends in Minnesota was the Hon. Henry A. Sibley, one of the most eminent men in that state, who was chosen mayor of St. Paul, governor of the state, United States senator, and was appointed a general of the Federal army during the War of the Rebellion. Finding the duties of the manufacturing business wearing on him, owing to the competition of eastern companies, Captain Donaldson found it desirable to dispose of his business in Minneapolis. His next purchase was the electric lighting plant at McGregor, Iowa, where, in connection with a sawmill which he installed, he built, owned, and operated a number of boats and barges in connection with his sawmill business. In 1900 he sold out his light and lumber business, with his boats and barges and came to Idaho, investing largely in real estate.

Capt. Gilbert Donaldson is a gentleman of distinguished excellence. *Amicus humani generis* truthfully portrays his individuality, and he is in fact a friend of the race and a prince among men. Captain Donaldson is the father of six children by a previous marriage, five of whom are now living. One, little Annie, passed away in infancy, only a few months after the death of the lamented wife and mother. Thus was the Captain bereaved of his loved and lovely companion and helpmeet, and left with children, the eldest of whom was but ten and a half years old. With the noble manhood characteristic of him, he shouldered this heavy responsibility, kept the children together, and discharged the double duties of both father and mother to them, continuing his care and supervision of their

welfare, until he had seen them through college and university. A strong, self-reliant man, Captain Donaldson bore in silence and without complaint the ills and the disappointments of life. Along with this fortitude and an inherent nobility of character, the Captain is generously endowed with other gifts and graces which render him a most charming and a most delightful companion. Both the grace of tenderness, and the sweet flower of courtesy, he wears so tactfully that his manner wins, and charms, and finds its way to the heart. A new joy has come to the Captain of late, and one of which he speaks as the crowning blessing of his life. This was his marriage to Dr. Mary E. Johnston, which occurred in Boise on the ninth of January, 1912. This union has made him a permanent resident of Idaho.

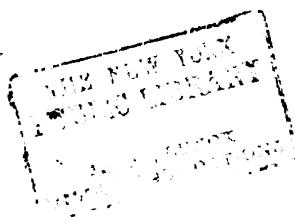
THOMAS L. JOHNSTON. When time shall have granted the proper perspective the figure of the American pioneer will loom on the historical horizon, which is now filled with many figures less worthy. But it is important to remember that among the pioneers, as in a given group of modern citizens, were many levels and grades of characters, ability and influence. The careers of some pioneers have interest solely because they were in at the era of beginnings, but were more or less passive actors in the scenes with which they were environed. In those men of old-time who cloud the canvas of early history are others who stand out in relief, not so much for their experiences, the dangers they shared and the fortitude in presence of hardship which was to a large degree common to most pioneers—but because of the possession of a certain nobility of character, an inward strength, an equilibrium of heart and mind never disturbed by the pressure of outside confusion and the testings of the frontier—qualities that are great alike in all epochs, in war or peace, in the mart or at the hearthstone. It was the possession of these latter faculties, in a peculiar union, which made the late Thomas L. Johnston one of many in that band of worthies who were the pathfinders, the "sappers and miners," and foundation builders in the pioneer army of Idaho.

The eventfulness of his career as measured in the terms of former biography may be briefly stated in a few lines. His real life, and the value of his influence, can only be suggested. To those who know or study the early history of Idaho, perhaps a better appreciation of his individuality may be derived by conceiving of his helpful support as given to every movement that eventually brought system out of disorganization in civil and social life and to every worthy cause which was established or was kept forward as a civic ideal within his time and generation. He was a mighty factor in the early days for law and order, for the suppression of vice and helped to bring about the civilization which the people of Idaho enjoy today. To a greater degree than almost any of his contemporaries the late Thomas L. Johnston was what has been called "a forward-looking man."

Thomas L. Johnston was born in Millersburg, Ohio, in 1833. In 1853 when he was twenty years old and after he had acquired the training and education given to most young men who grew up in Ohio during the thirties and forties he set out for California, and followed mining as a business until the spring of 1862. In that year, twelve months before Idaho became separately organized as a territory, he moved to this part of the northwest and

Thomas C. Johnston





JAMES BROWNE

was engaged in prospecting in different mining camps during the following summer. In the fall of the same year he set out with a company for the Boise diggings, arriving in Boise Basin on October 18, 1862, and thus establishing the home which continued to be his headquarters until his death. During the following years he was engaged in quartz mining at Rocky Bar with good success and elsewhere, and as a business man he was for many years considered one of the more fortunate in this state. During the earlier years he had his share of hardship and was also one of the old-time Indian fighters. He was one of a company of settlers headed by Captain Bledsoe who engaged with the Indians on several occasions.

The late Mr. Johnston was a gentleman of sterling worth, a man of upright character, whose word was as good as his bond. He was a kind-hearted, generous man, enterprising and public spirited. Of Scotch-Irish parentage, he was a most avowed Protestant. He made and lost a number of fortunes while following quartz mining at Rocky Bar. Dishonest partners were the bane of his life, but he bore these misfortunes with the spirit of the martyr, and with the courage which comes only to the honest-hearted sons of toil. He never was known to fail or falter in defense of right and justice. He was a man of pronounced ideas, outspoken and fearless, brave and courageous in danger, calm and deliberate in business, gentle and patient and kind at the fireside. In short, it has been said of him that "man more kind was never born."

And this man's nature and temperament were of the quality required for the early pioneers of Idaho. The truest pioneers, those names most fitly deserve to be remembered, were men whose word could be trusted implicitly, who were brave enough to blaze the way through forests, fight the merciless Redmen, and to undergo all manner of toil and hardship in digging the precious metal from its hiding place. Brave and stalwart, strong and true, firm and resolute, were these early pioneers, but none were more so than Thomas L. Johnston. His voice was always raised in behalf of the weak, the defenseless and the helpless, and all the hundreds and thousands of his old associates and friends, most of whom are now deceased would have gladly exclaimed, all honor to his memory.

Reference has already been made to his part in the Indian struggles of early Idaho, and a picturesque scene as described in one of Boise's daily papers and published during the summer of 1897 is quoted in conclusion of this all-too-brief sketch:

"Captain Bledsoe and T. L. Johnston came in on Monday from a short prospecting trip. Each was riding an animal, and they had another packed with tools and camping outfit. Across Captain Bledsoe's saddle in front, rested a Winchester. To the general observer the appearance of these two men, thus equipped, awakened no more interest than would have any other two men. But to the writer, who saw them riding slowly down Ninth and turn into State street, these two bronzed and grizzled men were objects of the most intense interest; for he knew that just thirty-three years ago they had in company with a handful of other brave spirits prospected and fought Indians together all over this country. In referring to the matter Mr. Johnston said that on this last little trip he and Captain Bledsoe went over some of the ground and visited some of the scenes of their former bloody conflicts with the treacherous and merciless Redmen. In those

days when they stopped an Indian at two hundred yards or so, with the longest shooters then in use, they were doing well. Now these same two men, though their eyesight is somewhat dimmed by the flight of years, with their Winchesters could turn a moccasin to the sun at a distance of a mile. Of the forty daring men who fought Indians under Captain Bledsoe, a third of a century ago, there were but two left in the state of whom he has any knowledge. One is Thomas L. Johnston of this city, and the other is Hon. A. C. Callaway of Caldwell. The great majority of all the rest have no doubt followed the trail over the great range and camped on the plains of Paradise—peace to their ashes."

JAMES BROWNE, M. A., M. D., LL. D. On August 24, 1907, there passed away at Boise Dr. James Browne. For twelve years he had been medical director of the Idaho Sanitarium. His great distinction, however, was as a medical teacher, and in that capacity his influence will not soon die among the thousands in the northwest, with whom he was at some time or other associated. The fact that he was identified with the medical fraternity of Idaho was a source of inspiration and uplift to that body of great and perhaps greater import than was supplied by any other individual.

Dr. James Browne was a typical English gentleman, and possessed that courtesy of the heart which is always the distinction of a gentleman to the manner born. Of a kindly heart, a genial fellowship, that made him a coveted guest in any society, he was always certain to command the attention and respect due to wisdom, experience and keen intelligence. He had a magnificent physique, tall and stately, was of imposing presence, and Chesterfieldian manner, and to a certain reserve and dignity were united those social qualities and generous impulses which created the warmest friendships. True and loyal, a brave man, a bright scholar and a writer of varied charms.

For many years the late Doctor Browne held a prominent place as one of the medical men of the Pacific Coast. His high professional attainments were marked by a life of conspicuous rectitude and public usefulness. He was a leader of men, was looked up to and respected and followed. The doctor had a noble heritage of Scotch-English blood. His grandfather on his maternal side, John McWillie, was a member of the Scottish nobility, a highland chieftain, whose name adorns the pages of his country's history, and another distinguished descendant of whom was Hon. James McWillie, who was governor of the state of Mississippi during the early fifties.

County Armagh, Ireland, was the doctor's place of nativity, where he was born August 3, 1829. He often spoke with great fondness and affection of the dear old land beyond the sea. His educational advantages were of the best. A lad of twelve he entered a classical and mathematical school at Drumhillery, and two years later was taking daily delight in the Odes of Horace and the Iliad of Homer. He lived through the most tempestuous times on the Emerald Isle, and often and vividly recalled incidents of those days, especially that in connection with the repeal of the Act of Union and the monster mass meeting addressed by Daniel O'Connell on the Hill of Tara in 1843, the largest political gathering known in the history of the world. After a four years' course at Drumhillery he matriculated at the Royal College at Belfast, Ireland, from which noted

institution he graduated both in classics and medicine before his twenty-first year.

In 1850 Doctor Browne sailed for America. His ship was partly wrecked, and he and other passengers took frequent turns at the pumps which worked constantly for ten days, until the boat was finally beached on one of the islands of the West Indies. Landing at New Orleans, he spent a brief while there, then went to Texas, where he took possession as professor of Latin and Greek at Austin College. His next move was to Jackson, Mississippi, where he met and married a delicate southern maiden, and one child, a son, was born to this happy but all too brief union. Some years later a friend inquired by letter of the doctor if he had children and received this reply: "Now, you ask if I have children? No, kind friend, no—but through the mist that sad memory brings to the eye, I see in a land far away, an unpretentious tomb, the mocking bird sings near it, the magnolia perfumes it, the angels, perhaps, hover over it—in that tomb on the bosom of his mother sleeps my boy, my only child." Though his early life was not without its pathetic side, the doctor kept his cheerful and sunny disposition unimpaired, to which fact his mother bore eloquent testimony in a letter dated January 26, 1878, referring to his visit in 1870, after a separation from him for twenty years. She writes: "When you returned to me, bearded and bronzed, and no longer a boy, I could not see that you had changed much in nature or disposition. The same affectionate manner, the same gentle language, and the same merry and infectious laugh as in the happy days of boyhood, characterized you. You were always kind and gentle to me, you never caused a pang to your mother's heart, and I had the vanity to think, as many others thought, that I was the mother of an almost faultless boy." And Doctor Browne always carried the merriment and charm of youth into the evening of life. After his visit to the old home he spent several years in travel, visiting China and Japan, British Columbia, Mexico, and other portions of both east and west.

In 1880 Doctor Browne was called to Portland, Oregon, to accept the chair of physiology, physiological anatomy and materia medica in the Willamette University. He filled those chairs most acceptably for nine years and until he resigned to accept a place on the state medical board, tendered him unsought by the governor, which position he held for six years. He also served the A. O. U. W. Lodge at Portland as Grand Medical Director for ten years. He was the first grand medical examiner of the order in the state of Oregon, and he did yeoman service throughout the state, traveling and lecturing and organizing lodges. He attained the rank of past grand master in recognition of his long and faithful services to the order.

Doctor Browne was an evangel of education in the grand empire enfolding the Pacific Coast states. His life work was that of an instructor. His was a happy faculty of imparting knowledge, as illustrations for any point came readily to him. With heart and soul aglow he toiled for others, and while he gained little financially thereby he gained what is infinitely better, a consciousness that his unselfish labor had left its permanent impress upon the soul and character of the hundreds with whom he came in contact. He was a Greek, Hebrew and Latin scholar, and also spoke French fluently. The late Doctor Browne never engaged in private practice to any extent, and his reason for teaching instead of practice was that his work as a teacher allowed

him more time for private study. He was a deeply religious man, and largely lived in the intellectual and spiritual world. He enjoyed many strong friendships with the notable men of his time, and among the earlier intimate acquaintances were Gen. Sam Houston of Texas, Gen. James Longstreet, and Gen. Joseph Lane, conspicuous figures in the Mexican and Civil war periods.

In 1896 Doctor Browne removed to Boise to accept the medical directorship of the Idaho Sanitarium, which position he held for twelve years, and until a few months prior to his death. For four months he was confined much of the time to his bed and room, suffering from a malignant affliction, but he was too great to murmur, too strong to repine. The days of his last illness he often was heard to say "*Mihi Cura Futuri*" (My care is for the future life). His death was that of the righteous and upright man, whose end is peace, and of him it was truthfully said,

"Sweet is the scene, when virtue dies;
When sinks a righteous soul to rest,
How mildly beam the closing eyes,
How gently heaves the expiring chest."

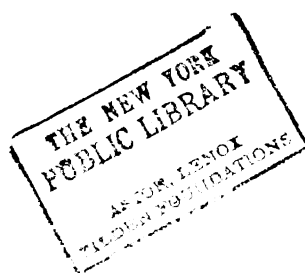
To those who knew him intimately, and appreciated his various gifts and charms, the world since his death has been a lonesome place, and all those will join as they did at the time of his death in calling to him "Hail and Farewell."

THE IDAHO SANITARIUM was founded in 1897. The institution represents the idea that the natural diet of primitive man did not include the taking of life. In the beginning the great Creator told Adam what he might eat, and his diet was composed of fruits and grains. It was a long time after the Edenic state of the human race before the taking of life to support life came about. The founders of the Roman Empire are said to have lived entirely upon fruits, grains and vegetables. The early Greeks were not flesh-eaters, and never were there finer specimens of humanity than was produced by those early Mediterranean countries.

And, since a correct method of diet must be adopted prior to the eradication of diseased conditions which afflict large numbers of the human family, the management of the Idaho Sanitarium took the high ground that the prevention of disease was of far greater importance than the cure of it, therefore, "back to Nature and first principles" has been the motto of this institution, and the secret of its success.

Its equipment for effective treatment and efficient service are most complete and are the outgrowth of the most advanced science of medicine and the healing art. The drugless method of healing is in vogue at the sanitarium. No copying of the errors of the predecessors of medicine dispensers has ever been practiced here. The cause of disease, or sickness of any source is carefully sought out and that cause removed, when possible, by natural, common-sense methods.

The trained nurses, competent and efficient individuals, themselves possess the health and strength which bear eloquent testimony to the correctness of the principles advocated and carried out at the Idaho Sanitarium. When the sanitarium idea and the work was first launched in Boise, in 1892, it met its full share of criticism and opposition from non-progressives, both in the profession and among the laity. This opposition has been met by heroic and



daring pioneer effort, and the way blazed to prepare the people for this great and greatly needed reform, and today many who were once skeptical and unconvinced are voicing their praise of the "simple life," as the result of a few weeks' stay at this institution, and are rejoicing in their freedom from the use of pills and powders, of bottle and spoon medication; are reaping the benefits and the blessings which are the sure reward for walking in the straight path of obedience and truth.

Sanitary science is the outgrowth of the most advanced medical science, and dictated by the highest intelligence, and it has been most refreshing and encouraging to the managers of the sanitarium, as it has been to all others who have endured the fire of persecution to call to mind the opposition to progressive benefactors of the race, and remember that all forerunners of truth, such as Harvey, Galileo and Kepler, were all ridiculed for their knowledge, and persecuted for their advance thoughts. The famous Dr. J. G. Holland in commenting on the progress of last century says: "Medical learning has absolutely fought against every great medical discovery, and not infrequently against important discoveries in constituent sciences." For the right attitude toward these matters lasting gratitude should be paid to the American Medical Association, which, as a body, and through a great number of its individuals, has for years been striking sledgehammer blows in behalf of the emancipation of the people from the curse of drug medication. This association has sent out its men to all parts of the country to lecture on these topics, and has prosecuted its campaign regardless of "whose craft is in danger."

The location of the Idaho Sanitarium is ideal, elevated and picturesque, and the quiet restfulness of the place appeals to every visitor. Its spacious rooms, its broad veranda, and lovely lawns, overlooking the beautiful Boise valley, are themselves promotive of health and life, a boon and blessing to the sick and the suffering. The water supply of the institution is pure soft artesian, and well adapted to the needs and requirements of the system. Various water treatments are given here as indicated by the condition of the patients, and scientific massage is given by properly trained manipulators.

In a quiet and unobtrusive manner, the work of practical reform has been carried on in the Idaho Sanitarium. Those in charge have carefully investigated the source and cause of disease in patients, have endeavored to educate the afflicted and increase their powers of resistance by instructing them to walk in harmony with the laws of nature, which are the laws of God and are as binding as the decalogue.

Dr. Mary E. Donaldson, who is the head and heart of this notable institution, aptly speaks of the system here in vogue with such excellent results, in the following terms: "Since sickness is the sure result of the transgression of God's natural laws, how vastly important it is that the great problem of how to properly carry on life should be constantly and enthusiastically considered and taught. It is a well known scientific fact that one of the chief causes of that hydra-headed disease, dyspepsia, which baffles the skill of so many physicians, is indirectly due to the use of condiments; and it is also a well known fact that condiments possess no food value whatever. On the contrary, they are irritants, and positively injurious to health. Chief among these irritants are Cayenne, or red pepper, horse-radish and mustard, all of which sting and bite as they pass

downward. The diet at the sanitarium eschews all these unnatural and artificial stomach whips, believing and teaching that if the moderate use of right foods and healthful drinks, were taught and used in the nursery, and at the home board, the parents and guardians who are entrusted with the sacred responsibilities of rearing the young, would not be called upon to regret the implanting of false appetites in their children, which logically leads to dissipation in the saloon and the brothel, and thence, perhaps, to an untimely and dishonored grave, or to the ignominy of the penitentiary or the gallows.

"The prevention of these deplorable conditions are of priceless value, and are of far greater moment than the cure of them.

"In Brillat-Savarin's great work, entitled "The Physiology of Taste," are to be found axioms as profound as ever Plato or Epictetus set down. For example: 'The education of the tastes and the appetite should be an index to the degree of civilization.' 'The fate of Nations depends upon how they are fed.' 'A man of sense and culture alone understands eating.'

"The Sanitarium diet prevents the formation of false appetites, abnormal, unnatural—preventing those thus taught and reared from falling a natural prey to the universal curse of drunkenness, by thus cutting off the demand for intoxicants; and when this demand is cut off, the vexed and pathetic question of the ages, the abolition of drunkenness, will be forever solved, and a most glorious heritage will be left to posterity in wide-spread sobriety. And may God hasten that day!"

Too much could not be said in praise of the life work of the woman who has thus devoted herself to the uplifting and cleansing of the race, and it is gratifying to note that she has won, through years of pinchbeck criticism and annoying attentions on the part of unsympathetic rivals to her present high place in the minds and hearts of the public, who have come to realize and understand something of the intent and purpose of her work, and its underlying principles of right living.

GEORGE F. ASHLEY. At the head of the medical profession in Montpelier stands Dr. George F. Ashley, who as a physician and surgeon has been active here since 1912. He is of English birth and parentage, his father and mother, George and Sarah Jane (Nate) Ashley, having lived in their British home until 1879. The father has for many years been a contractor and builder and has to his credit many fine buildings constructed in this Western country, chiefly in Montpelier and in Paris, which has long been his home and where the notable structures he has erected include the county court house. The family of George and Sarah Ashley consisted of four children, the eldest of whom was named George F. The date of his birth was December 17, 1875.

As the parents of George F. Ashley came with their children from England to America when he was a boy of four years, his education has been procured in this country. The family settled at once in Paris, Idaho, and its members have ever since resided in that place and others of the surrounding county. After his course in the public schools of Paris, George F. Ashley entered Fielding Academy at Paris and in 1898 was graduated from that institution where he had pursued the prescribed course of four years. His interest in the land of his birth led him to return to that great country and to continue his studies there. At the Abbey Institute at Tewkesbury he spent seventeen months in pursuit

of higher education. He then returned to the United States and to Paris, Idaho, where he accepted a position in the employ of the Utah Sugar Company. He continued this engagement until 1903, at which time he signed an order to take up the study of medicine. He had selected as his professional alma mater, the National University at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1907 he completed his medical course and received his degree of doctor of medicine. After spending one year as an interne in the L. D. S. Hospital in Salt Lake City, he returned to Paris. There he entered independently upon his career as a physician and in his home town he practiced with signal success for a period of about four and one-half years. At the end of that time he came to Montpelier, where he has established himself firmly in the confidence and respect of all citizens. In 1911 he was joined by Dr. A. D. Cooley as a professional partner. Since that time they have shared offices and conduct their medical business under the firm name of Ashley and Cooley. In 1912 these two up-to-date and enterprising physicians constructed a hospital of thirty rooms, equipped with all modern appliances for medical attention and treatment and for the comfort of patients.

Dr. Ashley has served as a county officer in his professional capacity and was city physician of Paris. He was formerly a member of the city council of Paris and has always been a citizen showing keen interest in civic and political affairs. He is in sympathy with the theories and aims of the Republican party.

In Logan, Utah, Dr. Ashley was married on September 16, 1903, to Miss Mary J. Kearn, a daughter of James and Fannie Kearn of Laketown, Utah. Dr. and Mrs. Ashley are the parents of one child, a daughter named Wanda Florence.

In religious affiliation, Dr. Ashley is a member of the church of Latter Day Saints. He is furthermore connected with numerous professional organizations, including the American Medical Association and the State Medical Society of Idaho.

A man of firm patriotism, Dr. Ashley considers Idaho a home state "second to none," believing that for investments no other locality can equal it. Dr. Ashley is interested in every movement that adds to the life and vigor, the improvement and broader welfare of Montpelier and the county as well. All athletic and cultural movements appeal to his interest, as secondary to the work of the great and important profession to which he devotes his deepest thought and his best care and skill. His work as a physician and surgeon means much to his community.

JOHN S. HYDE. A citizen who stands high in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen in Bannock county, Idaho, is John S. Hyde, of Downey, a former member of the Idaho state legislature who is identified with one of the most prominent business concerns of that community, that of the W. A. Hyde Mercantile Company, and who is numbered among the wide-awake, capable and efficient promoters of this section. In numerous other relations he is a valued factor of society there and is an enterprising and energetic worker for progress.

Born at Kaysville, Utah, December 18, 1870, he grew up there and received a public school education. Until twenty-nine years of age he followed the pursuit of farming in Utah; then about 1899 he joined his brothers in Downey, Idaho, and entered the service of the W. A. Hyde Company, of which he is a stockholder and now is assistant manager. The concern is a large department store, modern in every

respect and commanding an extensive trade in this section of the county. As a member of the Downey Commercial Club he lends his influence and energies to stimulate settlement and development in this section and the impress of his personality is felt in almost every phase of civic interest. It was through the efforts of Mr. Hyde that the town of Downey was incorporated. He thoroughly believes in the efficacy of a good education in fitting men and women for the worthiest citizenship and is a warm advocate of providing the youth of his community and of the state with the best educational advantages possible. In this direction he has served as a member and secretary of the Downey board of education and now is serving for the second term as president of the School Trustees Association of Bannock county. He is also assistant superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Pocatello Stake, an organization for the improvement of young men, and conducted as an auxiliary department of the Latter Day Saints church, of which Mr. Hyde is a member and to which he gave two years of missionary service in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Politically he is a Democrat and is an ardent worker in promoting the interests of his party. He was a member of the Idaho legislature during the eleventh session and the special session following and discharged his duties in that body with fidelity and ability, exhibiting a zealous and watchful regard of public rights.

Each day with Mr. Hyde is a day of activity and some useful service, though business and other cares are sometimes laid aside to enjoy a good game of baseball or a season of hunting; while in the way of quieter diversions he gets pleasure from music and reading.

On April 25, 1900, he was married at Salt Lake City to Josephine Kinnett, daughter of Mrs. N. J. Kinnett, of Kaysville, Utah. Mrs. Hyde died April 16, 1912, and was interred at Downey. Besides her husband, five children were left to mourn her demise, namely: Alda, John Milton, Verna M., Keith W., and Norma.

EARLE C. WHITE. Establishing his home in the little village of Pocatello, Bannock county, Idaho, nearly a quarter of a century ago, Mr. White has been most prominently and worthily identified with the development and upbuilding of the now thriving and attractive city, which is the metropolis of southeastern Idaho and one of the most important railroad centers in the state. As one of the leading real-estate dealers of Idaho it may readily be understood that he has contributed much also to the general development of the state along civic and industrial lines, for his operations have been of wide extent and have brought to this commonwealth many desirable citizens. Mr. White is also a member of the bar of the state but has withdrawn entirely from the practice of his profession to give his attention to his important real-estate interests. He is one of the most enthusiastic of Idaho exploiters, is energetic, enterprising and progressive and has an inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. As one of the representative citizens of the state he is fully entitled to special recognition in this publication.

Mr. White was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 15th of January, 1867, and is a son of Charles M. and Evelyn M. (Cobbe) White, the former of whom was born in Syracuse, New York, on the 28th of December, 1813, and the latter of whom was born in Vermont, on the 13th of January, 1843, their marriage having been solemnized at Coldwater, Branch



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The wedding, in Iowa, in April, 1890, was solemnized by the marriage of Mr. White to Miss Anne Le Field.

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county, Michigan. Charles M. White removed from the old Empire state to Michigan as a youth, and in the early '50s he crossed the plains to Wyoming, having later made several other trips of this order and having gained broad experience in connection with pioneer life on the frontier. From Wyoming he finally went to Salt Lake City, Utah, but after about two years there he returned to Wyoming and established his residence at Evanston, Uinta county, where he was engaged in the practice of law for a term of years. He then came to Idaho and located at Paris, Bannock county, where he was associated in practice with Judge Alfred Budge until 1891, and in 1902 he removed to Pocatello, the judicial center of the same county, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession, in which he is undoubtedly the oldest representative in the state, as he has attained to the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He is a man of fine legal talent, has been engaged in practice for nearly seventy years, and is still alert of mind and physique,—one of the remarkable pioneers of the West and one whose life has been ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor. He is a revered patriarch of the Idaho bar, a counselor of broad circumspection and still a formidable opponent in legal contests. He is a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance and the family hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Of the seven children, four sons and two daughters are now living, and the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. He has a half brother and half sister older than himself.

Earle C. White gained his early education in the public schools of Evanston, Wyoming, and then began reading law under the effective preceptorship of his honored father. He was admitted to the bar of Wyoming in 1890 and there was associated with his father in practice until September, 1891, of the following year, when he came to Idaho and established his home in Pocatello, which then had a population of about 2,500. Here he opened an office and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he was distinctively successful, but his deep appreciation of the great resources and advantages of this section of the state finally led him to abandon active practice in 1894 to become a potent figure in exploiting real estate. He has since continued to be actively identified with this line of enterprise, in which his operations have been of broad scope and importance and of great value as an adjunct to social and industrial progress. He is an authority in regard to the resources and land value of southeastern Idaho and also controls a large business in the handling of city and village realty as well as farming, horticultural and grazing lands. He is a stockholder in the Bannock National Bank. He is a member of the Idaho State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and in his several years of active practice in Idaho he proved himself a resourceful advocate and able counselor, well fortified in the science of jurisprudence. Mr. White is affiliated with the York Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, including Pocatello Commandery of Knights Templars, and also with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Pocatello Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee. Mrs. White is a leader in the social activities of the community and is a gracious chateleine of the beautiful family home, on Seventh avenue.

At Chariton, Iowa, in April, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. White to Miss Annette Fickel,

daughter of George W. and Elizabeth J. Fickel, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom now resides in Pocatello, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. White have four children: Earle C., Jr., who was born at Evanston, Wyoming, in June, 1891, is engaged in the hardware business in Pocatello, as one of the representative young business men of the city; Edward O., who, like each of the younger two children, is a native of Pocatello, was born in June, 1893, and is now a member of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis.; Leslie, who was born in October, 1897, is a student in the Academy of Idaho, at Pocatello; and Louise E., who was born in February, 1905, is attending the public schools.

GEORGE V. LEIGHTON & SON. Idaho has an established reputation as a stock country, and since early settlement has produced and sent to market a great annual volume of wealth in cattle, horses and sheep. The livestock industry usually brings up the familiar western picture of the range and the ranch, the cowboy, sheepherder and the regular type of stockmen. The modern highly developed stock farm with its fenced fields, its great barns and feeding lots, its equipment resembling that of a well regulated factory, and its business system belongs to the new era. It required pioneer enterprise of as high an order to undertake modern stock farming as was necessary half a century ago to bring a herd of long-horns into these valleys and establish a ranch under the threatnings of Indian foes.

Thanks to the initiative of some Idaho men, possessed of modern business talents, the way has already been broken out towards this new phase of agricultural enterprise, and in the next quarter century the state will be known as much for its fine livestock products as for its fruit and minerals. For its value as a teacher of Idaho history, the following paragraphs will describe briefly one of the finest enterprises in modern stock farming to be found in the entire state, with something about the career of a man whose work has not only brought himself a high degree of prosperity, but is proving a stimulating example to the agriculture development of all the Boise Valley.

Eight miles out from the city on the line of the Idaho Traction Company Railroad, the visitor who is seeking the highest standard of Idaho stock farm enterprise will be gratified with a view of the George V. Leighton & Son stock farm. The farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres of the best land to be found in the state. Substantial well built barns, equipped with all the modern conveniences and facilities for stock comfort and management, are the conspicuous features of this farm. The barns have a complete water plant, water being supplied through every needed point, they are electric lighted, and there are a number of other facilities such as feed cutters and mixers, conveyors, and everything to lighten labor and increase the power of managing and caring for the stock. The Leighton ranch is stocked with thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. In the horse stable are found the beautiful dapple-gray sire of many of the best horses in Idaho. This is "Charlemagne," to whose credit are first prizes in both America and in France, from which latter country he was imported. Charlemagne is of the Percheron breed. The swine on the Leighton farm are from several prize-winning Duroc boars and sows, and one of these was the first winner at the International Stock Show at Chicago in 1911. Mr. Leighton's

Hampshire sheep, thoroughbred, were the first of the kind to be brought into the Boise Valley, and the increase of this flock are sold three years in advance. The cattle are all thoroughbred Holsteins, and without doubt the finest herds in Idaho, as well as one of the finest in America. Several of the cows in this herd cost one thousand dollars apiece at the age of four months, and a number of them have won prizes in the foremost shows in America, and several blue-ribbon animals stand in the Leighton stalls.

The most important contribution of the Leighton enterprise is in laying a firm foundation and making a substantial beginning in the dairy business. Dairying is a comparatively new industry on a modern business scale, and Mr. Leighton and son are really pioneers in the business. Eventually Idaho will become one of the great dairy states of the Union, since there is no other state better equipped with natural resources, good water, good natural gas, and abundant alfalfa. The dairy barn on the Leighton place is equipped with all the facilities for large production, and for sanitary handling of the products. A record is kept of all the milk produced by each cow, and an analysis is made in the barn of the constituent elements of the milk, especially as to its amount of butter-fat.

George V. Leighton, the founder and developer of this monumental industry in the Boise Valley, was born in the far east at the town of Cumberland, Maryland, February 22, 1856. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth Leighton, were both born in England, where they were married, and then came to America. While their eight children were growing up they moved from place to place in the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, finally settling in Pennsylvania, where both parents died in December, 1911.

George V. Leighton received a common school education, and when about twenty-two years of age, in 1877, came out to the northwest, locating at Pendleton, Oregon. In the subsequent thirty-five years he has been essentially a stock man, and has never enjoyed any particular success in any other line. At Pendleton he developed a large horse ranch, and there made a reputation for producing high grade horses. His home was at Pendleton for nine years, until 1886, at which time he came to Idaho, locating in Washington county, near Weiser. He continued there in the stock business until 1908, in which year he moved into the city of Boise. Like many others, he had the delusion that the city was a fine place to spend the latter years of his life, and in Boise at the present time he owns at the corner of Maine and First streets one of the beautiful residences of that city. In a short time, however, Mr. Leighton discovered that the city had no attractions that were permanent and satisfying, and he regards those few years spent in Boise as the only part of his life that he cannot look back upon with satisfaction. Having returned to the farm, he has now perfected plans for the erection of a beautiful country home with all the material facilities and conveniences which his city home had, and with the delightful surroundings which the country alone makes possible. The street car of the Idaho Traction Company runs close by his door, and in addition to this means of transportation he has a large touring car in his garage. And back of all these creature comforts are his thoroughbred stock, his valuable orchards and beautiful meadows, where the sun shines and the birds sing, and with his children about him it would be difficult to conceive of a happier man in Idaho than George V. Leighton.

To those who believe—and there are many who do—that life has its highest possibilities and opportunities in the free and open country, the position of George V. Leighton seems ideal. He has built his success upon permanent foundation of the oldest and most honorable vocation in the world, and his career has been productive of those essential material goods without which humanity would quickly come to want.

In 1885 Mr. Leighton married Miss Martha Kern, a native of Oregon. Their four children are: Daisy, wife of William Abbott of Boise; Willie, who is associated with his father and a partner in the business; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas White of Idaho City, and Georgia, wife of Claude Roberts, who has charge of the dairy and cattle of the Leighton Ranch. Politically Mr. Leighton is a Republican. He was county commissioner for Washington county, Idaho, for the years 1890 and 1891, was a director of the First National Bank of Weiser, Idaho, for the years 1900, 1901, 1902; president of Payette Valley Bank, and was also president of the First National Bank of Payette, Idaho, from 1900 to 1905.

WINFORD CONDIT. Among the successful ranchers and business men of Lincoln county, Idaho, is Winford Condit. Born and bred in the West the love for his native land is very strong indeed, and he is proud of his own success as much because it is an example of what can be accomplished in this great western land, as for the reason that it is a success for which he has only himself to thank. Mr. Condit is as yet a young man, not being in his thirties, and it is scarcely fair to judge him by the record he has made, but if he continues to climb the ladder of success as rapidly in the future as he has in the past, his future is surely a brilliant one.

Born on the shores of Puget Sound, Washington, on the 17th of April, 1884, Winford Condit grew up to know the men and the ways of the West as can no one who was not born in the country. His father, John H. Condit, and his mother, Frances (Parks) Condit, were pioneers of Washington and Idaho. John H. Condit was born in River Sioux, Iowa, and as a young man became a druggist in River Sioux, Iowa. He was also a lawyer, by profession, though he never practiced a great deal. He was a druggist in Iowa for many years, and here he was married to Miss Frances Parks and decided to try his fortune in the West. They left Iowa in 1881, traveling overland to the state of Washington. Here the father took up land in Kents Prairie, where he remained for three years. At the end of this period he sold the land and came to Idaho, locating in Cassia county, where he bought the lands of which he is still the owner. At first he had a rather hard time, owing to his troubles with lack of water. In this region the wholesale cutting of timber dried up all the creeks, and made the raising of crops impossible and it was not until the government took the matter in hand, and the forest reserves were established that Mr. Condit began to succeed as a rancher. After a time water was again plentiful and his lands became very productive. He is now counted one of the most successful ranchers and stockmen in that section of the country. He is also the owner of valuable ranch lands in Lincoln county, where the family now reside. He is very active in political circles being an ardent and life-long Democrat.

Eight children were born to John H. Condit and his wife. Ervin J. Condit is the owner of a valuable ranch which he at present operates, and previous

to this he was a merchant. He makes his home in Hagerman valley. Elbert Condit is also a rancher in Hagerman valley. Milla married H. Gilmore, who owns and operates a ranch in this same fertile valley. Guy Condit is a rancher in Gooding county, Idaho. Silas Condit is in business with his father. Nettie is the wife of Arthur J. Dennis, of Hagerman, and Sadie lives with her parents.

Winford Condit, after his elementary education was completed entered the Pocatello Academy, at Pocatello, Idaho, and here he was graduated at the age of twenty-three. After leaving school his first venture was in partnership with his brother Ervin and a Mr. Dennis. They organized a company and opened a general store at Hagerman, the firm being known as the Condit Dennis Mercantile Company. They continued in this business for three and a half years and made such a success that they were able to sell out at the end of this time at a good profit. The purchasers were R. M. Shurtcliff and Sons, and Mr. Condit has taken an active part in managing the business for the new firm. He is also a ranch owner, managing his large property in Lincoln county with considerable success. He has also invested some money in city realty, believing most firmly in the future of the town of Hagerman.

Mr. Condit was married on the 26th of June, 1912, to Miss Delia Parks. All of the Condit family are members of the Church of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints.

WILLIAM F. KETTENBACH, Sr. Success is the natural prerogative of such valiant souls as the late William Franz Kettenbach, Sr., who was one of the sterling pioneers of Idaho and who wielded great influence in connection with the initial stages of development and progress in the northern part of this favored commonwealth. He was comparatively a young man at the time of his death, and no other one person has contributed so much to the advancement of Lewiston and surrounding country as did this broadminded, aggressive and progressive pioneer. His energy was on a parity with his constructive powers and it can not be doubted that had his life been spared his labors and policies would have brought to northern Idaho far greater civic and material development than can be noted today, prosperous and attractive as this section of the state is under conditions that prevail. Mr. Kettenbach was a natural leader in thought and action, his very personality was inspiration to progress, and his course was guided upon the loftiest plane of integrity and honor, so that he merited and received the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He did much for Idaho and accounted well for himself in all the relations of life, so that there is all of consistency in according in this history a tribute to his memory and a brief review of his signally active and productive career. His name merits enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of the state which profited by his civic loyalty and splendid initiative energy.

William Franz Kettenbach, Sr., was born at Port Chester, Westchester county, New York, on the 16th of May, 1849, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth Kettenbach, who immigrated to America in 1849, only a few months before the birth of the subject of this memoir. For many generations the Kettenbach family has been established in the little town of Kettenbach, which was named in its honor, and which is situated in the fine old province of Hessen-Nassau, in southern Germany, the family name having been worthily and prominently identi-

fied with the history of that section of the great empire. The wife of Henry Kettenbach was likewise a member of one of the old and representative families of the same province. Henry Kettenbach and his devoted wife landed in the port of New York city in the spring of 1849, and after a comparatively brief residence in the Empire state they established their permanent home in Indianapolis, Indiana, where Mr. Kettenbach became foreman in one of the pioneer iron foundries of the capital of the Hoosier state. He had received the advantages of the excellent rural schools of his native place and there also had learned the trade of moulder. He eventually became one of the leading business men of Indianapolis and was a citizen whose sterling character gave to him secure place in popular confidence and esteem. At the time of his death he was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business in Indianapolis, with a well equipped establishment at 279 Massachusetts avenue, his wife likewise continuing to reside in the Indiana capital until her death and both having been devout communicants of the German Lutheran church. They were representatives of that fine type of German-American citizens that has been potent in the social and business development of Indianapolis.

William F. Kettenbach, Sr., gained his early educational discipline in well ordered German schools and the English public schools of Indianapolis, where also he availed himself of the advantages of a business college. At the age of seventeen years his adventurous spirit led him to the Kansas frontier, where he joined the body of scouts operating under the direction of the famous plainsman, Kit Carson, and he served with these gallant fellows in their operations on the frontier in the closing period of the Civil war. He also worked under Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, two other well known characters of the pioneer days on the frontier, and later he became associated with his brother, Henry C., in guiding immigrant trains across the plains from St. Joseph, Missouri, to California. Thus he gained wide and varied experience of frontier life and lived up to the full tension of the hardships and perils of the day. The two brothers finally returned to the old home in Indianapolis, and there they became associated in the wholesale and retail hardware business, in which they continued until the fall of 1877. That autumn stands as the time of the arrival of William F. Kettenbach, Sr., in Lewiston, Idaho, the town at the time having been a mere frontier village, though it was one of the most important distributing points and business centers of the territory, even at that time. He was accompanied by his wife and their two children, and he provided a comfortable home of the pioneer order. Finally he became bookkeeper in the private bank of John Breareley. From that time on his advancement was sure and substantial and he rose to a position of distinctive prominence and influence in the state. He became the organizer of the Lewiston National Bank, and was president of this institution at the time of his death, on the 9th of September, 1891. During his residence in Idaho he did more to promote the growth and development of the northern part of the state, especially the town of Lewiston, than did any other one man during the same period. He was only forty-two years of age when he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, and thus was in the very plenitude of his fine powers and constructive activities. He acquired a substantial competency and was not only held in unqualified esteem in the state of his adoption but was also well

known in the financial circles of Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Chicago, and New York city.

Mr. Kettenbach was a man of broad views and well fortified opinions, and was essentially liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. Though he never consented to become a candidate for political office he was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party as exemplified by President Cleveland, and he was active and influential in public affairs of local order. He installed the first water-works and electric light systems in Lewiston, and planned and initiated the erection of the present Lewiston National Bank building, which was completed within a short time after his death. He was a charter member of the first lodge of Knights of Pythias organized in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, and his religious views were in harmony with the tenets of the German-Lutheran church, in whose faith he was reared and in which he was baptized.

In 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kettenbach to Miss Sallie Benton, who was born in Monrovia, Morgan county, Indiana, on the 26th of October, 1853, and she was summoned to the life eternal, at Lewiston, Idaho, on the 4th of March, 1897, secure in the affectionate record of all who had come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Mrs. Kettenbach was of Scotch-Irish lineage and was a daughter of Rev. Maurice Benton, a pioneer clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in Indiana. Her father was a kinsman of Hon. Thomas Benton, one of the early American statesmen, and thus also of Mrs. Jessie (Benton) Fremont, wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, the great "pathfinder" of the West and the first presidential nominee of the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Kettenbach became the parents of four children, two of whom, Maurice and Elizabeth, died in infancy. William F., the elder of the two surviving children, is one of the representative citizens of Lewiston, where he is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears, and concerning him specific mention is made on other pages of this volume. Grace, who was born in Indianapolis, on the 28th of October, 1877, and who was thus an infant at the time of the family removal to Idaho, is now the wife of Dr. Charles A. Pfafflin, a representative physician and surgeon of Indianapolis, Indiana, where their pleasant home is located at 1844 North Pennsylvania street.

He to whom this memoir is dedicated arrived in Idaho just at the close of the Nez Perces Indian war, and he forthwith identified himself closely with the development of the northern part of the state, along both civic and industrial lines. He was magnetic, resourceful and progressive and was possessed of splendid ability as a financier, with a capacity for the effective handling of affairs of the broadest scope and importance. He was one of the builders of the city of Lewiston as it stands today and was essentially one of the honored and representative citizens of the state at the time of his demise, his particular friends and associates during the closing years of his life having been such well known and influential citizens as Hon. Fred T. DuBois, Hon. James H. Hawley, Hon. James H. Forney, Dr. John B. Morris, all still residents of the state, and the late Patrick Henry Winston, who recently died in the city of Spokane, Washington.

WILLIAM F. KETTENBACH. On other pages of this work is entered a brief memoir to the late William Franz Kettenbach, Sr., one of the honored pioneers

and especially influential citizens of Idaho, and the data there given are adequate to outline the family history and render unnecessary further consideration of the same in the sketch of the career of the son, who has in every way proved a worthy successor of his father and who is one of the representative business men and popular citizens of Lewiston, the judicial center of Nez Perce county, which thriving and attractive little city has been his home since his childhood days, as his parents here established their residence in 1877.

William Franz Kettenbach II, to whom this review is dedicated, was born at Indianapolis, the beautiful capital city of Indiana, on the 1st day of November, 1874, and is the elder of the two surviving children of William F. and Sallie (Benton) Kettenbach, for information concerning whom reference may readily be made to the previously mentioned memoir. Mr. Kettenbach passed his childhood and early youth in Lewiston, Idaho, and his recollections of the conditions and influences of the pioneer days are vivid, for the impressions of childhood are ever strongly limned. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public school he returned to his native state and entered Butler University, situated at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. In this excellent institution he prosecuted higher studies for two years (1892-3) and while at the university he became affiliated with and was a popular member of the Rho chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity. After leaving college, Mr. Kettenbach returned to Lewiston and assumed a clerical position. At the time of his father's death he succeeded to the control and management of extensive interests developed by his father and through his own ability and well directed endeavors has greatly extended the scope of the same, besides identifying himself with various other lines of enterprise that have aided in conserving the general advancement and prosperity of his home city and state. He has served ten years as president of the Lewiston National Bank, of which his father was the founder and the president until his death. He is a large holder of real estate in and about Lewiston, and is also the owner of timber lands in Clearwater county, this state, the same being principally white pine stumpage lands. He is a member of the directorate of the Bank of Camas Prairie, at Grangeville, Idaho county, and his loyalty to the state that has been his home from his infancy is of the most insistent type, marked by high civic ideals and distinctive liberality and public spirit.

In politics, especially in the recent period of chaotic conditions in the maneuvering of political forces, Mr. Kettenbach was not restrained by partisan dictates, esteeming the principles above the candidate and giving his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He considers Hon. William E. Borah, late United States Senator, and Governor James H. Hawley as having been the two foremost men in Idaho in recent years. Mr. Kettenbach enjoys unequivocal popularity in his home city and in other parts of the state, within whose borders he is well known, and he is affiliated with Lewiston Lodge No. 896, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is also a valued member of the Elks Club, the Lewiston Commercial Club, the Idaho-Washington Development League, the Lewiston Athletic Club, and the Multnomah Athletic Club in the city of Portland, Oregon. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and are zealous in the affairs of the local parish of the Church of the Nativity.

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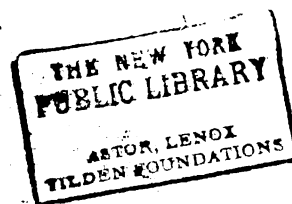
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By notices, issued in long lines of printed conditions in the preceding years, Mr. Kettie had not restricted debates, esteeming the principles of debate and giving his support to men making the approval of the judges of the Mass. W. L. and the Legislature. Senator and Governor John C. Hathorn, and the former Governor of Mass. Mr. Charles F. Johnson, and others, of the same party, and in other cases of these persons he was well known. At the same time, Mr. Kettie was a protective owner of Elks, having a valuable number of the Elks of the Massachusetts Club, the Massachusetts League, the Lewiston Athletic Club, the Athletic Club in the city of Boston, and his were the only ones used in the annual and annual of the local parish of the Church.

W. F. KETTERBACH

W. F. Ketterbach

W. F. KETTERBACH



D. W. Howard

Mr. Kettenbach is one who has always taken a most lively interest in athletics and out-of-door sports in general. He was identified in an active way with the athletic affairs of Butler University while a student therein, and was found arrayed on its football and baseball teams, as well as one of its representatives in track work. At the present time he enjoys tennis and baseball and as an active participant is usually to be found in "good form," though the exactions of his many business interests do not permit him to go in extensively for athletics. He is fond of horses and indulges in equestrian exercise and driving, the while he is not unappreciative of the advantages of the automobile, one of which he keeps in commission. He also finds diversion in occasional hunting and fishing trips in the majestic mountains and beautiful valleys and streams of Idaho and adjoining states, and his deep interest in his home commonwealth is indicated by his membership in the North Idaho Pioneer Association.

At Lewiston, on the 17th of October, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kettenbach and Miss Mary Jane White, who was born at Silcott Ferry, six miles down the Snake river from Lewiston, in the state of Washington, and who is a daughter of Daniel M. and Elizabeth (Ruddy) White, who were numbered among the earliest pioneers of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Kettenbach are most prominent and popular factors in the leading social activities of Lewiston, and their beautiful home is brightened by the presence of three children, Elizabeth Leroy, aged sixteen years; Sallie Mary, thirteen years old, and Wilhelmine Dudie, aged five years.

HON. DREW W. STANDROD. As one of the leading figures in fiscal circles of the state and a lawyer who has long enjoyed a wide prominence in his legal capacity, Hon. Drew W. Standrod, is especially deserving of mention in a work partaking of the nature and purpose of this historical and biographical publication.

Drew W. Standrod was born in Rock Castle, Kentucky, on the 12th day of August, 1859, and is a son of Dr. Samuel and Elvira (Campbell) Standrod, both natives of the same state. Dr. Samuel Standrod was for years a physician and surgeon at Rock Castle, and a man of many worthy traits of heart and mind. He was a son of Basil and Rebecca (Rogers) Standrod, and the family is one of German extraction, and of old Colonial stock. Elvira Standrod, the mother of the subject, died as a victim of the cholera scourge in 1873, when she was in the height of her young womanhood, being but thirty-three years of age when death claimed her. After the breaking up of the home by the death of the mother, Dr. Standrod moved to the western states and for some years made his home in Malad, Idaho, where he died in the sixtieth year of his life, in 1885. Three of the seven children born to Dr. and Mrs. Standrod reached years of maturity, and only two of the three are now living: Drew W. and Mrs. Frances Nicholas, a resident of Ogden City, Utah.

The public schools of his native county supplied the preliminary training of Mr. Standrod, after which he was a student at Cadiz Institute, Kentucky, and he was graduated therefrom with the class of 1880. He had been there preparing himself for the legal profession, and when he was graduated was straightway admitted to the bar. He came to Idaho soon after and took up the practice of law in Malad City, then the county seat of a large section of the state.

From the beginning Mr. Standrod's work attracted favorable notice, and as early as 1886 his ability was recognized in a public manner in his election to the office of district attorney, in which he succeeded himself two years later. So well did he acquit himself in his performance of duty in that office that in 1890 he was elected district judge for the Fifth Judicial District of the state. In that office so apt were his decisions and so apparent his insight into questions of jurisprudence that he was continued on the bench until 1899.

In 1895 Judge Standrod established a residence in Pocatello, and when his services upon the judicial bench were terminated, he opened an office in the city and once more engaged in legal practice, and here he has since continued. Judge Standrod has evinced an especial versatility in his talents, and has proven himself no less a financier than a legist and jurist.

When he was first elected to the bench, Judge Standrod's district, it should be stated, included all the territory in Southern Idaho now embraced within the counties of Oneida, Bingham, Bannock, Fremont, Lemhi, Custer and Bear Lake, and it was for his greater convenience in reaching all portions of his district that he moved his residence from Malad City to Pocatello.

Among numerous other things of which the Judge has every reason to manifest a pride is the fact that he was a member of Idaho's Constitutional Convention bearing upon statehood. After he left the bench of the Fifth Judicial District and turned his attention to practice, he formed a partnership with his present associate, Mr. Terrell, and they practice today under the firm name of Standrod & Terrell. Judge Standrod is an ambitious student, and keeps pace with the most progressive men in his profession, the firm enjoying a clientage of more than ordinary character.

Judge Standrod has manifested extraordinary enterprise and ability in financial circles of the Northwest, and especially so in the section known as the inter-mountain country, while his services in Southern Idaho financial activities have also been in demand. He is interested with his partners in that enterprise, J. N. Ireland, W. G. Jenkins and D. L. and L. L. Evans, in eleven banking institutions in the inter-mountain country. Nine of these banks are rated among the strongest national and private financial institutions in the state of Idaho, and reflect the high standing and general integrity of the men who have their affairs in charge.

In 1897 the five partners bought the First National Bank of Pocatello, and Judge Standrod was elected vice-president, to the presidency of which he has since succeeded. Later he became president of the D. W. Standrod & Company's Bank of Blackfoot, and he is also a director of the private bank of J. N. Ireland & Company at Malad City, the D. L. Evans & Co. Private Bank of Albion, the W. G. Jenkins & Company bank at Mackay, the Evans State Bank at American Falls, the Bank of Commerce at Arco. The Judge also has a liberal block of stock in the State Bank of Downey and he is the executive head of the First Savings Bank of Pocatello. In Utah he is, with his banking associates, interested in the Commercial National Bank of Ogden and the National City Bank of Salt Lake City.

Like many another of the men of affairs in professional and business circles of the west, Judge Standrod has been the encourager and promoter of power and water projects. In southern Idaho he has aided such public utilities at American Falls, Montpelier and Downey. More recently his excep-

tional legal abilities and his keen financial and business judgment were again levied upon by the state, when at the urgent request of Gov. John M. Haines, Judge Standrod accepted an appointment as a member of Idaho's first Public Utilities Commission, his appointment being for the long term of six years.

Judge Standrod stands upon the topmost round of the ladder in the matter of his political standing with the Republican party. In 1896 and in 1898 he was a candidate for supreme judge and he made an excellent showing. In 1900, a year when the party in Idaho was beaten before the contest began, he was the standard bearer of his party in the gubernatorial race. He has never failed to consistently support the Republican party in all its campaigns, both on the stump and with his pen, which is an admittedly facile one, and there is no more dignified or able campaigner in Idaho than he.

On September 24, 1888, Judge Standrod was united in marriage with Miss Emma Van Wormer, a native New Yorker and a daughter of John and Nancy (Van Patten) Van Wormer, likewise natives of that state, and representatives of the old Knickerbocker stock from which so many famous families have sprung. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Standrod: Elvira Campbell and Drew W., Jr. In 1906 their first born child, Cammie, was suddenly stricken with a fatal disease, and she died after a brief illness.

It is worthy of mention that Mrs. Standrod is the descendant of one of the oldest families that was established on the American continent prior to the early days of the British Colonies, and to give anything like a complete history of her family would involve a history of the State of New York from the early settlement of the Island of Manhattan down to the time of British occupancy and past the Revolutionary war period.

It is of record that Dominie Everhardus Bogardus, the first settled minister of the New Netherlands, came to America from Holland in 1633, together with his friend, Governor Wouter Van Twiller, and they arrived in New Amsterdam, founded the first Dutch Reformed Church of the New World, and of that church he remained the honored pastor until he met his death by accidental drowning on September 27, 1647. His American residence and stables were located on what is now Broad street, in New York city. Out of this family in a later generation came Rev. Cornelius Bogardus, founder and pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady, New York, and from that worthy gentleman the line of descent is directly and readily traced to Mrs. Standrod.

The first American ancestor of Mrs. Standrod on the paternal side was Casper Van Wormer, also one of the earliest Hollanders to settle in the Hudson River valley. He married Eva Van Dyke, whose parents came from Holland, and were of the same family as was Fiscal Van Dyke, who was the Colonial treasurer of the New Netherlands and one of the two associates of Governor Peter Stuyvesant.

Captain John Van Patten, who was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Standrod, was an honored officer in the Revolutionary war, and through intermarriage with the famous Conde family, of Huguenot blood, was united with the house of Van Patten, and the great-grandmother of Mrs. Standrod was Catalina Bogardus, who married Adam Conde. Thus is established the ancestry of Mrs. Standrod and the descendant of one of the oldest families extant in America today.

HARLEY O. MILNER. The town and the district of Twin Falls are comparatively new in their development, and hardly ten years have passed since all that section of the state was nothing more than grazing land. It is now regarded as a center of the finest industrial possibilities in Idaho, or anywhere in the West, and is rapidly growing both in population and wealth. The leading spirit in bringing about this development at Twin Falls is Harley O. Milner, who deserves to be called a pioneer, and was the first man in several important local positions of service and responsibility, and has had a large part in transforming this once sagebrush area into a flourishing agricultural and commercial district.

Harley O. Milner was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, March 29, 1866, one of the five sons and four daughters born to John and Salinas Bark Milner. His father was a farmer, but for the last ten years of his active career was engaged in the lumber business in Cass county, Iowa. Three of the children are still living.

Mr. Milner spent most of his boyhood at Atlantic, Iowa, where he attended school, and at the age of sixteen went out to northwest Iowa, and engaged in ranching there and in Montana, and also spent about eighteen months in buying cattle. Then at the age of twenty, he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he completed his education. After leaving school he formed a partnership and opened a bank at Marne, Iowa, known as the Bank of Marne. Eight months later he sold his interests to his partner, and at Omaha, Nebraska, engaged in the grocery business. That enterprise flourished for eighteen months, and then in 1888 he went west to Salt Lake City. For about two years he was clerk in the old White House, at the end of which time he opened an office and established himself in the real-estate business. After two years he became identified with the produce and commission trade, with headquarters at 221 South Main street in Salt Lake City. After three years of experience in that line, in 1894, he moved to Mercur, Utah, and conducted the Mercur Hotel for three years, finally selling out and going to Tuscarora, Nevada. There he bought stock in the Dexter Mine, and had charge of the Dexter Mill for four years.

From Nevada, Mr. Milner came to Milner, Idaho, in November, 1902. At that time he built the suspension bridge over the Snake river for his brother, S. B. Milner. On June 17, 1904, he transferred his home to Twin Falls, and since that time his name has been increasingly prominent in this section. At Twin Falls he established the first lumber yards, known as the Twin Falls Lumber Company. On the opening of the town site he bought the first real estate, lots one to sixteen in block one hundred and thirty-one. He has the distinction of having been the first postmaster appointed to the Twin Falls office and kept the mail in his lumber office and residence, which were adjoining buildings. After five years in the lumber business he sold out, in 1909, all his mercantile interests, and since that time has devoted himself to his private affairs. In 1909 Mr. Milner built his present residence which was one of the first modern homes to be constructed in Twin Falls. At Atlantic, Iowa, in October, 1890, he married Miss Lula Childs, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of S. M. Childs, who was a pioneer settler of Atlantic. Five children have been born to their union, namely: Max B., Mary C., Ruth A., John G. and one that died in infancy.

Mr. Milner is a stockholder and director in the

Twin Falls Bank and Trust Company, and a stockholder in the **Twin Falls Land & Water Company**. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never held office and has been too busy a man with his practical affairs to seek place or popularity through politics.

HARRY WHITTIER. Although a resident of Moscow for only a comparatively few years, Harry Whittier, cashier of the Moscow State Bank, has already become well and favorably known to the people of this city through his connection with the bank. As the practical head of one of Latah county's strongest banking institutions, he holds a prominent position among the men who control the state's leading industries, and his reputation in the world of business and finance is not confined to the limits of this locality. Mr. Whittier was the first boy born in Whiting, Iowa, his birth occurring on March 10, 1875, and he is a son of Lyman and Jennie (McComb) Whittier. His father, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Iowa in 1873, and still resides at Whiting, a town he himself founded. He served in the Union army during the Civil war, was for thirty years engaged in the general merchandise business, and was recognized as a power in Republican politics, serving in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the Iowa state legislature, but at the present time is living retired. He married Jennie McComb, a native of the Prairie state, who is an active church and charitable worker. They had a family of seven children, the two sons living in the West being Harry, of Moscow, and Robert, vice president of the Moscow State Bank, now of Spokane, but who intends to make Moscow his home at a later date.

Harry Whittier received his education in the public schools of Whiting, Iowa, following which he took a course in a business college at Des Moines. At the age of twenty years he began his business career as a clerk in his father's store, soon thereafter assuming the management of the establishment. After seven years of successful management of the business, the store was disposed of and Mr. Whittier associated himself with the Castana Savings Bank, at Castana, Iowa, continuing his relations with this bank until 1911, at which time he came West and assumed the management of the Moscow State Bank, in the capacity of cashier.

Mr. Whittier is an able banker—shrewd, alert, resourceful—yet at all times careful and cautious in conserving his depositor's interests. Years of experience have caused him to rely on his own judgment in matters of business, but propositions tending to safeguard the institution's moneys find in him a ready listener. Essentially a business man, he devotes the greater part of his attention to the manifold and arduous duties of his position, but he will always be found willing to give time or means to movements calculated to enhance the welfare of his adopted city or its people. In his politics Mr. Whittier is a Republican, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs, believing that all men and women should exercise their prerogative as voters. A man who has traveled quite extensively, Mr. Whittier is firm in his belief that Idaho has the choicest land in the Northwest, and he has not been backward in expressing his opinion in this respect.

In 1900 Mr. Whittier was married to Margaret Elma Kenyon, of Onawa, Iowa. They have two children—a boy, Lyman Kenyon, aged twelve years, and a girl, Florence Virginia, now eight years of age. Mrs. Whittier is the daughter of Dudley Kenyon and his wife, of Onawa, Iowa, where she was born and where she lived until her marriage.

CHARLES F. BORDEN. Born to parents who were in moderate circumstances, and belonging to that class of young Americans whose every faculty must be excited to achieve distinction throughout the stimulating friction of battling with difficulties, Charles F. Borden, ex-mayor of Shoshone, Idaho, and proprietor of the leading business of its kind in Lincoln county, has from earliest boyhood given evidence of the possession of those sterling traits of industry and perseverance which, in the long run, spell success. Like most successful men in the business world, he has risen to the top through hard work and conscientious application to the duties given him to perform, coupled with the ability to rise, meet and master situations. Mr. Borden is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born December 19, 1865, a son of Charles H. and Charlotte Mary (Woodworth) Borden, who were born in the Canadian province. The father, up to his death on May 4, 1913, lived retired in Nova Scotia, where he was for many years engaged in the carriage building business there, and he was ever an active church worker and a devout Christian, while the mother, a woman of many virtues, died in 1902, at the age of sixty-five. There were thirteen children in their family, of whom Charles F. was the seventh in order of birth.

Charles F. Borden received his education in the public schools of Nova Scotia, and as a boy worked in his father's carriage building establishment, continuing to follow in that line until he left home at the age of twenty years to come to the United States. For two years he was engaged in the building trade in Boston, Massachusetts, and spent one year in the same line in New York City, then going to Victoria, British Columbia, where he remained for two years. During the fifteen years that followed Mr. Borden was engaged in a carriage building business in Salt Lake City, Utah, but in 1904 disposed of his interests there and came to Shoshone, where he established his present business, one which has branched out to include operations in lumber, implements and building materials, and which is the largest concern of its kind in the county of Lincoln. He is widely known in business circles of this part of the state, where he has a firmly established reputation for upright business methods and strict integrity. The high esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen has been demonstrated by his election to the office of mayor of Shoshone for five years, and he is Republican state senator at this time for the counties of Lincoln, Gooding and Madoka. He is a member of the local Masonic lodge, and his religious belief is that of the Methodist church, of which his wife is also a member, she likewise holding membership in the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. Mr. Borden is a man of the most worthy and admirable characteristics, honor and integrity being the keynote of his makeup. He is a great lover of horses, and he is also well known in musical circles, having charge of the music in the Methodist church here, while in Salt Lake City he was leader of the church choir. Reading is another of Mr. Borden's favorite pastimes, and his private library is one of the finest in the city. Mr. Borden states it as his firm belief that the most important feature to be considered in Idaho is the extent of its resources. He believes that they are unequalled, and that when they are fully developed will surprise the entire country, it being his opinion that the electric power alone in Lincoln county is a feature worthy of consideration by prospective investors. He has backed up his belief in the future of the state by investing in realty,

while in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community he takes a prominent and influential part.

On January 1, 1900, Mr. Borden was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Lenora A. Parker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Parker, formerly of Nova Scotia, but now resident of Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Borden have seven children, of whom five survive: Ross P.; Lois A.; Leah M.; Alice A.; and Charles F., Jr. Those now attending school are Ross P., at Moscow, Idaho, in the State University; Lois A., about to graduate from the Shoshone high school; and Leah M., attending the public schools of Shoshone.

EVERETT P. SWANK. In every branch of industry the growth and development of Buhl has been phenomenal during the past several years, and the present prosperity of the section is well represented by the E. P. Swank Company, hardware and furniture dealers, who conduct the largest business establishment in the city. The greater part of the credit for the success of this company and its development from a mediocre business into an enterprise of large proportions is due to the able secretary, treasurer and general manager, Everett P. Swank, a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes in a marked degree, and whose career has been one of industry, perseverance and well-directed effort from boyhood.

Mr. Swank was born at Pomeroy, Garfield county, Washington, January 28, 1882, and when about six years of age was taken to Seattle, in the same state. There he continued the public school studies that he had commenced in his native place, but when he was eleven years of age his mother died and he began to make his own way in the world. During the next four years he wandered from place to place, turning his hand to whatever occupation presented itself to a lad of his years, but when about fifteen years of age he entered the employ of a plumber, with whom he began to learn the plumbing and heating business, and, being bright and ambitious, soon had mastered the trade. He then resumed his travels, visiting various towns in the West and Northwest working as a journeyman, but in 1906 settled in Twin Falls, where he formed a partnership with J. W. Beery, and under the firm style of Beery & Swank opened a plumbing establishment in that city. Mr. Swank continued in business with Mr. Beery at Twin Falls until December, 1911, at which time he came to Buhl to take over the management of the Parker Marshall Company, the style of which has since been changed to the E. P. Swank Company, with Mr. Swank as secretary, treasurer and active directing head of the business. Starting in a humble way, this establishment has rapidly grown to be the largest and most important industry in Buhl, handling a full line of hardware, furniture and house furnishings, and maintaining two stores. In the management of its affairs, Mr. Swank has displayed business abilities of a high order, and his associates have the utmost confidence in his judgment and foresight. Enterprising and progressive in his ideas on all subjects, he has been ready at all times to support those movements promoted to benefit Buhl or its people, his public spirit causing him to liberally contribute of his time and means to enterprises advancing the causes of education, morality and good citizenship. He is a valued member of the Buhl Commercial Club, and is popular with the members of the Knights of Pythias, being affiliated with the local lodge. Mr. Swank

takes no active part in political matters, but in the past has supported the policies and candidates of the Republican party. His religion is that of the Congregational church, which his wife also attends.

On March 16, 1910, Mr. Swank was married at Albion, Idaho, to Miss Charlotte Guiles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Guiles, of Albion, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Della Fay. Like others who have met with success in their ventures in this state, Mr. Swank waxes enthusiastic when discussing the future of Idaho. He is one of his section's "boosters," believing that the great advance during the past few years is indicative of still further progress in the future and that as the years pass by Idaho will take its rightful place among the leading mineral and agricultural states of the Union.

HARRY BECHTOLD, manager and proprietor of the Troy Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company of Twin Falls, is one of the foremost business men of the city. He has been engaged in the laundry business in one capacity or another during practically all his business life, and he is perhaps the most practical and competent laundryman doing business in the state today. He enjoys a large and extensive patronage and is firmly established financially and otherwise, while he has one of the most up-to-date and complete plants in the West.

A native of New York City, Harry Bechtold was born on April 19, 1880, and in the great Eastern metropolis lived until he was about twenty years old. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and when he was about fourteen years old he earned his first money, and also gained his initial laundry experience, while working in a laundry in a minor capacity. His salary at that time was \$3.50 a week, but he was ambitious and an apt pupil, so that he steadily advanced and was soon able to command a fair salary. He was with one firm in that city, the Nonpareil Laundry, one of the largest in the city, for more than five years. He began at the bottom and when he severed his connection with that firm to come West he was assistant manager of the concern. After leaving New York city the young man located in California, remaining there for about five years, but traveling in many of the Western states before he settled down to work in California. While in that state, about five years in all, he was employed in the capacity of manager in some of the largest establishments in the West. In 1908 he came to Idaho, locating in Twin Falls, and soon thereafter he established his present business. He has a fully equipped place, recognized as one of the most modern plants in the West, and he conducts one of the growing concerns of the district. The establishment throughout is one that would do honor to many a larger city, and a more definite idea of the splendid equipment of the plant may be had if some of its apparatus be mentioned here. Among a great variety of new and modern labor-saving machines may be named the large new steam press machines, which do away entirely with all friction and tearing of garments, unavoidable with the old-fashioned machines; a collar machine that will turn out twelve hundred collars hourly; a mangle that has a capacity of four sheets per minute. The plant also is equipped with a hurricane dry room as well as a conveyor dry room, both of which work automatically, and it has a new five-hundred-gallon hot-water heater, doing away with all waste of water. It has five of the latest model washers. It has an automatic feed pump to keep water in boilers, etc. They own and

operate their own soap making plant, and at present a new building is in course of construction, 50 by 125 feet in size, and a carload of new machinery for the plant has been ordered. In the new building, there will be various improvements, and all departments will be enlarged to greater capacity. The cleaning department especially will be developed along broader lines, and will include vacuum cleaning of rugs, carpets, etc. Thirty people are employed in their present establishment, and when they take possession of their new quarters, it is estimated that at least forty people will be required to handle the business of the plant. Mr. Bechtold personally superintends the work of the establishment, and is thoroughly conversant with every aspect and detail of the business, so that unsatisfactory service or displeased patrons are out of the possibilities. He is energetic, ambitious, and a man of splendid character, who has in his brief period of residence in Twin Falls won to himself an enviable position in the business and social life of the city.

Mr. Bechtold is a member of the Presbyterian church as is also his wife, and he is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, being secretary of the lodge at present. He is independent in his political views, taking no active part in the politics of his district.

On January 6, 1906, Mr. Bechtold was united in marriage at Riverside, California, to Sadie Brackett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brackett, formerly from Boston, Massachusetts. Two children have been born to them: Ira C. and Ethel A.

FRED E. WONNACOTT. Both in his own person and as a son of a noted pioneer, Fred E. Wonnacott, whose name initiates this brief review, is a man of importance among the citizens of Kootenai county. Merchant, real-estate dealer and one-time public official, in all these lines has he distinguished himself for clear-headed intelligence and a fine sense of equality and justice.

Although Idaho has been Mr. Wonnacott's home since his attainment of his legal majority, he is a native of Belleville, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on November 1, 1861. His parents were George B. Wonnacott and Augustine Janey (Myers) Wonnacott, the latter of whom lived in Belleville until her death, which occurred when Frederick was but a child. George Wonnacott, however, though a native son of Belleville, was sent on business for the Hudson Bay Company across the border into Washington. In 1878 he came to Idaho. That was a very early period in the settlement of this region, the national military forces having just established a fort at Coeur d'Alene. George Wonnacott, however, found the place a desirable one for the establishment of a mercantile business, which he conducted both at Coeur d'Alene and Rathdrum, also engaging at times in insurance soliciting and in work as an agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He is well remembered as joint founder, with Marcus D. Wright, of Kootenai county, which was organized through their united efforts. George Wonnacott was an official of great importance in the newly created county. He served as county clerk, as clerk of the district court and for many years as county commissioner. He was also one of Rathdrum's early postmasters. His death occurred in 1894, his interests passing over into the hands of his widow, who had been his second wife, and his son, Frederick B. Wonnacott, the especial subject of this brief biographical review.

In 1882 Frederick E. Wonnacott had come to

Idaho to join his father and had entered the stores of the latter as his father's assistant, gaining his mercantile experience in the stores of both Coeur d'Alene and Rathdrum. Having been thoroughly initiated into the business, he was well prepared, after his father's death in 1894, to take a leading part in its conduct. With Mrs. Wonnacott, his step-mother, and with James Roche and V. W. Sanders, he proceeded to organize the Idaho Mercantile Company of Coeur d'Alene. Four years later he sold out his interests in this flourishing concern and established a mercantile business of a general nature at the newly opened settlement of the Colville reservation. After five years here he returned to Coeur d'Alene, where he has continued to reside and to conduct affairs of wide scope in real estate. These activities are vested in a close corporation called the Sherman Land Company, which he organized for the special purpose of handling his personal holdings. He has been very successful, being nevertheless distinguished for energy and fairness rather than for the self-centered purpose that characterizes many financially successful men. He has been fortunate in the splendid openings that presented themselves to him as a result of his father's early achievements, and has been wise enough to make the most of these.

Mr. Wonnacott is one of the leading Democrats of this section, and has many earnest supporters among the Democrats of Kootenai county. He believes that a public official should be a partisan before election, but that after assuming the duties of his office he should be impartial as a servant of the public. He has been honored with the office of county assessor, a civic position which he filled with singular ability and a rare perception of the due issues of taxation in all its differentiated phases. It is said that during his incumbency the assessor's office saw unexampled progress. He saw to it that equitable assessment be made; he considered the new cleared lands at an agricultural value; he had expert valuation of timber lands made by deputies who were timber specialists; he collected more than enough taxes on formerly overlooked property to pay the expenses of his administration; he filed careful records of all the new taxable property added by the accession of the reservation; he had placed on record new tracings, from authorized surveyors, of all county lands, with every portion of taxable property marked, so that the public may at any time have an accurate idea of the same; he also arranged, by securing surety bonds from all county banks, to permit the residents of the county to pay their taxes locally instead of traveling to the county seat; he brought the school warrants up to par and brought about a considerable reduction in the county's indebtedness. Mr. Wonnacott modestly disclaims more than a share in all this progress, but those who are in a position to know say that it is a very large share. Whether he continue to accept such responsible office as this, or whether he give it into another's hands, he will be given credit for having maintained the true balance in this difficult and delicate task during the time of his administration of its duties.

Busy as he is, Mr. Wonnacott finds time for social relaxation in Kootenai Lodge No. 7, of the Knights of Pythias, in which organization he has passed all chairs. His religious interests attract his attention to the Christian Science church, of which he is a member, as is also his wife. Mrs. Wonnacott was formerly Miss Martha Price, of St. Louis, Missouri,

and her marriage to Fred E. Wonnacott was solemnized on September 17, 1904.

Mr. Wonnacott is one of the most loyal citizens of the state of Idaho. His faith in her material future is largely based upon his recognition of her great variety of natural resources. Having been a resident here for more than thirty years, he has seen small villages grow rapidly into mining and lumber towns second to none in the West. Realizing that these facilities may at some time fail the eager settler, he sees in the varied opportunities for agriculture, fruit growing and stock ranching, unlimited and unceasing means of livelihood and wealth.

Mr. Wonnacott is much interested in the educational system of the state and looks to a high development along that line. Few residents of the county and state are more deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of the commonwealth and community than is Frederick E. Wonnacott.

FRANCIS MARION SCOTT. Scott's Ranch, a post-office on the Idaho City stage route, is the home of one of Idaho's oldest and most interesting pioneers—a genial, whole-souled bachelor and good citizen. From the early sixties until he retired to the peaceful joys of his ranch, he was mixed up in trading, mining, fighting Indians, and proving himself under every and all circumstances a responsible, strong and fearless frontiersman—of the type so much admired in the life of the old west.

Francis Marion Scott was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 6, 1840. His parents were William H. and Mary Ann (Nafus) Scott, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother of Kentucky. The father was a wheelwright by trade. Among six children, the second, Francis Marion, when three years old, went with his parents to western Missouri, where they died, and then at the age of fifteen years began his experience in the far west. His first adventures were in New Mexico, where for two years he was at work on the stock range, and in freighting. Going back to Kansas, he spent one winter there, and in 1858 crossed the plains to Salt Lake. In 1860 he was in Colorado, and during the greater part of this time was engaged in freighting supplies to and from the large mining camps and other settlements. When not engaged in transportation work, he was on the stock range.

In 1862 Mr. Scott crossed the Idaho country before the first discoveries of gold had attracted settlement there, and continued on to Baker county, Oregon, where on his arrival he learned of the recent discovery of gold in the Idaho Basin. That brought him quickly back into the Idaho country, and he settled near Emmett, where he established a ferry-boat for the crossing of the Payette River, and thus prepared to serve the great influx of settlers who were streaming into the new gold area. During the following winter he went out with Captain Jesse Stanafer in fighting Indians. He continued as a freighter until 1867, making trips from Umatilla to Idaho City, a distance of three hundred miles. Since 1867 Mr. Scott's home has been in the Boise Valley and in Boise county, and the greater part of this forty-five years was spent in mining and in teaming. In 1895 he moved to his present place, which was the government homestead, and has there developed a nice little ranch home, raising alfalfa, and running a good bunch of cattle and sheep. Mr. Scott has never married, and his life has been so much one of action and adventure that he has had little time to devote to domestic joys. In politics he has been a staunch Democrat, and has served his local community in the office of school

director. During the sixties and seventies he was through all the Indian trouble, and there is probably not a phase of pioneer hardship described in this history of Idaho with which Mr. Scott has not been familiar by personal experience. His home is a picturesque little country seat on the Idaho City stage route, and in its development and comfort represents the great advance made in half a century since he first knew the Idaho country.

JAMES A. WAYNE, of Wallace, Idaho, county attorney of Shoshone county, and prominent among the representatives of his profession in this section, is a native son of Michigan, born in Houghton, Houghton county, on December 5, 1880. He is the son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary (Quirk) Wayne. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and came west in early life, settling in Houghton, Michigan. He was connected with the public schools of the city in an early day. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served with the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, taking part in many important engagements. He died in the town which had represented his home for many years, in 1887, and is there buried. His wife was a native of the Isle of Man, born in Douglas, and she met and married her husband in Wisconsin. Her present home is in Spokane, Washington. Nine children were born to Benjamin F. Wayne and his good wife. Of that number, James A. of this review is the youngest born.

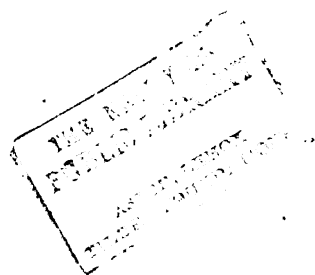
When James A. Wayne was eight years of age he accompanied his parents to Alta, Iowa, living there until 1889, then removing with them to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where they remained until 1904. During that time Mr. Wayne attended the State University and was graduated in law in 1903. In the following year he came to Idaho, locating almost immediately in Wallace, which place has ever since represented the scene of his professional activities.

His professional labors have been crowned with a more than ordinary degree of success, and his ability has been recognized by his fellow citizens in his election to the office of county attorney, as well as in the generous practice which they have accorded to him. His first election to that office came in 1908 and he is now serving his second term. He is a member of the Shoshone County Bar Association, and is popular among the legal fraternity. Mr. Wayne is a Republican and takes an active part in that party's affairs in the county. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Redmen and the Knights of Pythias, and has filled all chairs in the latter society.

On September 1, 1910, Mr. Wayne was united in marriage at Mullan, Idaho, to Miss Alice M. Wade, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wade, residents of Mullan, Idaho.

Mr. Wayne may safely claim much of the credit for his success thus far, for his education came to him as the result of his own efforts, he, for the most part, earning his way through school and college. He was a stenographer before entering upon his college career, and in his work in that capacity earned the money which made possible his higher education. His life has not been all smooth sailing, but his natural energy, his quickness of intellect and his many fine inherent traits of character have contributed largely to his worthy success. In speaking of his professional labors, Mr. Wayne characterized as the most pleasing incident in his legal career thus far his decision from the Canadian court on the extradition of Bernard F. Oriel, in the famous bank wrecking case, one which will go down in the legal

Francis Marion Scott



history of this part of the country as one of the most important and hardest fought legal battles in the state of Idaho.

ELTON BANE ROGERS, M. D., a young physician and surgeon who has but recently located at Winchester, Idaho, for the practice of his profession, has made a thorough preparation for his life work by a full collegiate education and a complete medical training, including a year of practical preparation as a hospital interne. Idaho is exceptionally favored in the number of men of attainments that are to be found in its professional ranks, and the state ever extends a hearty welcome to the young man of ambition and character, and such a one Dr. Rogers has proved to be.

He was born May 27, 1877, at Bloomington, Illinois, and lived in that city until about fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Bagley, Iowa, where he continued on the parental farm until about 1897, acquiring in the meantime a high school education at Bagley. In 1898 he enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa, in Company U of the Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war, and participated with his regiment in the Cuban campaign. His twin brother became a member of the Fifty-first Iowa Infantry and served in the Philippine Islands. At the conclusion of his military service Dr. Rogers returned to Iowa and became a student in the liberal arts department of Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated as a bachelor of arts. He then matriculated in the medical department of Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1907. He earned his own way through the medical school and did so by employment in the circulation department of various of the large newspapers of Chicago. After his graduation as a medical student he spent about a year and a half as an interne in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, to add practical experience to his preparation, and also served in a similar capacity at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he was connected professionally with the United States Steel Company. From Pennsylvania he went to Deer Lodge, Montana, where he was physician at the penitentiary one year, and from there he came to Winchester, Idaho. Here he is surgeon for the Craig Mountain Lumber Company and has charge of the Winchester hospital, and he also is engaged in a general practice. He has large natural abilities and these with the thorough preparation he has made make his professional services those of the most efficient order. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Phi Beta Pi college fraternity and the Alpha Omega Alpha honorary medical fraternity. In politics he is independent and beyond voting in accord with his convictions he takes no other part in political affairs. Born and reared in the rich Mississippi valley, where development has long been on its way, and with experience still farther east, he has had full opportunity to compare locations and by choice Idaho will remain his future home. Since he has been located here he has returned twice to his old Iowa home and while each visit has given him pleasure in renewing old friendships, he has come back to Idaho each time feeling that it is the better place. Among its attractions to him are its fine climate, its treasures in the way of resources and opportunities, and its certain future as a prosperous commonwealth.

Dr. Rogers springs from noted ancestry, being a descendant of John Rogers, who was born in 1500 and died in London in 1555 as a Christian martyr,

and being also a descendant of George Rogers Clark, the American general and frontiersman who made the conquest of the territory of the Northwest for the colonies. His parents are Lucius and Eunice (Freeman) Rogers, who were married in Bloomington, Illinois, and are respectively natives of Michigan and Illinois. The elder Mr. Rogers spent his whole active career as a farmer but is now retired. He has always taken much interest in politics and has held various public offices in his county.

At Gap, Pennsylvania, on November 7, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Rogers and Miss Catherine M. Shertz, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Shertz, of Gap, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES L. SMITH. Civil engineering is a profession of peculiar significance in the West and one of great importance through its bearing on the development of the country. The natural features of this great section, together with the insatiable demand of western energy and genius for large accomplishments and those of the most advanced type, such as in irrigation, requires the civil engineer to be a man of foresight, keen judgment, with an adequate technical knowledge and a large capacity for absolute accuracy. One of the young and able representatives of this profession in Twin Falls county, Idaho, is Charles L. Smith, of Hollister.

Born on a farm near St. Peter, Minnesota, August 26, 1881, Mr. Smith was seventh in a family of eight children that came to his parents, Dr. John W. Smith and Cathryne Plant Smith. The father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when but a boy. He traveled much during his earlier career and finally settled in Spokane, Washington, where he now resides and is a prominent physician. Cathryne Plant was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and became the wife of Dr. Smith in Minnesota. Reared on the farm, Charles L. received his earlier education in the public schools of St. Peter, Minnesota, and was still a youth when he began to study along the line of his chosen profession. When about twenty-two years of age he came West, locating first in Washington, where for about two years he followed engineering in connection with railroad work. Following that one year was spent in California in the same line of work, and from there he came to Idaho. That was in 1907 and he has since remained a resident of this state. Locating first at Twin Falls, he remained there but a short time, however, and then went to Wendell, Idaho, where another year was spent in railroad work. From Wendell he returned to Hollister, Twin Falls county, where for two years he was employed in engineering work for the Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company. At the end of that period he resigned this position to take up the private practice of civil engineering and has become recognized as one of the strong men in this profession in Twin Falls county, being frequently called into professional consultations there. The gratifying professional standing Mr. Smith has acquired is wholly the premium of his own attainment and merit. While in Washington he had the advantages of a course at the Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Washington, but aside from this he has climbed steadily upward toward efficiency by dint of his own persevering effort, availing himself of every opportunity that presented itself for self-study and advancement. He gives recreation a due place in his life and enjoys the different forms of healthful outdoor sports, especially hunting and riding, and takes no less pleasure in the different social and cultural diversions. To

him Idaho, in all general respects, is the best state in the Union, and he feels certain that it has a great future before it. Politically Mr. Smith is independent in his views and in the exercise of his voting power is guided by his own convictions. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Columbus.

GRANT W. PENDLETON, M. D. It is gratifying to be able to present within the pages of this work specific mention of so large a quota of the representative physicians and surgeons of Idaho, and well entitled to such consideration is Dr. Pendleton, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Idaho Falls, the judicial center of Bonneville county, and who is also the owner of an excellent ranch property in this county. The attractions and advantages of Idaho are fully and appreciatingly estimated by him and no citizen is more loyal or public-spirited.

Dr. Pendleton was born at Blackhawk, Gilpin county, Colorado, on the 3d of June, 1864, and this date shows most emphatically that he is a representative of one of the pioneer families of that state, even as it gives reason for his possessing in a full measure the progressive spirit that commonly marks the native sons of the great West. He is a scion of a family whose name has been identified with American annals since the early colonial era, and the lineage is traced back authoritatively to the year 1566. James Howard Pendleton, father of the doctor, was born at Eastport, Maine, on the 16th of June, 1834, and died at Boulder, Colorado, on the 17th of December, 1911. He was a pioneer settler in Iowa, as was he also in Colorado, and he had his full quota of experiences in connection with frontier life. In 1860 he crossed the plains from Iowa to Denver, Colorado, with an ox team, and was accompanied by his entire family. He became one of the well known and highly honored citizens of Colorado, where he was for many years engaged in business as a contractor and builder. At West Union, Union county, Iowa, in April, 1856, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Susan E. Eggleston, who was born at Simcoe, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 30th of December, 1839, and who was a girl at the time of her parents' immigration to Iowa, in the early pioneer days. She passed the closing years of her life at Idaho Falls, Idaho, where she died on the 31st of August, 1898. Of the children one son and three daughters are now living.

Dr. Pendleton received his preliminary education in the public schools of Boulder, Denver and Idaho Springs, Colorado, and supplemented this by a full course in the medical department of the University of Denver, in which he was graduated on the 3d of April, 1888, with the well earned degree of doctor of medicine. His professional novitiate was served at Leadville, in his native state, but after the lapse of two months he decided to identify himself with the embryonic state of Idaho, which was not admitted to the Union until about two years after he had established his home at Idaho Falls, which little village was then known as Eagle Rock. Here he located on the 3d of June, 1888, and it must be confessed that the village, which was scattered over the prairie and which could claim not more than two hundred inhabitants, gave but little evidence of becoming the thriving and attractive little city which it stands today. Dr. Pendleton thus became one of the pioneer physicians of this section of the state, and is today, in point of practice in a continuous way, the oldest representative of his profession in

this thriving and progressive district. In the early days his work was most arduous, as he ministered to the settlers on the distant ranches, traversing the country during the storms of winter and the heat of summer and showing the deepest solicitude for those in affliction and distress. His fidelity and able service gave him secure place in the confidence and affectionate regard of the people of this new country, and thus it is not strange that he is a valued guide, counselor and friend to many of the old and representative families of Bonneville and adjoining counties. With the passing of years Idaho Falls became a thriving business center and the practice of Dr. Pendleton has continued to be of the most substantial and representative order, the while no citizen is better known or held in higher esteem in this part of the state. He became a member of the county board of pharmacy of Bingham county on the 10th of May, 1893, before the admission of the state to the Union, and was city physician of Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) in 1889-90. It may be noted that the city that has long been his home is the present capital of Bonneville county, which was constituted in its present form in 1910.

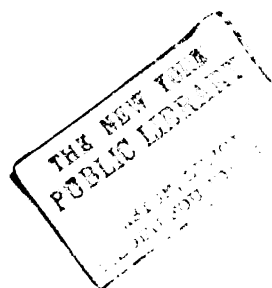
Taking a lively interest in all that touches the progress and prosperity of his home city, county and state, Dr. Pendleton is independent of strict partisan lines in local affairs of a public order, but in a generic way is a supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, whose present ascendancy he views with satisfaction. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, as well as the adjunct organizations, the Women of Woodcraft and the Royal Neighbors, and also holds membership in the United Artisans. He and his wife hold membership in the Seventh Day Adventist church.

The family home is one of the attractive and hospitable domiciles of Idaho Falls, and in Bonneville county the doctor also owns a valuable ranch of 320 acres, which he is developing and upon which he is making the best of permanent improvements. He has been an earnest and faithful worker in his profession and has kept in touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery. He is a member of the Bonneville County Medical Society.

Reverting to the ancestry of Dr. Pendleton, it may be stated that he is a grandson of Isaac Gilkey Pendleton and Mary (Jameson) Pendleton, the former of whom was born at Islesboro, Waldo county, Maine, in November, 1794, and the latter of whom was born in West Isles parish, New Brunswick, Canada, on the 4th of June, 1793. Isaac G. Pendleton followed the trade of ship carpenter at Eastport, Maine, and finally removed to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he died on the 15th of September, 1855. Mrs. Mary (Jameson) Pendleton, who was a daughter of John Alexander and Elizabeth (Bonney) Jameson, died on the 3d of March, 1816, in the state of Maine.

At Pocatello, Idaho, on the 18th of December, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Pendleton to Miss Olive Eldora Johnson, who was born at Mt. Clemons, Iowa, and who is a daughter of William A. and Jane Elizabeth (Morrison) Johnson. Mrs. Johnson resides in Seattle, Washington, and Mr. Johnson lives in Santa Monica, California. In conclusion are entered the names of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Pendleton, with respective dates of birth: Francis Wallene, February 23, 1898; Emerald Grantzena, March 8, 1900; Oliver Howard Wallace, March 21, 1901; Harlan Douglass, June 28, 1902; Favorite, December 2, 1903; Forrest Luther, December 24, 1904; Garold Warren, May 14, 1906, and Horace Jay

E. W. Pendleton, M. D.



Wesley, February 1, 1909. The doctor and his wife are also rearing in their ideal home an adopted son, Alton Ross, who was born October 27, 1905.

JOHN W. SEE. Possessing varied and thorough accomplishments and ability to perform valuable service to his community, Mr. John W. See, now in business at Burley, has been identified with southern Idaho since 1904. At the present time he has a large practice as architect, and with the rapid development of this section of country his services are coming more and more into demand.

Mr. See is a Nebraskan by birth and early rearing. He was born at Pleasant Hill in that state on October 28, 1882, and at the age of twenty-two, having fitted himself by thorough training, he came to Idaho. His first enterprise in this state was the taking up of a homestead near Heyburn, and that is still his family residence, though Burley is his office and business address. For six years he was also in the employ of the government as an irrigation engineer in this district, and on leaving that service established his office as architect. He is the leader in his line of work and has the choice of the business over the large area comprised in Cassia and Lincoln counties.

A boyhood of self-reliant effort was the exceptional training which Mr. See had for a career. When he was eleven years old his father died, and as his two older brothers were married it devolved on him to take charge of the farm, which he successfully managed until he was sixteen. In the meantime he had attended the local public schools and also high school in Lincoln, and then entered the Nebraska State University, where he pursued the technical studies required in his prospective line of work.

On Christmas day of 1907, at Rupert, Idaho, Mr. See married Miss Emma Wilhelm, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilhelm, were formerly of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. See are the parents of two daughters, named Kathryn W. and Robinette.

Mr. See was reared in a good Methodist family, but is not active in this church. He is a prominent member of the local Masonic lodge and has filled all the chairs of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a worker for Republican party success, and his list of friends includes all the prominent political leaders of Idaho.

During his college career he was known for his skill in football and tennis, and is still fond of those sports, as indeed of all outdoor recreations. At his home he has a good private library, and finds both profit and entertainment in reading along technical and political lines. Of his home state he has seen a good deal, and whether considered from its political, social, educational or agricultural aspects, Idaho is, in his judgment, the equal of any state in the Union.

WILLIAM B. KELLY. Untiring industry and a determination to succeed were the chief elements in the success of William B. Kelly. He was a resident of Lincoln county before the town of Gooding, where he now lives, was founded, and he was among the first to secure property rights in the town. Mr. Kelly has had a hard struggle with every sort of misfortune, and in spite of it all his cheery optimism has remained with him. He can look back on the days when he scarcely knew where his next meal was coming from, sometimes because he had no money to pay for it, and again because he was so far from civilization that such a thing as a civilized meal was undreamed of. The blood of pioneers runs

in his veins, for his father and mother were pioneers before him, and he inherited from them the characteristics which make the pioneer the conqueror not only of the soil but of all obstacles in the way of success.

William B. Kelly was born in Union, in Salt Lake county, Utah, on the 23rd of December, 1865. His father was William B. Kelly, and his mother was Jane (Turpin) Kelly. Both of his parents crossed the plains in the covered wagons of the early settlers and settled in Utah when the country was wild indeed. His father was a native of Illinois and his mother was born in Virginia, their marriage taking place in Utah. Mr. Kelly, Sr., was a prominent farmer in Utah, having specialized in the raising of fruits and owning one of the finest orchards in the section. He died at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife has also passed away. Four children were born to this couple, one of whom is dead. William B. Kelly is the eldest; George Melton Kelly is a prosperous contractor of Salt Lake City, Utah; James Curtis Kelly, who died in California, was a successful merchant in Pocatello; Clarence Kelly, the youngest, is a railroad man, in the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company.

Times were hard and it was difficult to make a living, much less to give children an education, during those early days in Utah, when William B. Kelly was growing up, so he received very little schooling, a fact he has always regretted, but which he has atoned for, by his own study and reading, till today he is better informed than many men with twice his advantages. He left his home at the age of eleven, and after a time began to mine and prospect about on his own account, and for eleven years he led this wandering life, sometimes successful, more often not, but always the life was hard, and he ever felt the strongest desire to settle down somewhere. His wanderings took him over Montana, Idaho and Utah, but he finally in 1887 found an opportunity to locate permanently. He took up a relinquishment on a ranch in Lincoln county, Idaho, on the Little Wood river, and here he set to work to make a home and a comfortable living at least. The enterprise fortunately required little capital, but it did require hard work and courage and determination to succeed. In his struggle to make a success of his ranch, he laid the foundations for that strong character which later enabled him to take his place beside the leaders of the town of Gooding. He became in time a very successful rancher and stockman, and upon the opening up of Gooding, he had become so successful that he had plenty of money to invest in the enterprise. He therefore bought an excellent site for a hotel and another for a livery stable. He built both of these structures and conducts both businesses, prosperity in both lines having been his well deserved fortune. In addition he also operates his ranch, which is constantly becoming of more value, both on account of its location and on account of the increasing land values of the whole county.

Mr. Kelly's popularity in the county is unbounded, and knowing him so well the people have the greatest confidence in his judgment and also in his desire for the prosperity of the whole county. They showed this when they elected him county commissioner. He has always been a staunch Republican and has been a valuable aid to his party on many occasions.

Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Nina Severe, a native of Utah, on the 17th of April, 1892. Mrs. Kelly is a daughter of Lyman Severe and Malinda (McKintosh) Severe. They are the parents of four children: Ralph, Bertha, Emmett and Florence.

Knowing the hampering effects of being without

a thorough education, one of Mr. Kelly's greatest desires is to give his children the best education that is possible. His eldest son, Ralph, is a graduate of the University of Idaho, located at Pocatello, and he will continue his education at another university, probably in the East, which has not as yet been decided upon.

HARRY E. BARRETT. Holding prominent position among the leading men of Wendell, Idaho, as well as of the country round about, is Harry E. Barrett, president of the First National Bank, of Wendell. The success of this bank, now well assured, is due in large measure to the foresight of Mr. Barrett, who was quick to realize the need of some sort of financial institution in the new town, and he delayed but little in establishing the First National Bank. He has since then engineered the destinies of the concern in a manner to win him not only the admiration of his associates, but to bring prosperity to the bank as well. It is regarded today as one of the most reliable and substantial institutions in the county, and under the guidance of Mr. Barrett, who is manifestly progressive in his ideas and methods, is fast forging to the front. Mr. Barrett's well known devotion to modern methods is everywhere evident in his other business interests, even more than in his financial activities, a certain well planned conservatism marking his conduct of the bank, which is entirely as it should be.

Harry E. Barrett was born on August 28, 1869, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Spencer P. and Anna (Elkins) Barrett. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and there grew to manhood, becoming a farmer and spending some years of early manhood in his native state. In 1874 he sold his farm and came West, settling in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, where he became a prosperous ranch and stock man, and living there for many years. He also purchased farm lands in other sections of the state and became a property owner in Lawrence, Kansas. These latter properties he retained when he decided to go West, but he sold all his Pottawatomie county holdings. This move he made in 1909, locating in Lincoln county, Idaho, where he purchased a ranch. His property has since then increased very materially through his wise and efficient management, and he himself has become a widely known and highly respected citizen of Lincoln county, where he now lives with his family. The mother was born in Ireland, and came to America with her parents at the age of seven years. They became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. Of these Harry E. Barrett is the second eldest. William Barrett was for six years a missionary to Korea, being a minister of the Presbyterian church. He now resides in South Dakota. Arthur P. Barrett is also a minister of the Presbyterian faith, and was for five years a missionary in Siam, but is now residing in Pratt, Kansas. Both brothers were forced to resign from the foreign field service because of their loss of health. Frank P. Barrett is a practicing physician. Elsie Barrett is a teacher in the public schools of Wendell. George Barrett is professor of chemistry and physics at the Lewiston high school, at Lewiston, Idaho.

The early education of Harry E. Barrett was obtained in the schools of Kansas, where his parents took up their abode when he was practically a babe. He attended the Wamego high school, from which he was graduated, and whence he went to Campbell University, at Holton, Kansas. He later attended Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas, and so at the age of twenty-three he found himself equipped

with an excellent education. The first use he made of his training was as a teacher in the public schools of Pottawatomie county, where he remained for five years. Although he was entirely successful in the work, the life of a pedagogue did not make a sufficiently strong appeal to hold him to it indefinitely, and when he was elected to the position of county engineer, he willingly gave up his educational work. He filled the position of county engineer for nine years, then went to Seattle, Washington, where he engaged in civil engineering for a year. Receiving an offer as assistant cashier of the Payette National Bank, Mr. Barrett accepted it, and here found the work for which he was clearly adapted. He remained in Payette until November 21, 1908, when he came to Wendell at the opening of the town site, and here became one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Wendell. In 1909 this became the First National Bank of Wendell, the name by which it is now known. Mr. Barrett was cashier of the First State Bank, and is president of its successor, as well as being the largest stockholder in the concern.

In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Barrett is a large land owner, possessing two fine ranches, a considerable amount of city realty and a fine home in Wendell. In Westmoreland, Kansas, Mr. Barrett was for eight years a member of the directorate of the Farmers' State Bank, and his experience there has been invaluable in the years of his later identification with banks and banking. In politics Mr. Barrett is a Republican, but not active in the party ranks. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On June 28, 1898, Mr. Barrett was married to Miss Bessie Leland, who was born in Kansas. They have one daughter, Helen Ione, born in May, 1910.

H. A. WITTHOFT & THEO. H. GATHE. These capable gentlemen are Teutonic Americans whose thrift and good management might well be emulated by many youths of our land. Their enterprises have meant much and will continue to be of increasing importance to citizens both of Pocatello and of the new townsite of Inkom. Not only an outline of their business careers, but also a brief view of their respective biographical histories will be of interest to all who know them and to others who seek information regarding Pocatello's influential men.

H. A. Witthoft, the senior member of this happy partnership, was born on November 12, 1868, to A. M. and Elisabeth Witthoft, of Kiel, Holstein, Germany. The father was a successful merchant tailor of that place, and he died when his son, the youngest of a family of six children, was but three years of age. His widow, however, still lives, and is a resident of Kiel, Holstein.

At the age of eleven the lad emigrated with relatives to this country and with them became a member of the community of Clinton, Iowa. He was a pupil in the Clinton schools until he reached the age of seventeen, at which time he left school and at once became interested in self-supporting industry. He learned the meat-marketing business, which he followed with encouraging success until the year 1900, and it was in that year that he joined forces with Theo H. Gathe, concerning whose early life and ancestry brief statements are recorded as follows:

Theo H. Gathe is also a son of the German Fatherland. He too was born in the famous Holstein country, in the village of Krempel, near

COMMERCIAL BLOCK

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TILDEN FOUNDATION

Lunden, the date of his birth being July 23, 1871. His parents were of the agricultural population, the father being Christian Henry Gathe, who was born in 1832 and died in 1911, and the mother Dorothea Caroline Hille, born in 1828 and died in 1892. Of their fourteen children the eleventh was the son they named Theo H., and who was destined to a life of commercial success in America. His early education was pursued in the German schools, for he was fifteen years of age when he took passage for the United States. His later years of youth were spent in Clinton, Iowa, where for a time he attended the public schools. He then mastered the necessary knowledge for the conduct of a meat business, and at the age of twenty-three he went further westward. San Francisco was at that time his chosen location and in that great coast city he gained his first experience as an independent business man. For six years he conducted the Golden Gate Park markets in the California metropolis, and it was at the close of that period, when after a visit east, he traveled in his own arranged overland car from Chicago to Pocatello with two assistants on the trip, stopping for fishing and hunting. It took five months to make the trip. It was then that he made arrangements with Mr. Witthoft, then in Pocatello, to enter into a partnership in that thriving town. Thus was established the business that later developed into the Idaho Packing Company. This became one of the substantial business institutions of the city and it continued to flourish under the management of Witthoft & Gathe, who sold the retail markets after a dozen years of able manipulation, but still continued the wholesale slaughtering business.

In 1906 another enterprise was founded by the firm of Witthoft & Gathe, that year marking their building of the Commercial block of Pocatello, a structure that is one of the most important hotel and business blocks in the place. In 1911 the owners extended and enlarged this group of buildings, which now covers the entire ground space of the block, partly shown in this cut.

During their years of successful activity, Messrs. Witthoft and Gathe have conducted yet another enterprise which is proving to be the most significant of all. They had purchased for ranching purposes a large tract of land on which grazed the large herds of cattle which they used for their meat markets and for the packing plant they then conducted. This land was found to have every desirable facility for settlement as a townsite, and to that purpose the owners have subsequently devoted it. The future town has been named Inkom, and its many attractions are leading numerous buyers to invest in lots on the site. The nearness of the O. S. L. Railroad station, with its ticket and freight office, and express office besides; the general merchandise store and postoffice; the school of already three rooms and 120 pupils, and the agricultural adaptability of the region are among the many valuable features of Inkom. The streets have been laid out with thoughtful care, Main street being eighty feet wide and all alleys twenty feet in width. Inkom is located twelve miles southeast of Pocatello, and its surrounding valleys are made yet more fertile by the numerous intersecting creeks. Rapid Creek flows through a lower corner of the townsite, as does also an irrigation ditch well supplied with water. Very productive is the soil of this bench land. It is worthy of mention that 25,000 bushels of grain were raised in this locality last season and that more than 1,000 cases of strawberries have been shipped from here in a single summer. A wealth of apples reward

the horticulturist of Inkom's vicinity, where it is no unusual sight to behold trees breaking under their weight of fruit. In these orchards as many as forty-five apples on a single branch twenty-four inches long have been observed, with other rich results no less inviting to the homeseeker. Yet another element of future commercial value is the fact that mining is here in its infancy; within one mile of the townsite large deposits of limestone and other cement properties have been noted by those interested in the future of this region. Surveys have already been made for the erection of a large cement plant in Inkom. In a recent sale several hundred lots were purchased by those who are of Inkom's future citizenship, and both Mr. Witthoft and Mr. Gathe have unlimited faith in the future of this portion of Idaho.

Other interests of these gentlemen are represented by their realty holdings in Pocatello, in the east part of which they own seven modern and handsome residences, which are rented. This is one of the finest residence districts in the city, and their property is among the most attractive to be found. Several ranches also have been added to their various holdings—two of them in a high state of cultivation and another just being developed.

Both Mr. Witthoft and Mr. Gathe are stockholders in the Citizens' Bank of Pocatello. Mr. Witthoft has no home ties, but he is something of a fraternalist, with membership in the Sons of Hermann and the Knights of Pythias, while he further shows forth his civic interest by his membership in the Commercial Club of Pocatello. Mr. Gathe also has membership in that organization, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the club and of the fraternal orders of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Hermann.

Mr. Gathe was married on October 21, 1907, to Miss Martha Kummer, of Logan, Utah. She is a daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Kummer of that city, and to them has been born a son, Theo H. Gathe, Jr., who is now four years of age. The family occupies one of the attractive homes of the city, and moves in the representative society of the community.

Both gentlemen have wide circles of loyal friends, all of whom accord to them high credit for their achievements and wish them a further increase of their well-merited success. The citizens of Pocatello view with especial interest the growth and progress of Inkom, which it is believed will stand as a worthy memorial of the enterprise of the proprietors of that very promising townsite.

HENRY W. CLOUCHEK, M. D. Man's greatest prize on earth is physical health and vigor; nothing deteriorates mental activity so quickly as prolonged sickness, hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The successful doctor requires something more than mere technical training—he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindliness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is he whose name initiates this article.

Henry W. Cloucek was born in Michigan City, Indiana, the date of his nativity being April 7, 1877. He is a son of Joseph and Augusta Cloucek, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they were brought to America as infants by their respective parents. Joseph Cloucek served in some of the early Indian wars and was wounded in one. He is a Civil war veteran, having been a member of the Twenty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He is now

a resident of Twin Falls, Idaho, where he is living in virtual retirement.

Dr. Cloucheck received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Michigan City. In 1896 he was matriculated as a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which excellent institution he was graduated, in 1900, with the degree of doctor of medicine. For the two ensuing years he was resident physician to the University of Michigan Hospital, at Ann Arbor. In 1904 he came West and located in Twin Falls, Idaho, where he rapidly built up a large and lucrative patronage and where he conducted an individual practice until 1909. In the latter year he was joined by his old friend, Dr. H. W. Wilson, who had come to Idaho in order to recuperate his health. A sketch of Dr. Wilson appears on other pages of this work. The firm of Wilson & Cloucheck are recognized as the leading physicians and surgeons in this part of the state.

In connection with the work of his profession Dr. Cloucheck is a valued and appreciative member of the Twin Falls County Medical Society, the Southern Idaho Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the blue lodge, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; with the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the commandery, Knights Templar. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

June 13, 1904, in Oregon, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Cloucheck to Miss Emma Olds, a daughter of Nathan Olds. They have no children. Dr. and Mrs. Cloucheck are popular in connection with the best social affairs of Twin Falls and their home is renowned as a center of most genial hospitality. Dr. Cloucheck's success is due entirely to his own well directed efforts and therefore is the more gratifying to contemplate.

JOSEPH L. HAIGHT. Residing in an attractive home in the village of Oakley, Mr. Haight is the owner of a well improved ranch property in Cassia county and has been most closely and worthily identified with the civic and industrial development of this favored section of Idaho. He has served in offices of distinctive public trust, has been liberal and progressive as a citizen and he commands secure place in the confidence and regard of the community in which his interests are centered and in which his influence has under all conditions been exerted to goodly ends.

Mr. Haight was born on the 9th of October, 1865, and is a son of Horton and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, who were sterling pioneers of Utah and zealous members of the Church of Latter Day Saints. He whose name initiates this article received excellent educational advantages, including those of the Brigham Young University, in Utah. In this admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. In 1887 Mr. Haight was elected captain of the colony of the Mormon church stake established in Cassia county, Idaho, and he retained this office until 1898, in the meanwhile having done much to further the development and substantial upbuilding of the colony. In the spring of 1899 he was sent by his church as a missionary to the Society Islands, in the south Pacific ocean, and he maintained his headquarters on the beautiful isle of Tahiti, where he continued to reside until the autumn of 1902 and where he did most zealous and effective work in behalf of the church in whose faith he was reared. Upon his return to the United States Mr. Haight resumed his residence in Cassia county, and he has

continued to be one of the influential and representative citizens of the thriving little city of Oakley. Within a few weeks after his return he was nominated and elected auditor and recorder of Cassia county, and of this dual office he continued the able and popular incumbent for the ensuing eight years, during which he maintained his residence in Albion, the judicial center of the county. In 1903 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Idaho State Normal School at Albion, and in this position he served until 1910, earnestly supporting progressive policies for bringing the institution up to the highest possible standard. He is a staunch Republican in politics and is a most zealous and influential worker in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which he is at the present time president of the seventy-eighth quorum of the council of the seventies. Mr. Haight is the owner of a fine landed estate in Cassia county, and gives to the same a general supervision, the ranch being devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of high-grade live stock. He has achieved definite success and prosperity through his own well directed efforts and is numbered among the substantial citizens of Cassia county. He is a director of the Oakley Cooperative Mercantile Company and also of that of the Albion Mercantile Company, at the county seat.

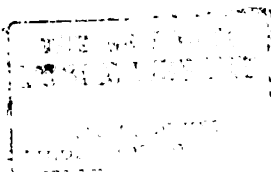
Mr. Haight was married to Miss Mary J. Stoddard, who was born and reared in Utah and who is a daughter of James Stoddard, an honored pioneer of that state and a zealous adherent of the Mormon church. Mr. and Mrs. Haight have seven children, namely: Joseph Arthur, Maude, Elmer, May, Leone, Ione and Tukua. The youngest daughter was named in honor of a native princess of the Society Islands and was born during the residence of her parents at Tahiti.

A. F. ANDERSON. Among the experienced business men who in recent years have contributed their ability and enterprise to the growing little city of Mountain Home is Mr. A. F. Anderson, a well known real-estate and insurance man, who has been identified with this locality of Idaho since November, 1911.

Mr. Anderson has spent nearly all his life in the great Northwest, and has an interesting career in mercantile and official affairs. He began without special capital, relying on his own work and ability to push him ahead, and at every stage of his career has been a little better off than before.

Axel Frederick Anderson was born at Chillicothe, Iowa, August 1, 1868. His parents, John F. and Anna L. Anderson, are pioneers of the state of Washington, having moved from the Mississippi valley to the Puget Sound region in 1873 and made their home there ever since.

By his graduation from the high school at Seattle, June 4, 1886, Mr. Anderson was equipped so far as schools go for all the requirements of a successful business career, and the rest of his education has been the result of practical application in actual business. On leaving school his first employment was as clerk and bookkeeper in a grocery store, and in that way he laid the foundation of a sound business practice. From 1891 to 1895 or 1896 he was honored with the federal office of postmaster at Fir, in Skagit county, Washington, and in connection with his office he had a confectionery and cigar store. On leaving that locality he became bookkeeper for the Polson Implement Company at LaConner, Washington, and from there moved to Wenatchee, where he was manager and secretary of the Wenatchee Hardware



Capt- H.C. Brown & Wife

Company from 1899 to 1909. During the following three years Mr. Anderson diversified his business career by engaging in farm activities, and then in November, 1911, located at Mountain Home and became associated with Albert Johnson in the real-estate and insurance business.

In politics Mr. Anderson has been a Republican all his life. Fraternally he was master of the LaConner Masonic lodge in 1910-11; about 1894 was noble grand of the Odd Fellows subordinate lodge at Fir, chief patriarch of the encampment at LaConner in 1895 and at Wenatchee about 1906, and was commandant of the Patriarchs' Militant branch of Odd-fellowship at Wenatchee in 1908.

He was married at LaConner, Washington, May 1, 1901, to Miss Clara N. Moore. Her parents, Charles and Nellie Moore, were pioneer settlers in Skagit county, Washington. Two children have been born into their home, named Ivan Axel and Clarence Philip, aged respectively nine and seven years. Mr. Anderson and family occupy an attractive home and enjoy high esteem in the social circles of Mountain Home.

HIGHLAND C. GRAVES. No other commonwealth of this Union has gained from the older states a more loyal and appreciative element of citizenship than Idaho, and among those who have effectually proved such loyalty is Captain Graves, who has, through his operations in the handling of real estate, brought to Idaho many sterling settlers, virtually all of whom have been successful in connection with industrial and business enterprises. He maintains his home in the thriving town of Ashton, Fremont county, and in addition to his substantial real estate business he is the owner of a large landed estate and is an effective exponent of agricultural and stock-growing industry. Captain Graves served with marked gallantry as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and in the "piping times of peace" he has proved equally loyal and has marked the passing years with definite and worthy achievement.

Captain Graves claims the fine old Bluegrass State as the place of his nativity and he is of stanch English and Scotch lineage, the original American progenitor of the Graves family having immigrated from England in the colonial era of our national history and having established his home in Virginia, the name has been honorably linked with the history of the historic Old Dominion as well as with other states of the federal Union. The Captain was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 5th of October, 1842, and is a son of Charles W. and Anna (Fitzgerald) Graves, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, in which state their marriage was solemnized, the parents of Mrs. Graves having been reared in Scotland and having established their home in Kentucky in an early day. Charles W. Graves was reared to adult age in his native state, and as a young man he removed to Kentucky, where he became a successful contractor. He later removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He finally numbered himself among the pioneer farmers of Nebraska, and he passed the closing period of his life on his farm near Lincoln, the capital city of the state, at the age of sixty-eight years, a man whose life was ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor and filled with honest and earnest industry. His wife died in 1861 and of their ten children, of whom Captain Graves of this review was the fifth in order of birth, only three are now living. Charles W. Graves was married to his second wife in 1863.

Captain Graves was about nine years of age at the time of the family removal from Kentucky to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools, which he continued to attend until he reached the age of sixteen years, and in which he laid the foundation for the broad superstructure of knowledge which he has since erected through his association with men and affairs and through wide and appreciative reading. He continued to be identified with the work and management of the home farm until there came to him the call to higher duty, when the integrity of the nation was thrown into jeopardy through the secession of the southern states and the consequent projection of civil war. Early in 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he proved an ardent and valiant soldier of the Union, his ability and gallantry winning to him promotion from the ranks, with the result that he was mustered out as sergeant-major of his original regiment. He did not take his commission as captain on account of the close of the war. His service covered a period of three years and two and one half months, and closed only when victory had finally crowned the Union arms. He participated in many of the important engagements marking the progress of the long and weary conflict between the states of the north and south. He took part in the battle at Harper's Ferry in September, 1862, and was there taken captive by the enemy, his parole having been received in the following spring. In the ensuing summer he was with his regiment in the command of General Burnside, and took part in the various Tennessee engagements under that gallant commander, besides which he served under General Thomas at Knoxville, and was with General Sherman in the important Atlanta campaign. He was fortunate in never having been wounded, and the last engagement in which he took part was that at Wilmington, North Carolina, in February, 1865. He was mustered out in the city of Chicago, at the close of the war, with about two hundred other members of his regiment, and he duly received his honorable discharge, with a record that redounds to his lasting credit and distinction.

After the termination of his military career, Captain Graves continued to be identified actively with agricultural pursuits in Tazewell county, Illinois, until 1869, when he migrated to Nebraska and established his home in Omaha, then little more than a frontier village. He there engaged in the buying and shipping of grain and he continued his residence in that city until 1877, when he removed to Blair, Nebraska, there engaging in the grain and stock business and continuing for a period of four years. In 1881 he moved to York county, Nebraska, where he identified himself with farming for another four year period, when he moved to the town of York and made that his place of residence for a similar space, after which he moved back to his farm and there resided until 1895. In that year he moved to Stromberg, Nebraska, where he engaged in the drug business, and for three years was thus active, then moving his drug stock to Central City, and making that place his headquarters until he removed to Idaho.

The first advent of Captain Graves into the state of Idaho was in 1901, when he came here for the express purpose of making a thorough investigation of the resources and advantages of the state. That his impression was a favorable one is evident from the fact that in the following spring he established

his permanent home in Fremont county, where he secured a tract of land and instituted its development. He has been distinctly successful in his agricultural operations and is now the owner of a well improved landed estate of 420 acres in Fremont county, as well as 160 acres in the Alberta district of Canada. His family joined him in the new home in November, 1905, and he now resides in the village of Ashton, where he is successfully engaged in the real estate business, besides giving a general supervision to his farm property. He has done much to exploit the resources of this part of the state and has sold a large amount of farm property in Fremont and adjacent counties, his efforts having been prolific in gaining a desirable element of permanent settlers and thus insuring the industrial and civic advancement of the community at large.

Captain Graves has gained a secure place in the confidence and high esteem of the people of his adopted state and is known as a broad minded and public spirited citizen. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the now dominant Democratic party, and during his residence in Nebraska he was an influential worker in its behalf. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the most zealous workers in the Ashton Commercial Club, of which he is a charter member, as well as its vice president. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the Presbyterian church, with which he has been identified for years.

In Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 22nd day of February, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Graves and Miss Matilda K. Parker, who was born and reared in that state and who was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Parker, who there settled in the pioneer days. Mrs. Graves died December 28, 1912, at Ashton, but was buried at Omaha, Neb. Captain and Mrs. Graves had four children, concerning whom the following brief data are entered: Louis A. is a resident of Ashton, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising; Mabel is the wife of F. L. Koon of Fremont county, Idaho; Laura E. married John L. Stalnaker of Omaha, Nebraska; and Gilbert L. Graves is married and is a resident of San Francisco, California.

GEORGE W. WEDGWOOD. The organization and development of a bank in a new and untried locality is a feat that requires not only keen financial and business ability, but also a large amount of courage and determination to win, against whatever odds. George W. Wedgwood, the president of the Lincoln County State Bank, had the requisite qualities to succeed in the task above mentioned. Coming to the young town of Gooding, he, together with a few other associates, launched the Lincoln County State Bank, now the Citizens State Bank, and the success of their undertaking has amply verified their judgment. Mr. Wedgwood has been since the time of his arrival an active and energetic member of the business world, and he has also found the time to interest himself in affairs of general moment to the town, and has become a valuable aid to those citizens who are working for the civic betterment of Gooding.

George W. Wedgwood was born in McHenry county, Illinois, on the 26th of July, 1872. His parents, both natives of New York, are W. W. Wedgwood and Helen (Easton) Wedgwood. The father lived in Illinois until 1880, when he came to Iowa and settled near Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county. Here he engaged in farming, becoming in time a large land owner and a prosperous farmer.

After a time he moved to the Storm Lake town, and here his wife died. In 1890 he sold his holdings in Buena Vista county, which had by that time increased to large proportions, and moved to Madison, South Dakota, where he has since lived quietly, enjoying his retirement from active life as much as he enjoyed his working years. He belongs to that group of men whom we shall revere as long as they remain upon earth and in our memories, the veterans of the Civil war, he having served as lieutenant in the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood, all of whom are alive save one daughter—Jessie Frances, who died in Leadville, Colorado, in 1890. Of the others, Albert Wedgwood is cashier of the American Savings Bank of Sioux City, Iowa; Julia D. is the wife of William H. Montgomery, and lives in Sioux City, Iowa, her husband having at one time been a minister in the Methodist church; George W. is next in order of birth, and Eugene Howard, the youngest, is a farmer in Trent, South Dakota.

George W. Wedgwood was educated in the schools of Storm Lake, Iowa, graduating from the high school at the age of eighteen. He then became a bookkeeper in a law office, and for two years was thus engaged as an abstractor. He later entered the grain and implement business at Storm Lake, Iowa, and this business proved to be a very lucrative one. His real estate business also brought him prosperity, and he began to look about him for a larger field and a better manner of investing the money that was beginning to accumulate. He decided that the West must offer some of the opportunities for which he was looking, and he sold out his interests in Storm Lake, came west and arrived in Spokane, Washington, in October, 1907. He remained in that city until October, 1908, without finding any opening that made a strong appeal to him. In 1908 came the opening of the new town of Gooding, and here it was that Mr. Wedgwood saw his opportunity. He came to Gooding and here became one of the organizers of the Lincoln County State Bank. He was one of the principal stockholders, and was elected president of the bank, a position he has continued to hold since that time. So it was that Mr. Wedgwood found the true field for his endeavors, and his success as a financier has more than proved that he has made no mistake. He has also invested in ranch lands in Lincoln county, and is the owner of property in the city.

In politics Mr. Wedgwood is an Independent Republican, and in the fraternal field he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Wedgwood to Miss Bertha M. Russell took place in 1893. She is a daughter of Ira W. Russell and his wife, Loretta (Schofield) Russell, and her father is an extensive farmer in Alberta, Canada. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood: Loretta J., who is a student in the high school of Gooding, and George W. Jr.

Mr. Wedgwood has always manifested a genuine interest in the educational facilities of Gooding, and is now acting as chairman of the school board. He has little time for recreation, for his banking and real-estate interests have grown constantly and make heavy demands upon his time and attention.

WILLIAM A. BRODHEAD. Years of experience, constant reading and natural inclination are combined with a careful training in the case of William A. Brodhead, of Hailey, Idaho, junior partner of the

firm of McFadden & Brodhead, whose career as an attorney-at-law has been marked with many successful outcomes for his clients. His heart is in his work and he brings to his activities an enthusiasm and belief in its importance that makes it possible for him to keep up with the spirit of the age, with all its complexities. Modern jurisprudence has become more and more intricate because of new conditions, and laws and the interpretation of them are left to the attorneys, who, if they be not men of liberal education and stern training, combined with a keen insight of human nature, may not hope for a full measure of success. That Mr. Brodhead possesses these qualities has been forcibly demonstrated by the success which has met his effort. He is a Westerner by birth, having been born August 19, 1872, in San Francisco, California, a son of William H. and Eliza (Avery) Brodhead, natives of Pennsylvania. William H. Brodhead left his home in the Keystone state at an early date and became a pioneer on the frontier in Nevada, moving from the latter state to California in 1860 and subsequently settling in San Francisco, where he became a prominent miner and lawyer. He was also one of the leading Democrats of his locality, and was appointed by President Cleveland register of United States government lands, a position he held some years. His death occurred October 21, 1898, while his widow still survives and makes her home in Phoenix, Arizona.

The early education of William A. Brodhead was secured in the public schools of the little town of Henry, and in Blaine county, and later he read law in the office of R. Z. Johnson. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, and in that year commenced practice in Hailey as a partner of Mr. McFadden, under the firm style of McFadden & Brodhead, a connection that has continued very successfully to the present time. This firm holds a prominent position among legists of Idaho, and its members are known as men of ability, who respect the unwritten ethics of the profession. Mr. Brodhead has not entered public life as a candidate for official position, but can at all times be relied upon to assist in conserving the best interests of his adopted city and its people. Fraternally, Mr. Brodhead is a member of the local lodge of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he has numerous friends. He takes an enthusiastic interest in the work of the Hailey Commercial Club, and having a firm belief in this section's continued growth and development, has invested extensively in real estate, in addition to which he is the owner of a pleasant home in Hailey and some valuable mining property. During his vacation periods he devotes himself to hunting and fishing, sports of which he is not only fond, but at which he has shown considerable skill.

On March 24, 1901, Mr. Brodhead was united in marriage with Miss Jane Roberts. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Brodhead are consistent members of the Hailey Episcopal Church, and are well known in religious and social circles.

BENTLY L. KERR. Nearly, if not all of the older commonwealths of the Union have contributed respective quotas to the personnel of Idaho's representative citizenship, and among those who have here attained to prominence in connection with business interests of wide scope and importance and who claim the fine old Buckeye state as the place of their nativity is Bently L. Kerr, who is a director and active principal in the Kerr Brothers Hardware & Implement Company, of Boise, one of the largest and most important concerns of the order in the entire state. Mr. Kerr is one of the sterling business

men of the capital city and in all that makes for loyal and progressive citizenship he is an effective exponent, the while he has the high regard of the community in which he has established his home and in which he has contributed to civic and material development and progress.

Mr. Kerr was born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, on the 16th of April, 1858, and is a son of John C. and Martha (Newell) Kerr, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch parentage, and the latter of whom was a native of Ohio. John C. Kerr accompanied his parents to Ohio in the pioneer epoch of the history of that commonwealth, and there he passed the residue of his long, honorable and useful life, secure in the unequivocal esteem of all who knew him. He became the owner of an extensive landed estate and his energy and progressiveness were manifested in divers other directions, as he identified himself with various other lines of enterprise, including the ownership and operation of a grist mill. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Harrison county and was active in political affairs, as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He represented his county in the state legislature and was otherwise influential in public affairs in his section of the state. He attained to the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and his entire life was ordered upon a high plane of rectitude and honor.

The maiden name of the first wife of John C. Kerr was Henderson, and she was born and reared in Ohio. She died when comparatively a young woman and both of the children of this union are still living—Amanda, who is the widow of Albert Clark and who now maintains her home in Boise, Idaho, at the age of seventy-six years, and with her resides her sister, Martha, who is the widow of A. H. Eagleston and who is now seventy-four years of age, in 1912. The second marriage of John C. Kerr was to Miss Martha Newell, who likewise was a native of Ohio and a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that state, where she was reared and educated. She was summoned to the life eternal, and of her children those now living are: Vance C., who is a member of the Kerr Brothers Hardware & Implement Company, of Boise; Daniel C., Bently L., whose name initiates this review; and Oliver G., who is a successful contractor and builder in California. For his third wife John C. Kerr wedded Grisell Taggart, likewise born and reared in Ohio, and she likewise is deceased, the only child of this union being William T. Kerr, who is associated with his brothers in the hardware and implement business in Idaho's capital city.

In the public schools of his native county Bently L. Kerr gained his early educational training, which included the curriculum of the Cadiz high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878. At the age of twenty years he severed the gracious home ties and set forth for the West, where he believed he would find better opportunities for successful individual enterprise. He established his home at Craig, Burt county, Nebraska, and in this village he was successfully engaged in the general merchandise business for a quarter of a century. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens and representative business men of Burt county, where he remained until 1903, when he disposed of his numerous interests in Nebraska and came to Boise, Idaho, to join his brothers in the hardware and implement business. The Kerr brothers built and own the Empire building, one of the finest and most modern office buildings in the state and one that adds materially to the facilities

and attractions of the capital city. The building was completed at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and the entire ground floor of this splendid structure is utilized for the accommodation of the Kerr Brothers Hardware & Implement Company. The offices of the company are handsomely appointed and the great store room is supplied with a most comprehensive stock of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, ranges, etc., besides which the company has an extensive department devoted to the handling of agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds. Progressive policies and fair and honorable dealing characterize the business enterprise of the Kerr brothers, and their establishment is thoroughly metropolitan in equipment and facilities. Bently L. Kerr takes an active part in the administration of the business and is also the owner of large and valuable tracts of agricultural and timber lands in the state, so that he has identified himself most closely and effectively with the civic and industrial interests of Idaho and is doing much to further its development and progress. Of his fine ranch properties one is located near Middleton, Canyon county, another in the beautiful Payette valley; and he also has timber lands. He also owns a beautiful residence property in Boise, and this attractive home is situated at 1116 Hays street, one of the finest residence thoroughfares of the capital city.

Mr. Kerr has shown the deepest interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home city, and was elected a representative in the city council. With marked zeal and ability he continued the incumbent of this office until the commission form of municipal government was adopted by the city, in April, 1912. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church in Boise, of which he is a trustee. He has been an appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his maximum York Rite affiliation is with Idaho Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in which he has passed the various official chairs, as has he also those in the lodge and chapter. He is eminent commander of his commandery in 1912, and illustrious potentate of the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, which he had the distinction of representing in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1910. He is also a member of the Boise lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In Ohio was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kerr to Miss Elizabeth V. Jamison, who likewise was born and reared in Harrison county, Ohio, and whose father, James Jamison, was a prominent agriculturist and representative citizen of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have four children, all of whom remain at the parental home,—Wiley J., John C., and Misses Dale and Agnes Elizabeth. The family is prominent in the best social life of the capital city, and the beautiful home is known for its gracious and unostentatious hospitality.

FRANK J. TERRILL. From the time he was old enough to climb onto the back of a pony, Frank J. Terrill has been through all the experiences and activities of a western cowboy and cattle rancher, was trained in the practical school which develops aggressive and self-reliant manhood and all the hardy virtue which were so necessary to success in the west up until recent times. Since 1879 his career has been identified with Idaho, and he is now one of the most prosperous residents of Twin Falls county, residing near Murtaugh postoffice.

Frank J. Terrill was born in Tennessee, August 17, 1848, a son of Killis and Elizabeth Terrill, who

were worthy and substantial farming people. The family moved out to Arkansas when Frank was a child, and the father died in that state, leaving twelve young children. Frank received only a common school education and left school before he had completed that limited course of study. The mother and children after the death of the father moved to Missouri, having spent three years in Arkansas, and after one winter in Missouri they put their possessions into a wagon drawn by ox teams and joined an outfit of wagon trains consisting of about thirty teams bound for California. They went out to that state in 1859, when Frank J. Terrill was eleven years old, and lived there for twelve years, the mother and her older children conducting a cattle ranch. Later the mother and three of her sons moved to Nevada, where they continued cattle raising for five or six years. The mother with two of her daughters then went to Texas, where she spent the balance of her days.

The younger of the children, Frank J. Terrill, participated in the various moves and experiences of the family, until he was grown, and spent a large part of his youth in the saddle as cowboy. In 1879 he came to Idaho, and for ten years was engaged in riding range as foreman for the firm of Russell and Bradley, his duties taking him over the ranch which he now owns. In 1891 he bought his first herd of cattle and since that time has been steadily prospering as an independent cattle man. He is the owner of six hundred acres of land in the Shoshone Valley, all of which ranch is under irrigation, and improved with the best of fencing and buildings and all facilities necessary for modern stock farming.

On January 11, 1885, Mr. Terrill married Miss Anna M. Adamson, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Allen and Esther E. Oglesby Adamson. Three children have been born to their union. Frank A. is on the home ranch; Ila Annie is the widow of D. N. Collier, who was a native of Kentucky; Alice Irene lives at home. The children received their education at the Sacred Heart Academy. Mr. Terrill is a Democrat, but has never had time for participation in party politics. He is a friend of education, has given his children the best of advantages and lends his cordial support to every movement and effort for the improvement of his section of the state.

JOSEPH SCHLOESSER. Successful newspaper publishers are not so numerous that their existence may be regarded as commonplace. An exceptional degree of enterprise is required to conduct a journal, give the news, afford the best facilities of the press medium, and make it all pay. The *Way Weekly News*, under the management of its owner and editor, Mr. Joseph Schloesser, is really successful both as a newspaper and a business.

Mr. Schloesser is one of the men to whom Idaho gave the field of opportunity in which they could best develop their abilities. Born in Washington, Iowa, August 12, 1880, he lived in his native state until about twenty-five years old, when he came west, first settling in Montana. During the few months he spent there he followed various occupations, was then in Spokane for six months, after which he came to Way. A printer and newspaper man from practically his boyhood, he became identified with the *News* and after three years bought out the paper and has since been its sole owner. Extensive improvements in a mechanical way have been introduced under his management, and along with first

F J Tenill & Wife

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class equipment he produces a paper that has few equals among the weekly journals of the state.

Mr. Schloesser was reared and received his early education at Washington, Iowa. His school days ended when he was about fifteen, when he started to learn the printers' trade, and with the exception of about one year has followed printing or general newspaper work ever since.

He was married at Des Moines, Iowa, November 14, 1904, to Miss Jennie McGaughey, daughter of R. B. McGaughey, of Washington, Iowa. Two sons and a daughter have blessed their marriage, namely, Eva, deceased, Louis and Elbert.

Mr. Schloesser was reared in the Catholic faith. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, is an active member of the Way Commercial Club, and as a Democrat has lent his influence and effort to the success of the party cause. His outdoor recreations are in hunting, fishing and baseball. He is specially fond of music, is an amateur himself and a member of the Way band. Having been successful in Idaho to a greater degree than in any other state, he has a well grounded enthusiasm for the state and its resources and opportunities.

JAMES E. BABB. Specially prominent among those who have done much to uphold the high prestige of the bar of Idaho is this honored citizen of Lewiston, a lawyer of notable intellectual and professional attainments, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this state since 1892. Few, if any, members of the bar of Idaho have been concerned with a larger amount of litigation of broad scope and importance. His practice has ranged over practically all fields of law, and his success has been almost uniform in all departments. Well versed in the body of general law, Mr. Babb probably has no superior in his knowledge of the organic and statutory laws of Idaho. He is essentially a student. From his researches and investigations have resulted many addresses and published articles touching legal affairs, economic problems and questions, governmental policies and civic responsibilities, as well as the exploitations of the great natural resources of the state in which he has maintained his home during virtually the entire period since it was admitted to the Union. A man of sterling integrity and steadfast purpose, he has accounted well to himself and the work, has dignified the profession of his choice and served well the state of his adoption. It was a recognition of his standing as a lawyer and citizen, when twenty-two members of the legislature of 1913 at different times voted for him for United States Senator.

James E. Babb was born in Champaign county, Illinois, on the 11th of January, 1864, and is a son of Milton and Elizabeth (Littler) Babb. His parents were natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, the father having come to Illinois in the early fifties and engaged in farming. Both parents are now deceased. James E. Babb while a boy attended the public schools of his native county, being a pupil of the village schools at Homer until he was thirteen, at which time he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he took a preparatory course. He next became a student in the Illinois College at Jacksonville, and after completing the course of four years was graduated in the class of 1882 with the degree of bachelor of science. Mr. Babb in the meantime had determined definitely to take up the law as his career, and in harmony with that resolution he matriculated in the joint law department at that time maintained by the Northwestern University

and the University of Chicago. In 1884 he was graduated LL. B. and divided the prize for highest scholarship in his class with Cyrus Bentley, Jr. That he had made excellent use of his early years is evidenced by the fact that he had taken his degree from law school before reaching his twenty-first birthday, and was admitted to the bar of his native state as soon as he became of age. He was in the law offices of George C. Fry of Chicago, where he got his first professional experience, and eventually became a partner with Mr. Fry, with whom he continued to be associated until 1892. In that year Mr. Babb came to Idaho, and brought to his professional activity in this state a wide experience in metropolitan practice.

In June, 1892, Mr. Babb established his permanent home at Lewiston, where he opened his office and engaged in general practice as an attorney and counselor at law. Since that time by his professional achievement he has well justified the promise indicated of his career at the time of his graduation from law school, and for a number of years has been rated as one of the leading attorneys of this state. He has finely appointed offices in the Lewiston National Bank Building. It is probable that no lawyer in the state has a larger or more representative clientage, or has been retained in a greater number of important cases in the state and federal courts than Mr. Babb.

As representative of the State Bar Association of Idaho Mr. Babb delivered in the Columbia theater at Boise, February, 1901, an oration on John Marshall. The occasion was the centennial anniversary of the day on which this great jurist assumed his seat as chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, a day which had been declared a public holiday in Idaho, by special proclamation of Governor Hunt. In 1908 Mr. Babb, before the Oregon State Bar Association, delivered an address on "Some features of Idaho law on irrigation and water rights." Mr. Babb has also appeared before one of the most important national organizations of lawyers and publicists, reading a paper for an annual meeting of the American Political Science Association. In 1909 he addressed the Washington State Bar Association on "Rights Acquired on Decisions Subsequently Overruled." In 1904 Mr. Babb introduced and secured by the World's Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at Washington, D. C., a resolution favoring better interchange by governments of their law publications. To the *Green Bag*, the leading law periodical of the country, Mr. Babb contributed an illustrated article on the history of the supreme court of Illinois, this being one of a series of similar articles describing the supreme courts of the various states of the Union. Mr. Babb is a member of the American Bar Association, and at one time served as a member of its general council for the state of Idaho. He has also been for several years past one of the three Idaho members of the Uniform Law Commissioner of America.

Not only in matters directly relating to his profession has the influence of Mr. Babb been exerted to an important degree, but he has identified himself with various national and local organizations whose activities tend to disseminate the new discoveries and developments of science and scholarship, and to promote practical reform and advancement in civic and material affairs. Mr. Babb has membership in the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Geographical Society, and the American National Municipal League. As a public speaker he has gained a pleasing reputation, and his services have been sought

on many occasions, including much work in political campaigns. He has given effective and timely service in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party during a number of campaigns since he came to Idaho.

In 1902 Mr. Babb delivered the baccalaureate address before the graduating class of the University of Idaho at Moscow. He served as permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1896. His official services include administration of the office of city attorney of Lewiston, and at one time he was president of the Supreme Court Library, and Building Commission of Idaho. He is a member of the Outlook Club and other representative civic organizations in his home city. He is a member of the board of overseers of Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington. He is also actively identified with the Lewiston Commercial Club, and was for ten years a member of its governing board.

In the practice of his profession Mr. Babb has been retained as attorney and counsel for many large corporations and private individuals. He has allowed no interest or consideration to come between him and the welfare of his clients, and his devotion to the work in hand, together with his exceptional ability in the technical phases of the law, has been the chief factor in his success.

At Homer, in Champaign county, Illinois, on November 5, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Babb to Miss Daisy Tinkham, who was born and reared in Illinois, and whose father, the late Col. Charles J. Tinkham, was a distinguished citizen of Champaign county, and had been a gallant officer of the Union in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Babb are popular factors in the social life of their home city. Their only child is James T. Babb.

GEORGE W. STEDMAN. Idaho is a splendid field for youth and enterprise, and a majority of the places of responsibility are filled by young men who have already made a good record for themselves and before whom there yet remains almost the full allotted time for a business career.

The present city clerk of Burley is one of this class of citizens. George W. Stedman was born on the 6th of April, 1881, at Healdsburg, California, and his thirty-odd years of life have been passed in various states of the Union. Losing his mother when he was two years old, his father took him to Denver for a year and then to Iowa, where he grew up in the home of his grandparents. In 1905 he returned to the state of his birth, and for a year was employed in clerical capacity at Los Angeles. The following year was spent as assistant cashier of a bank in Iowa, and finally he moved out to Idaho and identified himself with the growing center of Burley. On the incorporation of the town he became city clerk, and he has been one of the live and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Stedman's early education was obtained in the schools of Iowa, where he attended the grade and high schools, and later was a student of Epworth Seminary at Epworth, that state. He has been an independent, self-supporting individual practically since childhood. When he was fifteen years old he secured his first regular job as janitor for a church and school, and largely by manual labor he paid his way through school and college. When school days were over he went to work for a bank, and continued in similar employment until he came out West.

At Burley, Idaho, on February 16, 1910, Mr. Stedman married Miss Florence I. Davis. Mr. Henry G. Davis, her father, was formerly a resident of

Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Stedman have one child, named Clara I.

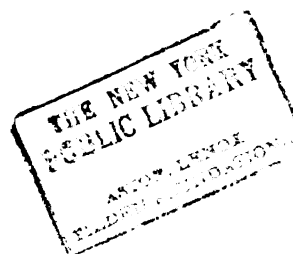
Among the churches Mr. Stedman prefers the Episcopal, of which his wife is an active member. He has held several chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a Republican he is one of the influential men in public affairs of his section of the state. Outside of duties and business Mr. Stedman finds pleasure and health in occasional hunting or fishing trips, and enjoys the musical and dramatic and also the books in his home library. The magnificent undeveloped resources of Idaho are the fact that impresses him most about the state.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN. Now presiding on the bench of the municipal court of Blackfoot, Bingham county, Judge Chapman is one of the honored pioneers who knew Idaho in the early territorial epoch of its history, and who has had broad and varied experience in connection with life on the frontier, as well as in the latter days of opulent progress and prosperity. He first came to Idaho in 1864, at which time the territory included the present state of Montana and a considerable portion of Wyoming, and he finally removed to Montana, where he maintained his home for many years. In 1899 he returned to Idaho, and here he is well known and highly esteemed as a man of sterling integrity, fine intellectuality and high civic ideals.

Judge Chapman was born in Henry county, Kentucky, on the 29th of August 1840, and in the following year his parents numbered themselves among the pioneers of Missouri, in which state he was reared and educated. His father, William Chapman, was likewise born in Kentucky, where the family was founded in the early days, he having been of the eighth generation in descent from one of three brothers who immigrated from England and established in Virginia prior to the war of the Revolution. The family has been represented in the wars of the country. The grandfather of the Judge served in the war of 1812 and more distant relatives took part in the Revolutionary struggle. William Chapman devoted the major part of his career to the great basic industry of agriculture, was comparatively well versed in common law procedures and practiced to a considerable extent in the minor courts, especially after his removal to Missouri. At the inception of the Civil war he gave prompt evidence of his loyalty to the Confederacy, his first service having been rendered as a recruiting officer. He soon entered the active ranks of the Confederate army, as a member of a Missouri regiment, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he surrendered, as captain of his company, at Jacksonport, Arkansas. In an engagement at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, he received a saber wound, but he was not severely injured in any of the numerous engagements in which he participated. He passed the closing period of his long and useful life at Bloomfield, Missouri, where he died on the 18th day of May, 1901, his birth having occurred on the 11th of May, 1819. He was a pioneer in both Morgan and Moniteau counties, Missouri, and was a citizen of influence in his community. His cherished and devoted wife, who was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1824, bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Owen, and she was of Welsh and German lineage. She died in St. Clair county, Missouri, on the 24th of December, 1889, and of the eleven children, of whom the subject of this review was the first born, three sons and five daughters are now living.

To the common schools of Moniteau county. Mis-

John W. Chapman,



souri, Judge Chapman is indebted for his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course in a well ordered institution known as Robideaux Allison's Academy, a private school sited near the boundary line between Morgan and Cooper counties, Missouri. He continued his studies until the outbreak of the Civil war, at which time he was twenty years of age. He promptly enlisted as a member of Company C, of the First Missouri State Guards, an organization in the Confederate service. Illness compelled him to retire from active service at the expiration of five months, and, as the eldest son of the family, he assumed the duty of providing for his mother and the younger children, while the father was absent as a soldier of the Confederacy. During three years he gave his attention to teaching in the schools of Morgan county, and during the progress of the war he also attempted to maintain the home farm in cultivation, while his brother, who was old enough to have helped in the support of the family was away at the war. The results of his farming enterprise, however, were not what might be termed successful, as the Federal soldiers appropriated everything that he succeeded in raising on the place.

In 1864 Judge Chapman left the parental home and came to the territory of Idaho, making the journey across the plains with a wagon train, which had about forty men, besides women and children. J. R. Walters of Boise being the head man or captain of the train. The company had no encounters with Indians while en route, and arrived safely at their destination. Judge Chapman reached Boise on the 10th of August, 1864, and thence he went to Idaho City, where he was engaged in mining, and also operated a blacksmith shop for a year. He passed two years in the Boise Valley, and in the winter of 1866-7 he taught the first school in what is now the village of Middleton, Canyon county. In the spring of 1867 he went to Salmon City and Leesburg, where he continued only a few days, not being impressed with conditions or the outlook at those points. He accordingly went to Helena, Montana, in which vicinity he was engaged in the dairy and stock growing business for ten years, also doing a considerable freighting business. He then removed to Butte, Montana, where he for ten years conducted an express and transfer business. He then turned his attention once more to stock-raising, this time in Madison county, but the enterprise did not prove successful in its final results. He continued his residence in Montana until the spring of 1899, when he returned to Idaho and located on a ranch on the Wolverine river, twenty miles north-east of Blackfoot. At the expiration of five years he sold this property, which he had devoted to general agriculture and stock-growing, and removed to Blackfoot, where he has since maintained his home, and where he is known as a broad-minded and progressive citizen.

Judge Chapman has ever shown a lively interest in civic affairs and has been a zealous advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party has stood sponsor in a general way. During his residence in Madison county, Montana, he served for a number of years as justice of the peace, and under the administration of Governor Toole he served four years as state stock commissioner of Montana. In the spring of 1911 he was elected to his present office, that of municipal judge of Blackfoot, and he has given most able and discriminating service in this position, the while he has the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community.

Judge Chapman is affiliated with the Knights of

Pythias, and for forty-three years he was a most zealous member of the Independent Order of Good Templars, in which he served two years as grand chief templar of the grand lodge of Montana and two years as grand secretary. He and his wife were charter members of the Christian church in the city of Butte, Montana, but as there is no organization of this denomination at Blackfoot, they now maintain membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Helena, Montana, in the year 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Chapman to Miss Katie Orr, who was born at Springfield, Missouri, and whose father, Judge Sample Orr, was an honored and influential pioneer of Montana. Judge and Mrs. Chapman have three children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: William Orr Chapman, who was born in St. Clair county, Missouri, on the 11th of March, 1890, is a lawyer by profession and resides at Blackfoot. In the autumn of 1912 he was appointed clerk or private secretary to Judge K. I. Perky, the recently elected state senator from this district of Idaho, and he is also serving as a member of the military staff of Governor Hawley, being the youngest member ever appointed to this position in the state; Mary Olivia, the only daughter, was born at Butte, Montana, on the 27th of September, 1897, and is now a student in the Blackfoot high school; and Marshall Byron, born at Blackfoot on the 12th of March, 1900.

CHARLES W. DILL, M. D. The entire professional life of Dr. Charles W. Dill has been passed in Shoshone, where for more than fifteen years he has ministered to the sick, given instruction to young men in preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery, opened a well equipped hospital, enjoyed great popularity as a practitioner and been loaded with the honors of a professional career. Bringing to his practice thorough scholastic training, innate soundness and accurate judgment, and a cheerful disposition, he has long maintained a leading place among the progressive disciples of *Æsculapius*. Dr. Dill was born August 15, 1877, at Mount Meadows, Idaho, and is a son of William and Anna (Walgomott) Dill, natives of Iowa. Dr. Dill's parents came to Idaho shortly after their marriage, and William Dill was for a number of years the driver of the stage over the old overland route. He died in 1907, at the age of fifty-five years, his wife having passed away in 1901, and they were buried side by side in the family cemetery on the old home ranch near Shoshone. They were the parents of two children: Charles W.; and Mrs. E. W. Orr, a resident of Wyoming.

The early education of Dr. Dill was secured in the public schools of Shoshone, following which he started to work on the range, where for riding after cattle he received one dollar per day, this being considered a good salary for a lad of fifteen years. Ambitious and industrious, he saved enough out of his earnings to establish a meat market when he was only seventeen, and when he sold out a short time later found himself possessed of enough money to further prosecute his studies. Accordingly, he entered the State Normal School at Albion, and on completing his course there began teaching school in the winter and working on a ranch in the summer, thus earning enough to enter the Utah University at Salt Lake. Of a studious disposition, he next took a course in Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and after graduating spent two years in practice at Shoshone. His further study was as a student in Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, where his accomplishments in the fields of medicine and sur-

gery won him high honors, as described in a local paper, which at that time said in part as follows: "Charles W. Dill, who has been attending Creighton Medical College, Omaha, for the past two years, graduated from that institution on the 15th inst. Out of a class of thirty-nine, Mr. Dill received the highest honors, and was awarded the medal." The *Omaha Bee* also gave a short notice of the class: "Thirty-nine graduates of the Creighton Medical College will leave that institution Tuesday evening for the practice of medicine and surgery. Many have applied for internship in local hospitals, and of these applicants Charles W. Dill ranks highest. Dr. Dill has been offered many tempting positions in Omaha, but has seen fit to decline them all and return to Shoshone." Dr. Dill returned to this city in 1896, and his thorough training, winning personal qualities, careful attention and evident skill soon brought increasing business and widening reputation. In the field of surgery he is now known throughout his part of the state, and not only is he popular as a practitioner, but he has the respect and confidence of the faculty all over Idaho. Dr. Dill, though a thorough doctor, is much more than a professional drudge. His thorough education, his wide acquaintance with literature and his social qualities have made him a favorite socially, but his greatest pleasure, perhaps, lies in visiting the old home ranch, which he owns, and on which he breeds thoroughbred horses and cattle. He built and equipped a private hospital which he has fitted with all the comforts and conveniences known to the profession. Dr. Dill is an enthusiastic Idaho "booster," which is but natural, for besides being the state of his birth it is the field in which he has won high honors. He has seen the section grow from a waste of sand and sage-brush into a veritable flower garden, and has shared the labor which has brought about this wonderful transformation. The æsthetic qualities which Dr. Dill possesses have made him sought after in social organizations, and he is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Highlanders and the Fraternal Brotherhood. In politics a Democrat, he takes an active interest in the success of his party, but his work has always been done for others, having had no ambition for personal preferment. He leans towards the faith of the Episcopal church, his wife being a member thereof and a prominent worker in the Ladies' Guild.

Dr. Dill was married at Albion, Idaho, October 22, 1898, to Elloy Boulware, who was born in this state, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Boulware, an old pioneer family of this section. Dr. and Mrs. Dill have had one son: Charles W. Jr.

FRED J. HILL. Losing his parents when he was an infant, the boyhood of Fred J. Hill was anything but one of ease and comfort. At all times, everywhere, he remembers having to work early and late, to secure his education during time snatched from his labor for his daily bread, and to satisfy himself with the bare necessities of life. Happily, his tireless industry, perseverance and determination have been rewarded by the gaining of a flourishing business, and he may now look back over the years that have passed and realize that the training and experience gained gave him an education that could have been acquired in no school, the training that only comes through the necessity to make one's way in the world. Fred J. Hill was born in McCook, Nebraska, August 22, 1888, and as soon as he was able was sent to work. Naturally this somewhat curtailed his educational advantages, but the youth was ambitious, and whenever he could spare time he

spent it in study and reading. When he was six years of age he was sent to Florida, but in 1895 returned to Nebraska, and there every odd job that offered itself was grist for his mill, he even for a time working as a section hand. With rare foresight, the youth realized the advantages to be gained by the knowledge of a trade, and at the age of sixteen years he began to learn the butchering business. In 1905 he went to Colorado, where he remained but a few months, working at his trade, and then came to Blackfoot, Idaho, where he spent the next two years following the same line. His next location was in California, where he remained until 1910, being in partnership with his brother, but in that year disposed of his interests and returned to Idaho. Settling in Shoshone, he worked on a salary for about two years, and in March, 1912, established himself in business as proprietor of his present store, where he has built up a large and flourishing business.

Mr. Hill was married at Modesto, California, in October, 1908, to Kathryn McPherson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McPherson, of Idaho, and one child, Margaret M., has been born to this union. Mr. Hill leans towards the faith of the Baptist church of which his wife is an active member. He is independent in his political belief, exercising his right to vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party lines. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which he has numerous warm friends. Mr. Hill takes an intelligent interest in theatricals, and is fond of all kinds of athletic sports, being an ardent baseball fan. Speaking from his own experience, he states it as his belief that Idaho is the land of opportunity for the young man of ambition and perseverance. Too much cannot be said in praise of the successful fight Mr. Hill has waged against adverse circumstances. The friendless orphan lad, handicapped by the lack of opportunities which are the birthright of young Americans, fighting the world bravely and alone, has developed into the prosperous man of business, with influential friends gained through his constant integrity and honorable methods. He has earned the right to the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizen, and to the honorable title of "Self-made man."

DR. CHARLES F. ZELLER. Among the members of the medical profession in Idaho whose abilities in their chosen field of endeavor have raised them to positions of eminence, none have gained a greater degree of well-deserved success than Dr. Charles F. Zeller, leading physician of Shoshone, and a man whose position has been attained by constant perseverance and application to his profession from boyhood. Handicapped by the lack of capital with which to pursue his studies, Dr. Zeller worked his own way through college, and today stands as a striking example of the worth of industry and determination. Charles F. Zeller was born at Waterville, Kansas, November 17, 1880, and is a son of Henry E. and Julia (Rainbow) Zeller. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States as a boy, and for many years was engaged in the cattle business. He was a pioneer settler of his section of Kansas, was engaged actively in politics, and became one of his community's foremost citizens. He was married in Kansas to Julia Rainbow, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had a family of eleven children.

Charles F. Zeller was the youngest of his parents' children, and his early education was secured in the public schools and high school at Waterville, Kan-

sas. As a lad he earned his first money working on a transfer wagon, and subsequently secured employment as a farm hand, in this way earning the money to continue his studies. Whatever honorable occupation come to hand found him a ready and willing worker, and eventually he accumulated means enough to enter the medical department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrenceville, where he was subsequently graduated in 1903. For one year thereafter he acted in the capacity of house surgeon in the University Hospital, then going to Old Mexico as surgeon for the M. C. M. & O. R. R., remaining in the employ of that company until 1908, which year saw his advent in Shoshone. Here he opened offices, and as his ability was recognized his practice grew, until now he is known as the leading physician and surgeon of his adopted city. Dr. Zeller's early years of practice were a constant struggle against handicaps that would have discouraged one not made of such stern stuff, but at this time he is in a position to look back over that period and to realize that there he gained experience that could have come to him in no other manner. A deep insight into human nature, gained through mingling with all manners and conditions of men, has given him a kindly, sympathetic nature that is one of the physicians chief assets in the sick room. Among his associates, the Doctor is known as a man who lives up to the unwritten ethics of the profession, while the general confidence in which he is held in his community testifies eloquently to his skill. In political matters the Doctor is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public matters. He has been county physician since 1909, belongs to the Lincoln County Board of Health, of which he is secretary, and also holds the position of coroner. An out-of-door man, he is fond of hunting and fishing, and takes great interest in baseball and football games, while theatricals also claim a part of his attention, but his profession has always been foremost in his thoughts and the greater part of his time when not engaged in his official duties or those of his large private practice is spent in reading and study. He is demonstrating his faith in the future of his adopted state by building a beautiful home in Shoshone and investing heavily in realty.

In October, 1906, Dr. Zeller was married at El Paso, Texas, to Anna T. Bohon, formerly of Kansas City, Missouri, and to this union there have been born two children: Winifred G. and Charles W. Dr. Zeller is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, of which he is chancellor commander, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in all of these orders he has numerous friends, as he has, indeed, in all business, professional and social circles in the city.

CHARLES ALGERNON SUNDERLIN. In making choice of the profession of law as a life career, a young man of natural gifts and if liberal education can make no mistake, for, despite many able practitioners, it is not crowded as is that of medicine, nor dominating as is the church, while its emoluments may be large and it frequently opens up pathways that lead to other fields of usefulness and possibly to high public office. Hence, the leading and representative men in a community usually belong to the law, and the bar of Idaho, is made up of a particularly able body of men. Among the younger members of this representative body is Charles Algernon Sunderlin, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Idaho State Bar Association.

In the family home at Chase, Michigan, Mr. Sunderlin was born on December 1, 1883, and he is a

son of Arthur V. and Jennie E. Sunderlin. He had the advantage of educated parentage, his father being a graduate of the Edinboro Normal School, at Erie, Pennsylvania, and a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, while his mother was graduated at Beaver College, Pennsylvania. The removal of the family to Clinton, Iowa, gave Mr. Sunderlin an opportunity to attend the excellent public schools of that city, and in 1902 he was graduated from the Clinton high school. His education was further extended, in another state, and in 1907 he was graduated from the Nebraska State University, with his degree of A. B., and in the following year, after completing his law course at the George Washington University Law School, he received his degree of LL. B., and shortly afterward entered upon the practice of his profession, making something of a specialty of land cases, and was appointed special agent, general land office, department of the interior. During the years 1908-1911 inclusive, he prosecuted land hearing cases in Idaho and Oregon.

Mr. Sunderlin was married June 21, 1911, to Pearl Irene Bragunier Nusbaum. Mr. and Mrs. Sunderlin attend the Presbyterian church. He retains membership with the university organizations: the Phi Gamma Delta, the Phi Alpha Tau, and the Delta Sigma Rho. In politics he is a Republican and he has a clear mental outlook on passing events that are history-making.

MARSHALL LEWIS. The permanent residence of Marshall Lewis in Idaho began in the year 1902, the month of December marking his advent into the state. For five years thereafter he maintained his residence in Boise City, where he was connected with the Boise Creamery Company in the capacity of butter maker. He resigned his position there at the end of the period named and going to Richfield, established a livery business, remaining something less than a year in that place. After disposing of his business he went to Meridian and with J. E. Post, his brother-in-law, entered the hay and grain business. For a year he continued to be thus occupied, his next move taking him to Nampa, there engaging in the grain business and continuing for some eight months. In February, 1910, he removed to Cambridge where he became manager of the Cambridge Mill & Elevator Company, in which position he has continued ever since. This concern is by far the largest of its kind in Washington county, the volume of business which passed through its hands between July, 1911, and the same month in 1912 aggregating more than \$244,000, and the records showing an increase in business each year since its organization of better than one hundred per cent; facts which serve to indicate something of the importance and weight of the position which Mr. Lewis is the incumbent of in Cambridge.

Marshall Lewis is a native son of Indiana, born in the Hoosier state on August 24, 1881, in Danville. He is the son of Robert C. and Lottie (Thomas) Lewis, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. The elder Lewis removed from his home state to Indiana in about 1864 and engaged in farming until the later years of his life, when he retired from active business life, although he was for a time engaged in business as a dealer in implements. In 1881 he removed to Nebraska with his family, and there makes his home today, in Tekonah. Twelve children were born to these parents,—seven sons and five daughters.

Marshall Lewis was the fourth born child of his parents. He received the usual advantages of the country youth and after finishing the graded schools

of his district attended Tekonah high school for one year, but when he was seventeen years of age he quitted school entirely. Soon after leaving school he launched out into business on his own initiative, and his first venture was in the sale of coal oil. He began by purchasing a horse, wagon and tank, and for more than three years he was occupied in the sale of oil in Tekonah. He then disposed of his business there and for a year and a half gave himself to the pleasures of independent travel and sight seeing, in that time becoming familiar with a large portion of our great country. He occupied himself variously in the intervals between moves, paying his expenses by his labors, and it mattered not what work he found to do,—either carpenter work, driving teams or working in a restaurant,—it was all "grist for his mill" and made possible his ambition to see the country independently. It was in December, 1902, that his inspection of the West brought him to a realization that Idaho was the ideal country of his dreams, and he settled forthwith, that state having represented the center of his business activities and his home from then until now, and his present connections in a business way are so pleasing to him that it is safe to assume that Cambridge will continue to claim him as a citizen for many years to come. A complete outline of his peregrinations through Idaho and his ultimate settlement in Cambridge being given in the opening section of this brief review, further detail in that respect is unnecessary at this point. Suffice it to say that Mr. Lewis has to all intents and purposes found himself in his present industrial capacity, and has amply demonstrated his fitness for the position he occupies in the two and a half years he has already given to it.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat, but is not actively interested in the labors of the party. He is a member of the Cambridge Commercial Club, and takes an abiding interest in the social, industrial and commercial advancement of the community.

On August 23, 1902, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage, in Idaho, to Miss Julia T. Anderson, the daughter of J. M. Anderson, who was an old pioneer settler of the state of Idaho, having crossed the plains by ox team in the early days of Idaho settlement. The daughter, Mrs. Lewis, was born in the Boise valley. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis,—Eva, born December 1, 1905, at Meridian, Idaho, and Athel Lewis, born October 4, 1907, also at Meridian.

NICHOLAS J. THOMSEN. Among the citizens of German nationality and birth who have found business opportunity in Idaho and have improved it is Nicholas J. Thomsen, a popular and successful druggist at McCammon, Bannock county. He was born in Germany, September 24, 1877, and was about five years of age when his parents left the fatherland and emigrated to the United States. They settled in Iowa and that state remained the home of Nicholas J. until he was twenty-three years of age. His education was obtained in the public schools near his Iowa home. He was about sixteen years of age when he left school and began to learn the drug business, which line of business he has followed almost continuously since. The first seven years he was employed in his chosen occupation in Iowa, and then he came to Pocatello, Idaho, but after a year there occupied in various occupations he went to Chicago, Illinois, where for a similar period he worked in a drug store. Subsequently he was employed in the same line at Des Moines, Iowa, six months, and then at Omaha, Nebraska, for one year, after which he gave the West another trial, locating

this time at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became foreman for the Smith Bailey Drug Company. He continued with this firm eight years. Following that he managed a drug store at Downey, Idaho, two years and then returned to Salt Lake City and resumed his former position with the Smith Bailey Drug Company, this time at an advanced salary. He left there in May, 1912, to take charge of the drug store he had purchased at McCammon, Idaho, and has since been engaged in its conduct. He carries a full line of drugs, cigars, stationery and such other sundries as are usually found in such establishments and from the first he has enjoyed a fine and thriving trade. Mr. Thomsen understands this line of business thoroughly, and with pleasant personal ways he is appreciated as an agreeable associate, whether in business or social relations.

In 1905 Mr. Thomsen was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Jessie Lillian Gray, formerly of New York City, and to this happy union has been born a son, Arthur Clark Thomsen, and a daughter, Dorothy Gray Thomsen.

As a Republican Mr. Thomsen is interested in political affairs to the extent that every good citizen should be, and while he does not actively participate in party affairs he believes voting a duty that should be omitted by no citizen. He is a member of the McCammon commercial club, and in the way of outdoor sports he is fond of hunting and fishing. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomsen are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRED SCHWENDIMAN. The business interests of Sugar City, Idaho, are heavy and varied, offering opportunities for development and advancement, as the city is the natural center for a rapidly-growing farming community that looks to this point as a source of supplies. Competition in the various lines of business, however, is exceedingly keen, and only those possessed of more than ordinary ability have won a full measure of success. In this connection it will not be inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of Fred Schwendiman, a man who has risen to a recognized position among the successful men of his section. Mr. Schwendiman was born at Neiderstocken, Canton Berne, Switzerland, July 28, 1872, and is a son of Samuel and Magdalena (Straubhaar) Schwendiman. The family emigrated to the United States in 1886, settling in Paris, Idaho, where the father, a wagon and carriage manufacturer, farmer and cattle raiser, died in 1894, at the age of fifty-five years. The mother now makes her home at Sugar City, and is sixty-seven years of age.

Fred Schwendiman was the oldest of his parents' six children, and secured his education in the schools of Paris, Idaho, and Ricks Academy at Rexburg. On completing his studies, he entered the hardware business at Teton City, Idaho, where he remained until 1904, and at that time disposed of his interests and came to Sugar City, where he assisted in organizing the Sugar City Hardware & Lumber Company, a concern which has grown from a small beginning into one of the largest in this section of the state. Mr. Schwendiman is the heaviest stockholder and is manager and secretary-treasurer of the firm, with Mark Austin as president. By his careful attention to and thorough knowledge of his business, and his comprehensions of the needs of his patrons, he has built up a splendid trade, and among his associates he is known as a man of the highest integrity. In political matters a Republican, he has since coming to this city served acceptably as a member of the town board. Mr. Schwendiman is also a director, and was one of the organizers of the Canyon Creek

Fred Schwendiman

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Irrigation and Canal Company, and he is also widely known as an extensive farmer, raising annually as high as 20,000 bushels of grain.

Another laudable enterprise with which Mr. Schwendiman has been identified is the Bowerman Townsite. This community, lying ten miles east of Sugar City and twelve miles southeast of St. Anthony in Fremont county is located in the center of four townships, where four townships corner together. Here is one of the richest and most productive sections of the state of Idaho. This section of the country is comparatively new, having been used as a sheep range for many years. Wonderful developments have been made in this section in the last few years. Thousands of acres of sage brush lands have been and are still being transformed into waving grain fields. The soil and climate here are also especially adapted to fruit raising, and many young orchards are being set out. This townsite is located on a bench overlooking the upper Snake River Valley. It was named after G. E. Bowerman of St. Anthony, who in connection with C. C. Moore and Fred Schwendiman have been very energetic in the development of this section of the country. These enterprising men sank a well at a great expense, which is the only one for miles around, and which is supplying a great many people with water for domestic use. A large portion of the land is being irrigated from what is known as the Canyon Creek Canal, of which company Mr. Schwendiman is one of the principals, and it is expected that this mountain stream will be reservoirized in the near future and will supply water for many thousand acres of land, upon which will spring up hundreds of thrifty homes.

On January 7, 1897, Mr. Schwendiman was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Ethel A. Williams, daughter of John G. and Lavina A. (Pendleton) Williams, now residents of Sugar City, and four children have been born to this union, concerning whom brief mention is made as follows: Fred W., born in Teton City, Idaho, in 1898; Rulon J., born in 1899, and Viola, born in 1902, all attending school at Sugar City; and Lynn A., the youngest, born in Sugar City in 1908. The family is prominently connected with the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which Mr. Schwendiman is second Councillor of the Sugar City Ward.

Mr. Schwendiman has won success through constant application to business, but in the meantime has found time to do his full part in the upbuilding of the community, and all movements tending to enhance and stimulate progress find in him a staunch supporter. In a wide acquaintance, he has drawn to himself many friends, and he finds no difficulty in retaining them.

RICHARD THOMAS OWENS. Prominent among the men who have been commercial builders in southern Idaho is Richard Thomas Owens, of Malad City, Oneida county, who has not only been a forceful factor of progress in that direction, but in official capacities and in other relations to society has accomplished highly commendable and serviceable achievements. He is a westerner by birth and represents a family that has been identified with the life of Oneida county, Idaho, nearly half a century. There are few who know more of the development that has taken place in this state in that period than does Mr. Owens.

He was born April 21, 1854, at Ogden, Utah, to John and Mary (Thomas) Owens, both of whom were natives of Wales. They were married on board ship while bound for America and spent nine months

on the voyage and in making their way to their destination in Salt Lake City, Utah, having come by sailing vessel around by the gulf and up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Iowa, from whence they crossed the plains to Utah with an ox team, arriving there October 10, 1853. John Owens, the father, engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser in Utah, but in 1866 he sold his interests there and removed to Oneida county, Idaho, becoming a resident of Malad City. He resumed his former line of industrial and business activity and became one of the most prominent farmers and stock men of this section. He passed away in November, 1895, at the age of sixty-two, a member of the Mormon church. His wife had preceded him in death, her demise having occurred in March, 1887, when fifty-two years of age. Both are interred at Malad City. Seven children were born to their union, namely: Richard Thomas, of this review; Sarah, now Mrs. John R. Thomas, of Malad City; John T. and Edward T., both farmers and stockmen at Malad City; Blanch, now Mrs. Llewelyn Thomas, whose husband is no blood relative of the family though bearing the same name; Katharine, whose husband, Daniel M. Daniels, is a grandson of Bishop Daniels, a pioneer of Utah in 1848 and of Idaho in 1865; Charlotte, now Mrs. David S. Jones, of Malad City, Idaho.

Richard Thomas Owens received his education in Idaho, first in the public schools and then later in the University of Utah. At the age of twenty-four he entered into business activity as the proprietor of a general store at Malad City and this was the beginning of the mercantile business of the R. T. Owens Company that is today the leading enterprise of its kind in Malad City and in Oneida county. Mr. Owens is the president and the largest stockholder in this company. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Malad City, is interested in the harness manufacturing plant located there and in different other ways has taken a prominent part in the upbuilding of his community. Besides different valuable holdings in business properties there, he has the distinction of owning the finest home in Malad City. As assets in beginning his business career he had but little in a financial way but he had good business acumen, perseverance and a large capacity for industrious effort and by these abilities he has achieved a definite and enviable success. The high regard in which he is held in the county that has so long been his home is shown by his having been called upon to serve in different city and county offices, in each of which his services were governed by the same sterling traits that have made him a successful business man. As a Republican he was elected a commissioner of Oneida county in 1905, serving one term, and he has also served four terms as a member of the city council and twice as mayor of Malad City. In 1890 he was one of thirteen Republicans in Oneida county at that time, and as an active worker in behalf of his party he has been a strong factor in making Oneida a strong Republican county ever since. He is a member of the Mormon church and served as its missionary to Wales in 1885-86. Fraternally he became identified with the Independent Order of Foresters in 1888 as a charter member of Gem Valley Lodge No. 28.

Mr. Owens has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Thomas, daughter of Thomas W. and Ruth (Morgan) Thomas, whom he wedded in April, 1878, and who died in 1890. Two children came to their union: Ruth, now Mrs. Henry McGee, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Dr. Richard E. Owens, a dentist at Malad City, Idaho. In September, 1891,

Mr. Owens took as his second wife, Miss Isabelle Regan, a native of Hamilton, Ohio.

GEORGE T. PARKINSON, M. D. A young physician whose attainment and service have already marked him for a high place in his profession, Dr. George T. Parkinson has been in practice at Preston since 1910 and is county physician of Franklin county. Dr. Parkinson represents one of the pioneer families and is the son of one of the best known physicians of Utah, where his family has been located since pioneer days.

George T. Parkinson was born at Coalville, Utah, December 27, 1883. His parents were Dr. W. B. and Clari (Clarissa) Parkinson. His father, a native of England, came to America when four years old, and with his parents rode behind an ox team over the plains until they came to the vicinity of Caldwell, Utah, where they were among the first settlers. In that vicinity he spent his early years, attending school there and later graduated from the medical department of Utah University. He has long since ranked among the noted physicians of the state and has practiced at Coalville, Farmington and Salt Lake, and for the past twenty-eight years at Logan, where he now resides at the age of sixty years. The mother was born in Utah, her parents being still earlier pioneers of that state. Her death occurred in Logan in 1902 when she was forty-three years of age.

The second in a family of five children, Dr. George T., while attending the public schools of Utah and partly through the example of his honest father, determined to make medicine his profession. He is a graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and after obtaining his degree in medicine he first located for practice at St. Anthony, Idaho, but after a short time he moved to McCammon and finally came to Preston, where he has built up a very large practice.

In politics he is an independent. His religious relations are with the Church of the Latter Day Saints. All kinds of outdoor sports, hunting and fishing, make a strong appeal to him, and when he is able to get away from business he enjoys nothing better than an outing into the beautiful country surrounding his home town.

Dr. Parkinson is a member of the Cache Valley Medical Society.

At Salt Lake City, August 19, 1902, he married Miss Florence Wilson, a daughter of Joseph Wilson of Logan, where he still resides. The four children of their marriage are as follows: Rata, born at Logan, Utah, in 1903, and now attending school in Preston; George Theodore, born at Logan in 1905, is also a school boy; James Charles was born at Philadelphia in 1907; Clarissa was born at Preston in February, 1912.

J. G. SMITH. One of the business men who some years ago with complete faith in the future development of Idaho, settled in the vicinity of Preston to add his own enterprise to the business of that locality, Mr. Smith has for fifteen years been one of the progressive and prospering merchants of Preston. His start in life was without capital and from the resources of his own ability and industry he rapidly advanced in experience and knowledge of business and now for a number of years has been considered one of the foremost merchants and citizens of Preston.

J. G. Smith, who is a son of two of Utah's pioneers, was born at Brigham City, Utah, in November, 1865, a son of Samuel and Maria

(Smith) Smith. The father, a native of England, came to America, and from New York state, where he first settled, came across the plains to Utah during the early days of colonization in that state. His career was a prominent one. After a number of years in contracting on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, he located at Brigham City, where he was mayor and also had a position on the local bench. His death occurred at Brigham City in October, 1895, when he was seventy-seven years of age. The mother, who was also from England, is now living at Smithfield, Utah, aged seventy-two.

The fifth of the nine children in his family, J. G. Smith attended the schools of Brigham City and on leaving school began to learn the shoe manufacturing business. It was with considerable knowledge of that trade that he came to Preston in 1888, twenty-five years ago, and for the first ten years was engaged in the shoe business in this city. He then established himself independently in the general mercantile business, which from a very small beginning, with a small stock, and with only his acquaintance throughout the country to draw trade, it has developed into one of the best stores in this section of Oneida county.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Stake High Council of the Church of the Latter Day Saints and during 1899 and 1901 was on a mission in England. He has served as a member of the village board of Preston for one term and in politics is independent. At the Logan Temple, in Logan, Utah, in November, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Gilbert, a daughter of George and Henrietta Gilbert, who are still living in Brigham City, Utah, where they were pioneer settlers. The eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are named as follows: Mrs. Henrietta L. Hobbs, who was born in Brigham City in 1886, and is now a resident of Downey, Idaho, and the mother of three children; Mrs. Jennett M. Barton, born at Brigham City in 1888, is a resident of Preston and the mother of three children; James G. Junior, was born at Preston in 1890, and now resides at Downey; Mabel L., born in 1892, lives at home; Kenneth G., born in 1894, and Hazel, born in 1895, both attending the Oneida Stake Academy; Arnold, born May 1, 1897, died November 3, 1898; Alta, born November 3, 1898, Earl Gilbert, born in 1902, Lowell C., born in 1904, are all at school; Grace, born in July, 1907, is the youngest. All the children except the two oldest were born in Preston.

HEBER H. HARTVIGSEN. In 1906 Heber H. Hartvigsen established the Ashton *Enterprise* in Ashton, Idaho, which has the distinction of being the first and only paper in this city. Mr. Hartvigsen has been identified with newspaper work since his boyhood, and when he had completed his school work served a four-year apprenticeship to the printer's trade, after which he was employed as a journeyman printer for seven years, thus gaining a wide knowledge of the business which has stood him in excellent stead in recent years as an independent editor and newspaper man. Mr. Hartvigsen was born in Sandy, Utah, on July 20, 1886, and is the son of Emil and Mina (Sorenson) Hartvigsen. The mother was born at Moss, Norway, on the 3rd of August, 1852, and is still living.

Emil Hartvigsen, born in Christiana, Norway, May 20, 1852, came to America in 1870. He settled in Salt Lake, Utah, in 1874, afterwards removing to Sandy. He was a painter and paper hanger by trade and in the later years of his life was occupied in the mercantile business, enjoying a considerable business success. He was a Republican and filled sev-

G. H. Hartwigsen

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eral public offices in his time, being always active in political and civic affairs. He was a member of the church of the Latter Day Saints and very active in religious work at all times. He was noted as a choir singer, both in Scandanavian and English circles, and led a choir for more than thirty years of his life. He died in Sandy January 22, 1907, when he was fifty-five years old. The wife and mother came to America in 1871, coming direct to Utah, where she arrived on the 20th day of July and there marrying her husband. She is the mother of six sons and two daughters, and of this goodly family. Heber H. was the fifth born.

Heber H. Hartvigsen was educated in the public schools of Sandy, Utah, until he reached the age of twelve years, after which he served his printer's apprenticeship, following the trade of a printer for seven years thereafter. His subsequent business experience is simply set forth in an opening paragraph, so that further comment on his newspaper career is here unnecessary. Suffice it to say that he had established the *Ashton Enterprise* on a solid basis, and is giving to the people of his community as clean and newsy a sheet as is ever seen in a town the size of Ashton, the paper having a *bona fide* paid circulation of six hundred subscribers.

Mr. Hartvigsen is a Republican, and although his paper is not the political mouthpiece of his party in this section of the country, it has decided leanings toward that party. Personally, its editor is an active worker in the interests of the cause and has served his city well as city clerk from April, 1909, to April, 1911. He has given military service, having been for three years a member of Company D of the Idaho National Guards, and quitting the service with the rank of first sergeant. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of this city.

On June 16, 1910, Mr. Hartvigsen was married at St. Anthony to Miss Lillian F. Fryer, the daughter of James A. Fryer of St. Anthony. She was born in Utah but reared in Idaho. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartvigsen—Frances Edith, born May 19, 1911, in Ashton, Idaho.

JAMES E. GOOD. It can be said of the county attorney of Bingham county, in the retrospect of his career, that he has impressed himself upon the life and institutions of Blackfoot, no less than upon his profession, in a manner alike creditable to himself and productive of lasting benefit to the city. A thorough master of the law, he has attained a high place in the ranks of Idaho's legists, and in his official capacity has shown himself a faithful and conscientious public servant. Mr. Good is a native of London, Canada, and was born November 28, 1874, a son of James M. and Jane (McEwin) Good, both natives of Scotland.

James M. Good emigrated to Canada in young manhood, and was there engaged in farming until coming to the United States, at which time he settled on land in Iowa and continued to till the soil during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1899, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He was married in Canada to Jane McEwin, who still survives him and makes her home in St. Paul, Minnesota, having reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Of their nine children, James E. was the next to the youngest.

The early education of James E. Good was secured in the public schools of Le Mars, Iowa, and later he took a commercial course covering three winters in Northwestern University. At that time he began

the study of law at Lawrence, Kansas, and subsequently went to California, where he continued to assiduously prosecute his studies. Passing his examination in that state, he began the practice of his profession at San Diego, but one year later came to Idaho Falls, in 1908, continuing to handle a large and representative professional business until 1909, and in the meantime serving two years as city attorney. When he came to Blackfoot, in 1910, he was elected county attorney of Bingham county, and in 1912 he was re-elected to fill that office, and the voters have had no reason to regret of their choice, for he has proved himself a painstaking and capable public officer, with a high regard for the duties and responsibilities of his office. Mr. Good is thoroughly grounded in elementary knowledge, industrious, patient in research and of sound and stable judgment. He is powerful in forensic contests both before juries and in the more formal argument before the court. Among his professional brethren he is recognized as a lawyer of high attainments, and as one who respects the unwritten ethics of the profession. He convicted the first banker in the state who was charged with embezzlement and has since convicted three others. In political matters he is a Republican, while his fraternal connections are with the B. P. O. E., the I. O. O. F., and the M. W. A. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Idaho Fair Association. With his family, he attends the Episcopal Church, where he and his wife have many warm friends, as they have also in social circles of the city.

In October, 1897, Mr. Good was married to Miss Minnie Erb, of Le Mars, Iowa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Erb, who make their home in Ottawa, Illinois. To this union there have been born two children: Donald R., born in 1898, and Irene Gertrude, born in 1901, both in Le Mars, Iowa, now attending school in Blackfoot.

PAUL THOMAS. Three decades ago, among the newcomers to Blaine county, Idaho, was a man of sterling pioneer qualities, who brought with him his herd of cattle. He saw the opportunities for future development, and he remained to take advantage of them. Today he is rated as one of the wealthy stockmen and ranchers of the locality in which he lives. This is Paul Thomas. His 500-acre ranch, adjoining the town of Arco, is one of the finest ranches in this section of the country.

Mr. Thomas is a native of France. He was born at Lyons, May 19, 1858, son of Francois and Katie (Fink) Thomas, both natives of France, where they passed their lives and died. His father was born in 1817 and died in 1864; his mother, born in 1817, died in 1866. The former was for a number of years, and up to the time of his death, engaged in government work, furnishing feed and grain to the army. In the Thomas family were four children, Paul being the eldest. As a boy Paul was sent to school in France. The death of his parents left him an orphan at a tender age and he was early thrown upon his own responsibility. He was variously employed in France until he was twenty-two years of age, when he decided to emigrate to America. Accordingly he embarked for this country, and on his arrival at New York he was told that in Texas there was plenty of work at good wages for any one who was willing to put forth the right kind of effort. So he went to San Antonio, Texas, where, however, he remained only a short time. Next we find him at New Orleans. There he accepted a position on one of the steamers of the Anchor line, running between New Orleans and

St. Louis, Missouri. He followed "the river" for a time, until the winter of 1881. During the next year he was engaged in different kinds of work, whatever he could find to do, at St. Louis, Missouri, and East St. Louis, Illinois. In 1882 he went to California. There he had his first experience as a cowboy, and in a short time he became a cattle owner. He made some money and saved it, and when he left California a short time afterward and came to Idaho he made some investments which proved the wisdom of his judgment. At Muldoon he erected a hotel, the first one in the town, and soon afterward he was made postmaster. He kept a little store, too, and owned a part of the town-site. Here he lived for eight years. Then selling all his possessions he came to where he now lives, and which was his first stopping place when he landed in the county, and here at Arco and vicinity he has since made his home. At that time the only hotel at Arco was a part tent and part frame shack. This he bought, and soon he replaced it with a substantial building. And when the short line railroad was built he established a general store and a feed and livery barn. These he still conducts, and he also personally superintends the operation of his large ranch adjoining the town.

Politically, Mr. Thomas is a Republican. He has never sought or held office. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church.

January 3, 1912, Mr. Thomas took to himself a wife, Miss Mable Hurst, their marriage being solemnized at Arco. Mrs. Thomas is a daughter of Winfield S. and Emma Hurst of Pawnee, Oklahoma.

JESSE L. MOLEN, implement and hardware dealer of Arco, Idaho, is one of the enterprising young men of the town who have made rapid strides in the work of building up a successful business.

Jesse L. Molen received his early education in the public schools of Utah. Later he attended the Brigham Young University. At the time of the construction of the Northwestern railroad through Oregon, he was interested in contract work along the line and followed it though that state and from Oregon to Idaho. In Idaho he took contracts for ditch work in connection with the Lost River Irrigation, a project not yet completed in 1913. Meanwhile he had taken up his residence at Arco, Idaho, and had acquired homestead rights to a beautiful quarter section of land which he proceeded to cultivate. In 1910 in connection with K. L. Molen, he established the Molen Hardware Business.

Politically, Mr. Molen is an Independent. His religion is that of the Latter Day Saints.

WOOD D. PARKER. Editor and publisher of the Teton Peake *Chronicle*, at St. Anthony, the judicial center of Fremont county, Mr. Parker is distinctively one of the representative newspaper men of Idaho, even as he is also a most liberal, loyal and progressive citizen. He has wielded much influence in furthering the civic and industrial advancement of his home city and county and his appreciation of the advantages and attractions of the state of his adoption is of the most insistent order. His success in the field of newspaper enterprise has been unequivocal and he stands as the concrete result of his own ability and efforts. He now has a fine modern plant and his paper is one of marked influence throughout the fine territory which it represents and in which it has a wide circulation.

Mr. Parker is essentially a westerner in spirit and allegiance, and his entire life has been passed in the

great domain west of the Mississippi river, the while he is a scion of the stanchest of pioneer stock. He was born at Boonesborough, now known as Boone, the county seat of the Iowa county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was September 17, 1867. He is a son of Jonathan T. and Marie Parker, and his mother died the month after his birth; she was a representative of a well known southern family but her parents removed to the north prior to the Civil war. Jonathan Theodore Parker was born at Parkersburg, Richland county, Illinois, a place named in honor of his grandfather, Woodson B. Parker, who was one of the very early settlers of that section of the state, whither he removed from Kentucky, the lineage of the family being of stanch English and Irish derivation. Woodson D. Parker, the great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review and in whose honor the subject was named, was a man of fine mentality and marked ability. He was a soldier in both the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, as was he also in the Black Hawk war, and he had the strength and hardihood, the ambition and industry, that make the true type of pioneer. Jonathan T. Parker became one of the pioneers of Iowa, to which state he removed with his father in an early day and in which he was for many years a prosperous farmer, having been actively concerned in the development and up-building of Boone and Story counties in that state. In 1878 he went to Kansas and in 1886 to Colorado, locating in the city of Denver, where he engaged in the hotel business and became especially successful. He is still engaged in business at 1348 Cherokee street.

Wood D. Parker, to whom this sketch is dedicated, gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native state and Kansas, and he was six months old, it should be stated, when he was taken into the home of his grandfather as an adopted son, who had removed to Kansas in 1879, and who was one of the prominent and influential farmers of the Sunflower State. The town of Moline was later located on his "preemption" ranch, and Mr. Parker was president of the first town board. He was identified with agricultural enterprise and became an extensive dealer in real estate, residing for a number of years at Howard, the judicial center of Elk county, after the founding of the village of Moline, in that county. He attained to a venerable age and was a resident of St. Anthony at the time of his death, his remains being laid to rest in the Ottawa cemetery.

In the public schools of Howard the future representative newspaper man of Idaho continued his educational discipline, and this was supplemented by a course in a business college at Ottawa, that state. Before he left school he had entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the printer's trade, in the office of the Howard *Courant*, and in due time he became a skilled artisan and one eligible for membership in the typographical union, to which he was admitted in 1885. In the meanwhile, his health had become much impaired, and when, in 1887, at the age of twenty years, he left Kansas and made his way to Colorado, he weighed only seventy-six pounds. Depending upon his own resources he could not live in idleness and he had no desire for a life of inactivity. The change of climate at once proved most effective in restoring his health, and in the same year he found employment in the office of the Canyon City *Record*, later entering the office of the Pueblo *Journal* at Pueblo, Colorado. He continued to be identified with the work of his trade in that state until April, 1899, when he established

his residence at St. Anthony, Idaho. He had gained thorough experience in all details of country newspaper work, and upon his arrival in St. Anthony he became the founder of the paper known as the *Teton Peak*. The title was later changed to its present form, the *Teton Peak-Chronicle*, and under the regime of the founder the paper has become a veritable model in its class, with a circulation extending throughout the fine agricultural section normally tributary to St. Anthony. Most progressive policies have characterized the independent journalistic and business activities of Mr. Parker and his success has been most worthily won, the while his labors have been potent in furthering the growth and prosperity of the city and county with which he has closely identified himself and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. The valuation of the present modern plant of the *Teton Peak-Chronicle* is fully twenty thousand dollars. When Mr. Parker here began his operations his paper was issued from an old time Washington hand press, and he now has an office equipped with fine cylinder and job presses, a Monotype machine of the latest type and all other accessories of a high grade newspaper and job office. The policy of the *Teton Peak-Chronicle* as touching political affairs was essentially that of supporting the cause of the Republican party until the national campaign of 1912, when its support was given to the Progressive movement, as represented by Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Parker has not only been especially successful in the development of a fine newspaper and job printing business, but he has also identified himself with other lines of enterprise, especially that of mining in the Spring Mountain district of Idaho. He is a secretary-treasurer of the Silver Reef Mining Company, which is incorporated with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, and a member of the board of directors of the Red Bird Mine Company, incorporated for \$100,000. The first mentioned corporation has six claims in the Spring Mountain district, in Lemhi county, and its prospects in the developing of gold, silver, lead and copper properties are most flattering. The ore which they are preparing to ship to the smelters at Salt Lake City will average from thirteen hundred to eighteen hundred dollars per carload in returns, and the mines controlled by the company give every evidence of becoming great producers under continued development work. Mr. Parker is proving a most aggressive and energetic executive in exploiting the development of the properties, and he is also the owner of valuable realty in his home city.

In politics Mr. Parker, as already intimated, is now a staunch Progressive, and while he has been a zealous worker in connection with political affairs in his county, he has manifested no desire for public offices. His paper is a most potent exponent of local interests and is an agency of influence in furtherance of civic and industrial advancement along all normal lines. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church but is not formally identified with any religious organization, being liberal in his views and giving support to all denominations.

In June, 1881, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Eva C. Patton, who died in 1899, and who is survived by two daughters—Eva L., who is the wife of Chester Hutchins, a representative figure in bank-

ing operations in the city of Denver, Colorado; and Emma L., who is married to Richard Graham, employed in connection with the postoffice service in the city of Seattle, Washington, and two sons—Woodson John and Harry C., aged fifteen and eighteen years, respectively. On June 30, 1909, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Margaret McKee, the daughter of William McKee, a native of Maryland, Missouri. Three daughters have been born to the second marriage and they lend brightness to an ideal family home. They are Lucinda Woodsena, born April 26, 1910; Margaret Louise, born July 25, 1911; and Katherine Maurine, born on September 29, 1912. Mrs. Parker is a popular factor in the social activities of her home city and is a member of the Christian church.

W. H. CLEARE. One of the leading mercantile establishments of Pocatello and a large surrounding territory is The People's Store. This is a business of high standing, which has been developed apace with the progress of the community, and has a patronage which in large part has placed its trade through this medium for years.

In 1892 W. H. Cleare came to Pocatello, then a small town, and with Mr. George Gasser as an associate, established the nucleus of the present business. It was with a small stock and in narrow quarters that these two men started, and for a time their own services were amply sufficient to attend to the trade in all departments. The growth since that time has been steady and always on a solid basis. Besides Mr. Cleare and his partner as active managers, there are now employed twelve clerks and other assistants, and the fine store quarters have a floor space of seven thousand square feet. These figures indicate better than anything else the history of this enterprise from its inception to the present time.

Mr. Cleare, who both as a merchant and in other ways has identified himself prominently with the city of Pocatello, is a native of the city of London, England, where he was born May 29, 1867. He was the youngest of five children, and his parents were Henry and Emma (Fowler) Cleare, both of whom spent their lives in England. The father, who was a shoe manufacturer in London, died in 1883, at the age of fifty-eight, and the mother passed away in 1880 at the age of fifty-seven.

W. H. Cleare enjoyed school advantages only until he was thirteen years old, and was then apprenticed to a linen draper. After serving the three years required for mastery of the business, he continued at work in the same line until his departure for America. In 1886 he emigrated to America and located at San Jose, California, where for three years he was a clerk in a dry goods house. The next year was spent in similar work at Evanston, Wyoming, he was with a dry goods firm in Salt Lake City two years, and from there came to Pocatello in 1892, and made the beginning of independent business, whose subsequent prosperity has been outlined.

Mr. Cleare was one of the organizers of the Farmers & Traders Bank in Pocatello, and has had a very active part in the civic life of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., and was president of the association for ten years, up to January, 1912. In 1900-02 he was in the city council, and in 1904 and 1906 was elected to the chief municipal office, that of mayor. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Idaho Academy in 1902. Fraternally he takes special interest in the Woodmen of the World, having served

as banker of the local lodge fourteen years and in other offices for three years; he is also a blue lodge Mason, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His church is the Methodist. He is a follower of athletic sports, and takes great pleasure in the society of his large circle of friends and in the associations of his own home.

He was married at San Jose, California, in 1889, to Miss Carrie E. Lang. After a happy married life of more than twenty years Mrs. Cleare passed away in 1910. Their two sons, Stanley, born at Salt Lake City in 1891, and Reginald, born at Pocatello in 1893, are both laying a solid basis for mercantile careers in positions with the Marshall Field Company of Chicago. At Salt Lake City in August, 1912, Mr. Cleare married his present wife, Miss Fannie R. Walters, daughter of Alfred N. Walters, of Salt Lake City.

W. H. STUFFLEBEAM. The life of W. H. Stufflebeam in Idaho, one of the pioneer cattlemen and hotel keepers of the state, embraces a period of nearly thirty years, and covers the most phenomenal era in the growth of the state from infancy to its present maturity. During this period Mr. Stufflebeam has been identified with various large undertakings, acting in several official capacities with signal ability, and at the present time he is president and manager of the Bingham Abstract Company, one of Blackfoot's leading enterprises. He comes from a state that has given Idaho some of its best citizenship, being a native of Whitehall, New York, where he was born June 23, 1862, a son of William G. and Olive A. (Moser) Stufflebeam, both of the Empire state.

William G. Stufflebeam was a well known transportation man in the East, where he served as superintendent of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, from Whitehall to Albany, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. With that organization he served bravely throughout the war between the states, and when hostilities had ceased, he returned to the duties and pursuits of peace with an excellent military record. In 1884 he came to Idaho, where for some years he was engaged in the cattle business, but in 1911 retired from activities and went to California, subsequently removing to Colfax, Washington, where he is now living quietly, being eighty-two years of age. He was married in New York to Olive A. Moser, who is now seventy-five years old, and they had four children, of whom W. H. is the oldest.

W. H. Stufflebeam attended the graded and high schools of Whitehall, the Military Academy at Granville, New York, and Poughkeepsie Business College, following his graduation from which he took charge of the Troy end of the Lake Champlain Transportation Company's business. In May, 1884, he accompanied his father to Blackfoot, Idaho, and for six years was associated with him in the cattle business. He then built the Blackfoot Hotel, which he conducted successfully for three years, but leased it at the end of that time to go to Washington, D. C., and take charge of the department of receivers of the failed banks in the United States, a department of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the Hon. James H. Eckels. Four years later he became receiver for the Moscow National Bank, at Moscow, Idaho, and in 1900 closed its affairs and returned to Blackfoot, where he again took charge of his hotel for two years. Mr. Stufflebeam entered the abstract business in 1902, becoming president and

manager of the Bingham Abstract Company, a position he has continued to hold to the present time. He is essentially a business man and his duties and responsibilities are large, but he has found time to give to the obligations of citizenship, and at this time is chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bingham county. His political views are those of the Democratic party, and his fraternal connection with the B. P. O. E. He has always been an Idaho "booster," and as a man who has traveled extensively and has seen much of the country, his opinions carry weight. He believes that soil, water and climate make Idaho the coming agricultural state of the Union, the best potato center, and an excellent region for alfalfa, grain and all hardy fruits. He takes great pleasure in hunting and fishing, and has a number of trophies which testify to his skill with rod and gun.

On July 28, 1892, Mr. Stufflebeam was married at Whitehall, New York, to Miss Carrie M. Keith, daughter of William Keith, who resides at Blackfoot, Mrs. Keith having died in 1902. They have no children.

WILLIAM H. BOHLSCHIED. The spirit of enterprise which has set Pocatello so prominently to the front among Idaho cities within the last decade is well represented in William H. Bohlschied, the merchant and banker and man of affairs. Mr. Bohlschied began life a poor boy, with only the resources of his own character and industry to push him ahead, and with such capital he has acquired a place of distinctive influence in his home city of Pocatello.

Born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 20, 1869, he was the oldest of the seven children of Anthony and Zervia (Baldwin) Bohlschied. His father came from Germany in young manhood, locating near Council Bluffs, and subsequently moving to Denver, where he became one of the successful contractors and builders, a business which he followed up to the time of his death in 1900 at the age of sixty-eight. The mother, a native of Kentucky, whence she went to Iowa during girlhood, was educated and married in the latter state, and after her husband's death, removed to Idaho, buying property at Nampa, where she now lives at the age of seventy years.

Spending most of his youth in Denver, William H. Bohlschied attended the public schools there, but at an early age applied himself to practical vocation. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed in all of its departments four years, and then gave it up to seek his fortune in the more fascinating but more hazardous role of prospector and miner. He was in the rush to Cripple Creek and also carried his pick into the Gunnison valley. Moderate success rewarded these ventures, and he finally turned his energies into other directions. In 1901 he took up his residence at Pocatello, where for the first year he was in the employ of the Oregon Short Line. He next established what is still known as the Book Store Pharmacy. With a small stock of drugs and accessories and books and stationery he began a business which under his management was developed into one of the most popular and best stores in Pocatello. On the first of January, 1912, he sold to Mr. Bailey, who now runs the business. Since then Mr. Bohlschied has acquired a half interest in The Toggery, a men's furnishing goods store long conducted by Mr. Harry Peterson. This is the store patronized by the discriminating buyers in Pocatello, and has a splendid trade. Mr. Bohlschied owns much valuable real estate in the city, is a director and vice president of the Farmers and

Traders Bank, and has varied interests in the substantial prosperity of Pocatello.

In 1909 Mr. Bohlscheid was elected on the Republican ticket to membership in the city council, and took a public-spirited part in the management of the municipal affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Order of Elks, and is treasurer in the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Hunting and fishing offer him the most attractive diversions from business.

At Gunnison, Colorado, November 17, 1894, he married Miss Leona V. Long, a daughter of John Long. Her father is deceased and her mother resides in Pocatello. Mrs. Bohlscheid passed away January 31, 1910. She was the mother of three children, the first of whom was born in Colorado and the others in Pocatello. They are: Miss Gertrude, born in 1895 and now a student in the Idaho Academy; Harold, born in 1902 and a high school student; and Curtis, born in 1904 and in the grade school.

CARL BARNARD. A young attorney of marked ability and of signal success in Pocatello is Carl Barnard, who has been practicing the legal profession in this city since 1910. Both superior training and an inherited talent for the law have contributed to his qualifications for his profession.

His father, N. P. Barnard, is one of Illinois' leading lawyers. He is a native of the Prairie State, from which he went to war at the age of seventeen with the Twentieth Illinois Regiment, serving during the latter part of the war. He has since been active as a banker and attorney near Chicago, and for the past twelve years has been Master of Chancery in Kendall county, Illinois. At the age of sixty-two, he is still in active practice. Mrs. N. P. Barnard, nee Jennie Williams, is also a native of Illinois, where she was married and where she has lived during all the fifty-seven years of her life. Of the four children born to N. P. and Jennie Barnard, the second was the son whom they named Carl, and who has become prominent in the legal affairs of Pocatello.

Carl Barnard was born in Kendall county, Illinois, on October 24, 1877. His youthful years were spent in the educational quests made possible by the public schools of Kendall county. Ever ambitious, the young man early began to study with his father and at the age of eighteen he matriculated in the Chicago College of Law affiliated with Lake Forest, Illinois. In 1901 he was graduated from that institution of Chicago's fairest suburb and immediately began his legal practice, choosing his native community as the field of his work. For nine years he continued his residence and work in that place, at the end of that time coming to Pocatello.

It was in 1910 that Attorney Barnard settled here. He was at once admitted to the bar and began practice in the city of Pocatello. From the first he was successful and his work has rapidly grown in extent and prestige. His practice is now one of the best in this Idaho city. As time goes on, his attention is more and more devoted to corporation work. Among the corporate institutions which he legally represents are the following: The Farmers and Traders' Bank; The McCannon State Bank; the Bancroft State Bank; and The Gem Valley Bank, which he helped to organize.

Mr. Barnard is a member of the Bannock County Bar Association. He served in Kendall county, Illinois, as secretary of the County Central Committee. Always a loyal Republican he has been active in the cause of that party in national, state and county affairs.

The home interests of Mr. Barnard began during

his life in Illinois. Mrs. Barnard, nee Sophia Tuttle, was a daughter of Benjamin and Theresa Tuttle of New York state. The only child of the Tuttle-Barnard marriage is Helen Maurine Barnard, born in Chicago in 1900. She is now a student of the Pocatello high school.

Numerous fraternal associations include Mr. Barnard among their popular members. In Masonic orders he holds the rank of master mason; in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he passed all chairs while in Illinois and his rank in this society is that of past master; in the Loyal Order of Moose he is past dictator at Pocatello.

Not only is Mr. Barnard valued by the citizenship of this part of Idaho as one of the coming attorneys of the state, but his loyalty to the commonwealth is of a high and enthusiastic order. To him it is the best state in the Union and he would not return to his native state, he says, under a guarantee.

R. H. GREEN. A man who for the past ten years has been one of Pocatello's useful and influential citizens is R. H. Green, whose work as a contractor and builder has added much to the material aspect of the city. He is a man of long and interesting experience in the West, having traversed numerous states since he came in 1876—when he had just attained his majority—to the trans-mountain country. His native state is Ohio, to which commonwealth his father, William R. Green, had come at an early period and where he had enlisted for service in the Civil war, in which conflict he lost his life from fever at the age of thirty-five. Mary Norris Green, the wife of William Green, was a native of Ohio, where she died in 1905 at the age of eighty-three. Of their ten children the sixth was R. H. Green, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Powhatan, Ohio, April 18, 1855.

The schools of Ohio contributed to the early development of R. H. Green, who at the close of his educational period proceeded to learn the carpenter's trade. With this experience and ability as his stock in trade, he went at the age of twenty-one to Fresno, California. From there he passed on to Portland, Oregon, where he was for some time engaged at his occupation. In the following year he removed to Montana and in that state he remained for twenty-five years, the demand for his work keeping him in the cities of Butte, Helena and Marysville. At one period he attempted prospecting and mining, but his lack of success convinced him that his destined vocation lay in his own experienced line.

In 1902 Mr. Green came to Pocatello. Here he began job work. By the year 1905 he had well established himself as a contractor and builder. Among the structures which he has erected here are the Bistline store; the Y. M. C. A. building; the Citizens Bank; several fine warehouses and a number of splendid residences, including the handsome home of Mayor Bistline. Aside from his contract work, Mr. Green has established on Third avenue a commodious and up-to-date saw-mill.

Mr. Green is politically allied with the dominant party of the greatest era of American life. His church affiliation is with the local church of the Presbyterian denomination, in which congregation he and his family are among the most substantial members. Mrs. Green, who was formerly Miss Sarah Davis, lived before her marriage at Wicks, Montana. The Davis-Green marriage took place in 1882 and in the ensuing years four children have been born and reared in this home. The eldest, Wil-

liam R. Green, was born in Marysville, Montana, on June 14, 1883; since reaching the years of maturity he has married one of Pocatello's young ladies and has established himself in this city in the grocery business. The only daughter of R. H. and Mrs. Green was born at Marysville on March 5, 1885, and was named May. She is now Mrs. Rosevear, of Butte, Montana, and is the mother of one son, named Russell. Burt R. D. Green was born on August 12, 1887, and is now in Pocatello, where he is in the employ of his father. Frank Green, the youngest member of the family, was born on September 8, 1888, at Wicks, Montana; he is connected with the Green Brothers Grocery Company of Pocatello.

All of the interests of R. H. Green are closely identified with his chosen home. He has seen enough of the West to select a permanent locality with more than the usual intelligence. The growth of Pocatello has been a matter in which he has taken much personal pride, for in the ten years of his residence here he has seen it grow from inconsiderable proportions to its present flourishing condition.

FRED C. CHRIST. While aspiring to no leadership of prominence, Fred C. Christ, by reason of his long identification with Blackfoot, as well as by his connection with the city's enterprises of a public and business nature, no less than by his upright character and sterling integrity, is entitled to be ranked among those who have contributed to the civic welfare. Like many of his associates in the commercial field, Mr. Christ came to this city a poor man, with but little capital other than that endowed by nature, a native intelligence, courageous spirit and willing hands, founding a small business and developing it into large proportions, and at this time he is proprietor of one of the leading jewelry establishments of Bingham county, and holds a prominent place in the political life of the place, being one of the city fathers.

Fred C. Christ was born at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, and is a son of E. M. and Sarah (Smetzer) Christ, natives of the Keystone state, where they still reside. E. M. Christ, who has been identified with the coal industry throughout his active business life, is now fifty-five years of age, as is also his wife, and both reside at the old home in Pine Grove. The oldest of a family of eight children, Fred C. Christ received the advantages to be obtained by attendance in the public schools of his locality, and, being an energetic and industrious youth, devoted his attention to learning the jeweler's vocation. He was thoroughly trained in all the details of the business, and when he had mastered his chosen line of endeavor engaged in business for himself in his native state. Ambitious and enterprising, he succeeded in building up a fair trade, but was not satisfied to remain in the ranks of mediocre business men, and accordingly cast about him for a field where he could better himself. Eventually, he decided upon Idaho, and in 1902 came to this state and located first in Salmon City, where he remained for three years. His advent in Blackfoot occurred in 1905, when he opened a modest establishment, and here he met with almost instant favor. Recognizing that he had at last found his proper field, he redoubled his energies, and has since had the satisfaction of seeing his labors produce fruit, his store now holding prestige as one of the leading jewelry stands in this section of the state. He carries a full line of first-class goods, and with excellent workmanship and honorable dealing has combined a pleasant and courteous personality that has gone

far in winning him friends and patronage. In politics a Republican, Mr. Christ has taken an intelligent interest in public matters, and in 1909 was elected a member of the city council, a position which he still holds. His fraternal affiliations are with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

In June, 1906, Mr. Christ was married at Blackfoot, to Miss Etta Morrison, daughter of T. S. Morrison, of this city, and to them there have been born two children: Virginia, born in June, 1908; and Elizabeth, born in July, 1910, both in Blackfoot.

JOSEPH T. CARRUTH. The life of Joseph T. Carruth, the efficient and popular county clerk and recorder of Bingham county, presents a well-defined example of enterprise, industry and integrity, conducting to eminent success, and of political consistencies based on moderate and enlightened views,—views at all times compatible with a generous toleration of the sentiments entertained by others, and commanding general confidence and esteem. As one who has been connected with realty affairs for a number of years, Mr. Carruth is widely known in the business world, and in his official capacity he has extended his acquaintance, while in the prosecution of both his private interests and those of his county he has gained a reputation for high integrity and sincerity of purpose. He was born September 24, 1874, in Summit county, Utah, and is a son of William and Emma (Wilde) Carruth.

William Carruth was born in Utah, his parents, natives of Scotland, having journeyed across the plains with the early pioneers of that state. He became a timber man, connected with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad through Utah, as a contractor, and is still a resident of Summit county, being about sixty-eight years of age. His wife was a native of England, and was brought to the United States in girlhood by her parents, who crossed the country to Utah, where she met and married Mr. Carruth. She also survives, being sixty-nine years of age, and has been the mother of eleven children, of whom Joseph T. was the third in order of birth.

The education of Joseph T. Carruth was secured in the public and high schools of Summit county, from the latter of which he was graduated, and he then took a course in Brigham Young University, where he was graduated in 1897. Following this he spent one year in teaching the schools of Washington county, southern Utah, but the profession of educator did not appeal to him and he subsequently became connected with a lumber company, continuing with it in the capacity of bookkeeper until the spring of 1901. At that time Mr. Carruth came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, in the employ of the C. M. & W. Company, as cashier, and in 1902 came to Blackfoot for the same company in a like capacity. In 1905 Mr. Carruth embarked in the real estate business and later handled produce as well, but a few years later the business was dissolved at the time that Mr. Carruth was appointed to the offices of clerk, recorder and auditor of Bingham county. He continues to act in these capacities, and has proved one of the most faithful, efficient and popular officials the county has known. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, and in 1910 was candidate on that ticket for the office of state treasurer, but owing to political conditions at that time, met with defeat. Mr. Carruth is a member of

the Church of the Latter Day Saints. His success in business has been due to his own efforts, as he never received any outside help after embarking upon his career. It is his emphatic opinion, often expressed, that Idaho is still in its infancy as far as development of its resources is concerned, and that the future will bring further advancement commensurate with that of the past. He has backed this assertion with investments in property, and owns a handsome home in Blackfoot and lands in the valley.

In June, 1900, Mr. Carruth was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Sara Hodson, daughter of William and Isabella Hodson, of Summit county, Utah, the latter deceased and the former still living there, and four sons have been born to this union: Theron, born in July, 1902, in Summit county, and now attending school in Blackfoot; Paul, born August 10, 1904, in Blackfoot, and a school student here; Lowell, born in 1910, in Blackfoot, and Wendell, born in December, 1912, in Blackfoot.

JAMES A. MARTIN came to Blackfoot, Idaho, in the spring of 1904. Before that time he had engaged in different enterprises in various sections, being identified with activities of some magnitude, and had accumulated a fund of practical experience, particularly in the line of machinery, which pointed the way for his subsequent energies. During the past seven years he has been manager of the Blackfoot plant of the Consolidated Wagon Manufacturing Company, and as a side line is extensively engaged in the livestock business. Mr. Martin is a native of the East, born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1876, a son of Oscar C. and Margaret A. (Hartman) Martin.

Oscar C. Martin was born in Pennsylvania, and although little more than a lad enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil war. He became a member of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and served bravely with that organization until the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was wounded in the hip by an exploding shell, an injury which partly incapacitated him for the rest of his life and which, no doubt, hastened his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was but fifty-four years of age. He was married in Pennsylvania, and in 1878 took his family to Tabor, Iowa, where he established himself in the hardware, grain and stock business, with which he was connected during the rest of his active years. His wife passed away in Iowa in 1892, when sixty-six years of age, having been the mother of two sons: Oscar C., who is captain of the Fourteenth Regiment, United States Regulars, stationed in the Philippine Islands; and James A.

James A. Martin received his preliminary educational training in the graded schools of Tabor, Iowa, and graduated from the high school there in 1894. Subsequently, he became a student in Tabor College, where he took a course of six years in the commercial department, and his first business experience was the settlement of his father's estate at Tabor. This work accomplished, he went to Nebraska and entered the employ of the Champion Machine Company, where he spent three years, and in the spring of 1904 came to Blackfoot, where in the fall of 1905 he became connected with the Consolidated Wagon Manufacturing Company. He was made general manager of the plant of this concern in March, 1906, and has continued to ably direct its affairs to the present time. A shrewd, capable and far-sighted business man, he has the full con-

fidence of his associates and the respect of his employees, and holds prestige because his rise in the business world has been a direct result of his own efforts, unaided by influential friends or outside sources. Mr. Martin owns a valuable cattle ranch in the country and devotes a part of his time to raising well-bred livestock. In political matters he is a Republican, but he is essentially a business man, and has not allowed himself to neglect commercial affairs for the uncertain rewards of the public arena. He is somewhat interested in fraternal matters, being a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is vice chancellor, and in the Royal Highlanders, where he has passed all the chairs. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church.

On September 26, 1900, Mr. Martin was married in Gottenburg, Nebraska, to Miss Gertrude Shirey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Shirey, well-known residents of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two children: Loa, born in 1901, in Gottenburg, Nebraska; and Harry Alfred, born in 1905, in Blackfoot, Idaho; bright and interesting children who are students in the Blackfoot graded schools.

NELSON D. JACKSON. Possessing an excellent knowledge of the law and its application, Nelson D. Jackson, a successful attorney of St. Anthony, has won noteworthy success by a systematic application of his abilities to the profession of his choice. A New England man by birth and ancestry, he was born May 18, 1854, in Woodstock, Maine, of honored stock.

His father, D. F. Jackson, was born and bred in Maine. Following the tide of emigration westward when yet a comparatively young man, he located first in Sparta, Wisconsin, where he was engaged for several years in the nursery business, an occupation which he subsequently carried on successfully in Minnesota. Now a venerable man of eighty-five years, he is living in St. Anthony, Idaho, with his son Nelson. He married, in Maine, Rebecca Billings, a native of that state. She passed to the higher life in 1880, in Dillon, Montana, at the age of forty-eight years. Four children were born of their union, Nelson D. being the second child.

As a boy and youth Nelson D. Jackson attended the public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the seminary at Osage, Iowa, from which he received his diploma in 1877. In 1879 he was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Iowa, and immediately located at Neligh, Nebraska, where he was prosperously engaged in the practice of law for thirty years, meeting with eminent success. Moving in that year to St. Anthony, Idaho, Mr. Jackson has here continued the practice of his profession, in the meantime having acquired a place of prominence in legal circles.

Politically Mr. Jackson is a staunch Republican, and has long been influential in public affairs. In 1884, he was elected district attorney at Neligh, Nebraska, and served in that capacity two years. There, from 1893 until 1896, he served as district judge. He was appointed a commissioner of the supreme court of Nebraska in 1905, and at the expiration of his term, in 1907, he was reappointed to the same position, but resigned in October of that year to attend to his professional duties. Fraternally Mr. Jackson is a member of Trowel Lodge, No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, at Neligh, Nebraska, of which he is past master; of Damascus Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar; of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Woodmen of the World; of the Royal Highlanders; and of the Knights of the Maccabees. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist church. He also belongs to the Nebraska Bar Association.

Mr. Jackson has been twice married. He married first, in Neligh, Nebraska, October, 1883, Miss Hattie Bissell. The maiden name of his second wife, to whom he was married at Dillon, Montana, August 2, 1910, was Cora Morsch. Mr. Jackson has five children, namely: Harry D. Jackson, born September 23, 1884, is inspector of surveys for the government in Nebraska; Lyle Jackson, born in June, 1886, is county attorney of Antelope county, Neligh, Nebraska; Elta Jackson, born in July, 1888, is a school teacher in Neligh, Nebraska; Mrs. Grace Jackson Tufts, born in October, 1890, in Neligh, resides in Denver, where her husband is inspector of surveys for the government; and Dorothy Jackson, born in July, 1892, is a teacher in the Neligh schools.

ALFONZO M. CARTER. Throughout Fremont county there is no better known or more highly respected citizen than Alfonso M. Carter, of St. Anthony, a pioneer of Idaho, and one of the few remaining large cattle raisers of the West. A son of Charles Carter, he was born in Quebec, Canada, August 2, 1854, of English and French ancestry.

Charles Carter was born in Massachusetts, near Boston, where his parents first settled on coming from England to this country, although they afterwards removed to Canada, spending their last days in Quebec. A young boy when his parents removed to Quebec, Charles Carter there completed his studies, and afterwards embarked in the hotel business. Accumulating considerable money, he invested it in land, and was engaged in tilling the soil in Quebec until his death, in 1866, at the early age of fifty-eight years. He married in Quebec, Sophia Pomerleau, who was born in Canada of French parentage. She passed away in 1879.

The youngest of a family of seven children, Alfonso M. Carter obtained his rudimentary education in the district schools, and afterwards attended the College of Quebec for nine years. Going to Maine in 1872, he secured a position as clerk in a store at Lewiston, where he remained four years. In July, 1876, he visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, from there continuing his way westward. At Omaha, Nebraska, Mr. Carter became associated with the Republican Valley Railway Company as a civil engineer, and assisted in making surveys for the U. P. R. R. Arriving with a party in Franklin, Idaho, in 1877, he made surveys to Montana, continuing with the surveying party that constructed the narrow gauge railroad to Blackfoot, Idaho, completing the work in 1879. From there the party kept on to Beaver Canyon, he subsequently making surveys from Pocatello to Hailey, and thence to the Columbia river, the proposed terminus of the railroad being then at The Dalles, Washington. Continuing with the company until 1882, Mr. Carter assisted in surveying the road for the Oregon Short Line to Baker City, Oregon. Returning then to Utah, he bought a large ranch on the banks of the Snake river, and took up stock-raising, a profitable business which he has since followed on a large scale, his home being in Idaho, near Rexburg.

In 1877 Mr. Carter took part in Bannock Indian war, camping with a party of thirteen men on the present site of the city of Pocatello. He assisted in subduing the savages, who had killed many settlers and freighters. Mr. Carter had many interest-

ing experiences during his early life on the frontier, one of which is well worth repeating in this volume. An Indian princess, belonging to a tribe that was camping near William Shilling's trading post, at Ross Fork, died, and he decided to attend the funeral services. When Mr. Carter arrived, the Indians were all seated in a circle, the chief in the very center, with the body of his dead daughter in his arms. The members of the circle were wailing, and slashing themselves with sharp knives as a sacrifice to the dead, a performance that lasted through the entire day. Just as the sun was slowly sinking in the west, six horses and as many dogs were killed, to keep the princess' soul company to the happy hunting grounds beyond. Blankets were then torn in strips, and wound tightly round the dead body, and at dark the entire tribe accompanied the remains to the burial ground in the mountains.

Mr. Carter is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and has ever been active in public affairs. From 1880 until 1887 he served as justice of the peace, being the only justice at that time in Bingham county, or what is now Fremont county, and during the period of his incumbency he married about seventy-five couples. In 1888 he was elected county commissioner of Bingham county, and in 1897 was again elected to the same office in Fremont county. In 1898 he was elected county clerk of Fremont county for a term of four years, and in 1910 was chosen county clerk and recorder of Fremont county, an office which he still holds, having been honored with a re-election in 1912. Religiously Mr. Carter is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

In Quebec, Canada, January 13, 1886, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss Emma Barbeau, who was born in Canada, and died March 3, 1895, in Rexburg, Idaho. Mr. Carter has one daughter, Marietta Carter, born in Rexburg, Idaho, December 29, 1887, who resides with him.

COLONEL THOMAS R. HAMER. Belonging to a family distinguished alike for its patriotic ardor and for its able service in public affairs, Colonel Thomas R. Hamer was for many years one of the leading attorneys of St. Anthony, Fremont county, and is now a citizen of prominence and influence. A son of the late Thomas Hamer, he was born May 4, 1864, in Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois. He is of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Thomas Hamer, having served as lieutenant of a company of Pennsylvania Continentals in the Revolutionary war, while his paternal grandfather, James Hamer, was captain of the Pennsylvania Bucktails in the War of 1812. Another near kinsman, Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohio, a close personal friend of Andrew Jackson, was a representative in congress from Ohio for a number of years, and subsequently enlisted for service in the Mexican war, entering as major of his company, and being promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He died at the close of the conflict at Fort Brown, Texas.

Thomas Hamer, the colonel's father, was a native of the Keystone state. In early manhood he migrated to Illinois, settling near Vermont, where he acquired prominence as an attorney, and for twenty years represented his district in the Illinois House of Representatives. During the progress of the Civil war he enlisted as captain of Company H, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was afterwards made major of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. Still later he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a rank which he held until the close of the war. At the

engagement at Stone River, Tennessee, he was badly wounded, having two horses shot from under him, and at the close of the conflict was given honorable mention for gallantry in the War Department. He lived to a ripe old age, passing away in St. Anthony, Idaho, at the age of ninety years. He married in Vermont, Illinois, Harriet E. Johnston, who died in Illinois.

The sixth child in a family consisting of five sons and two daughters, Thomas R. Hamer acquired his elementary education in his native town, and subsequently continued his studies first at Hedding College, in Abingdon, Illinois, and later at the Law School in Bloomington, Illinois, where he was graduated with the class of 1891. Beginning the practice of his profession in Vermont, Illinois, Mr. Hamer remained there two years, when, in 1893, he came to St. Anthony, Idaho, where he met with eminent success as a lawyer, building up a very large and highly remunerative law practice. He became active in public affairs, in 1897 serving as a member of the Lower House in the State Legislature.

At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in 1898, Mr. Hamer enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Provisional Battalion, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry. He was afterwards commissioned captain by Governor Stunenburg, of Company E, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, and ordered to San Francisco, where, with his regiment, he embarked for the Philippine Islands. There he served with his command in and about Manila until the surrender, on July 14, 1898. He was then detailed as provost judge at Manila, where he served on the staff of General R. P. Hughes. He was provost judge of Manila until February 10, 1899, when he joined his company, which he commanded at the Battle of Calocan, Philippine Islands. On the morning of February 11, 1899, he was there severely wounded in the right thigh, and lay on the field of battle four hours before he was removed to the hospital at Manila. For gallantry in that engagement Generals Otis, McArthur and Hughes recommended him to the Governor of Idaho for promotion, and while lying in the hospital he was made lieutenant colonel of his regiment.

Colonel Hamer, on leaving the hospital, was assigned by General Otis to the command of the Military District of Cebu, which carried with it the Military Governorship of that island. The colonel's command at that time consisted of parts of the Twenty-third and Ninth regiments of the Regular Infantry; a battery of the Sixth Regular United States Artillery; and one battalion of the First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served in that capacity until the spring of 1900, when he was assigned to duty as justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, being one of the two military members of that court.

While the colonel was on duty as governor of Cebu, the Idaho State Regiment, with all the other state regiments, was ordered home, and its men were honorably discharged from the service. At the earnest request of General Otis, Colonel Hamer accepted a commission from President McKinley as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry which was one of three regiments being then recruited from veterans in the several state regiments in the Philippines. After that the colonel was made a justice in the supreme court of Manila, and continued there until civil government was established on the islands, when he was ordered to San Francisco, where, in May, 1901, he was honorably discharged from the service by the Secretary of War, Elihu Root.

Returning to St. Anthony, Colonel Hamer resumed the practice of his profession, although of late years he has devoted his attention almost entirely to his personal interests. In the political arena he has been very active, having presided over every Republican State Convention in Idaho, either as temporary or permanent chairman since 1902. In 1908 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as receiver of the Blackfoot, Idaho, land office, and held that position until nominated for Congress at the State Convention held in Boise that same year. At the election held in November, he was elected to Congress, leading the entire Republican ticket at the polls, and served one term. While serving as representative, Colonel Hamer introduced the enlarged Homestead Bill, under power of which one is permitted to acquire title to three hundred and twenty acres of arid land instead of one hundred and sixty acres, as formerly, and also secured passage through the lower house of a bill giving to the state of Idaho lands for the benefit of the school fund equal in value to the lands wrongfully taken from the school fund for the Forest Reservation, which bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the Senate. Governor Hawley and others subsequently went to Washington, and there obtained an order from President Taft for eighty thousand acres of land to be turned into the school fund.

Since his return from Congress the colonel has been engaged in private enterprises. He is a farmer and real estate owner, and is vice president and principal stockholder of the St. Anthony Bank and Trust Company, which has recently been reorganized. He has erected some of the more substantial buildings of St. Anthony, including the Ross Hamer Block, and several other large business houses in the place. He has met with success in law and in business, and is widely known as an interesting and entertaining public speaker.

Fraternally Colonel Hamer is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, in which he has taken the thirty-second degree; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a hereditary member of the Washington, District of Columbia, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, inheriting membership from his father. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the Civil war, membership in the same descending to the direct male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture.

Colonel Hamer married in 1890 in Vermont, Illinois, one of his early schoolmates, Miss Blanche Kirkbride, and they have two daughters; namely: Elizabeth M., born March 4, 1892, in Vermont, Illinois; and Consuelo B., born February 14, 1905, in Vermont, Illinois. Both are talented and cultured, having taken courses in music and French at Geneva, Switzerland, and have traveled extensively both abroad and in our own country.

PROFESSOR DAVID C. NEIFERT. Prominent among the successful educators of Fremont county is Prof. David C. Neifert, of St. Anthony, city superintendent of schools, which stand high among similar institutions in the state, their satisfactory condition being largely due to his untiring efforts and good executive ability. He was born, September 15, 1871, in Knoxville, Iowa, and was there brought up and educated.

His father, D. B. Neifert, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but as a young man migrated to

Iowa, settling in 1849 in Marion county, near Knoxville, where he was for a few years engaged in mercantile business. He subsequently turned his attention to agriculture, and cleared and improved a farm, on which he is still living, being now a hale and hearty man of seventy-six years. He married in Iowa, Eliza J. Kestler, who spent her entire life in that state, dying in 1875. Six children blessed their union, David C., the subject of this sketch, being the fifth child in succession of birth.

Obtaining his elementary education in the rural schools, David C. Neifert subsequently continued his studies in the Knoxville public schools, and afterwards entered Drake University, in Des Moines, where he was graduated with the class of 1896. Desirous of still further advancing his knowledge, Professor Neifert took up the study of history and political economy at the State University of Iowa. In 1897 he began his career as an educator, for a year teaching school most successfully. Enlisting for general service in 1898, he served in the Regular army for eight months, after which he resumed teaching in Iowa, and continued there thus employed for seven years. In 1905 the professor accepted his present position as superintendent of the schools of Fremont county, and assumed the responsible duties of his office in September of that year. Energetic and progressive, he has worked diligently and intelligently in his efforts to raise the standard of the schools under his charge, and has the distinction of having organized the first high school in this section of the state. At the present writing, in the later months of 1912, there is under process of construction a modernly equipped high school building, which when completed will stand second to none in the West, providing ample space and equipment to the fast increasing student body. The educational work of Professor Neifert is highly appreciated throughout the state, his ability and efficiency being unquestioned, and he is now rendering excellent service as a member of the Idaho Board of Text Book Commissioners. He is prominent in local affairs, being an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he takes much interest.

Professor Neifert married, December 24, 1899, Miss Bessie J. Jefferson, of Casey, Iowa, where her parents, W. M. and Sarah Jefferson, still reside. Three children have been born of their union, namely: Lucile, born July 11, 1900, in Elliott, Iowa; Harold, born in the same place, July 2, 1902; and Helen, born, in St. Anthony, Idaho, July 26, 1906.

Politically the professor is a straightforward Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, in which he has passed all the chairs. He is fond of outdoor sports, his favorite pastimes being hunting and fishing.

KARL R. MALOTTE, M. D. A rising young physician of St. Anthony, Karl R. Malotte, M. D., has an extensive practice, and is fast winning for himself a prominent and honorable name in the medical profession of Fremont county. A native of Graham county, Kansas, he was born April 1, 1887, of honored ancestry.

The doctor's father, Rev. James Malotte, was born and educated in Missouri. Entering the ministry, he was for several years located in Kansas, where he had charge of a Baptist church, his last pastorate having been in Missouri, however, in Maryville, where his death occurred October 16, 1900, at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine years. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Southern army

as a private, and fought gallantly at the Battle of New Orleans. He married Mary Eddy, who was born in Missouri, in 1856, and is now a resident of Maryville, that state.

The youngest child in a family of four children, Karl R. Malotte obtained his first knowledge of books in the public schools of Graham, Missouri, after which he was graduated from the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1910 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after which he served as an interne at a Chicago Hospital for a year, gaining both professional knowledge and experience of value. Starting westward on a vacation trip in the spring of 1911, Dr. Malotte was so favorably impressed with the future possibilities of Idaho that he at once decided to locate in this state. He opened an office in St. Anthony on May 2, 1911, and has since built up a large and lucrative patronage, his professional skill and ability having won for him the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Dr. Malotte married, September 6, 1906, Isora Graham, who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, and was married in Maryville, Missouri, where her mother, Donna Graham, still resides. Her grandfather, Colonel Graham, was a man of prominence in Missouri, the town of Maryville, of which he still owns a part, was built on his farm. Dr. and Mrs. Malotte are the parents of two children, namely: Karl Graham Malotte, born in Chicago, Illinois, November 14, 1908; and Mary Donna Malotte, born July 24, 1910, in Maryville, Missouri.

The doctor is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Socially he belongs to the Copus Club, and to the St. Anthony Gun Club. He is fond of hunting and fishing, never missing an opportunity to enjoy these sports whenever he can find leisure to do so.

RAY HOMER FISHER, M. D. The professional career in Rigby of Dr. Ray Homer Fisher embraces a period of only three years, but during this time he has become known as one of the most capable young physicians in Fremont county and has risen to a high position in the esteem of his professional brethren. A native son of Idaho, with the true Westerner's love for his own country, he has added materially to its prestige in the field of medical science, and in his official capacity of county physician of Fremont county is rendering his fellow-citizens signal service. Dr. Fisher belongs to a family that has long been connected with Idaho's history. His brother, the Hon. George Fisher, state senator, is known as the most eloquent speaker in southern Idaho, where he is prominent in Democratic politics, and his father, William F. Fisher, may lay claim to being one of those who blazed the trails for the pioneers to this state. In official, professional, business and social life, men bearing this name have been intimately associated with the growth and development of the Commonwealth.

Ray Homer Fisher was born March 9, 1883, at Oxford, Bannock county, Idaho, and is a son of William F. and Millenium (Andrus) Fisher. William F. Fisher was born in England, and at the age of fourteen years came to the United States, taking up the trail to Utah in 1854 and settling at Salt Lake City, where he was married in 1861. Mr. Fisher became a rider for the famous pony express, riding from April, 1860, to July, 1861, from Salt Lake to Ruby Valley, Nevada, and to California. Many of these courageous men were killed, either by the hardships they were compelled to face during their

travels, or by the hostile Indians who infested the country, but Mr. Fisher managed to come through unscathed, partly because of his knowledge of the Bannock and Shoshone Indian languages, both of which he spoke fluently. He was one of the hardest and speediest riders in the service, and his record of thirty-four hours and twenty minutes continuously in the saddle, during which he made three hundred miles, still stands. He became the first assessor of Oneida county, when it embraced the territory from Utah to Montana, and is still living, at the age of seventy-three years, at Oxford, his wife being sixty-seven years old. They had eleven children, of whom Dr. Fisher was the next to the youngest.

Ray Homer Fisher attended the public school in Utah and the Utah Agricultural College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1904. Subsequently he entered the University of Colorado, graduating therefrom in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at that time entered practice at Helper, where he was substitute division surgeon for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Later, Dr. Fisher spent one year in practice at Oxford, but July 1, 1910, came to Rigby, and on opening his office was appointed assistant surgeon for the Short Line Railroad. He has built up an excellent practice, of a representative character, and his remarkable success in a number of complicated cases has served to make his name widely known in medical circles throughout the state. He was appointed county physician by the Democratic commissioners ticket in 1911, and continues to fill that office with high ability. Dr. Fisher takes great interest in the work of the various medical organizations, being a member of the American Medical Association, the Idaho State Medical Society, the Southern Idaho District Medical Society, the Pocatello Medical Society, the Cache Valley Medical Association, the National Medical Fraternity, and the Omega Upsilon Phi. He has confidence in the future of his native state, and has expressed this confidence by investing in various enterprises, and has an interest in the State Bank and the City Pharmacy. His religious belief is that of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

On June 8, 1909, Dr. Fisher was married at Louisville, Colorado, to Miss Blanch Dierden, daughter of Jabez and Mary Dierden, the former still residing in Colorado, and the latter deceased. One child was born to this union: Fred Dierden, born May 25, 1910, at Lewisville, Idaho.

ALFRED M. PALMER, M. D. Prominent among Idaho's medical men of the younger generation stands Dr. Alfred M. Palmer, of Rigby, whose title to eminence in his profession lies not so much in the length of time he has been engaged in practice, for he is as yet a young man, as in what he has already accomplished in his chosen field. In these modern days, when the course of medical training is long and strict, the practitioner newly-graduated is often better prepared than the physician of half a century ago was after years of practice. Dr. Palmer enjoyed the benefits of a thorough preparatory training, and has subsequently kept fully abreast of the advances and discoveries in his profession, and as a result has been able to win public confidence and approval and to build up a large and representative professional business. Alfred M. Palmer was born March 31, 1885, at Logan, Cache county, Utah, and is a son of William and Linnie May (Fisher) Palmer, natives of Utah. His father, a well-known civil engineer and bridge constructor, met an accidental death on

the Short Line Railroad, at old Kansas Station, Idaho, during the same year that Dr. Palmer was born, and Mrs. Palmer was married ten years later to J. H. Carlson, of Oxford, where she still makes her home.

Alfred M. Palmer was the only child born to his parents, and his early education was secured in the public schools of Oxford. He later became a student in the Utah Agricultural College, where he took a five-year course, then entering the University of Colorado to enter upon his medical studies. Following this, he attended the Denver-Gross College of Medicine, and in 1911 he was given his degree of doctor of medicine by the University of Colorado. At that time Dr. Palmer became house surgeon at the Latter Day Saints Hospital, at Salt Lake City, where he spent one year, then choosing for his field of practice the town of Rigby, which he rightly judged was to become a flourishing center of commercial and industrial activity. A further inducement for his coming here was the fact that it was the location of his uncle, Dr. Ray Homer Fisher, with whom he formed a partnership on his arrival, an association that has continued to the present time with mutual benefit. Dr. Palmer is favorably known by his confreres as a thoroughly capable physician, and one who observes and respects the unwritten ethics of the profession. He belongs to the American Medical Association and the Idaho State Medical Society, and is also a member of the Omega Upsilon Phi medical fraternity, in which he has a number of friends. Politically a Democrat, at this time he is serving as city physician of Rigby. His religious belief is that of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which his family has always been prominent. He is fond of fishing and hunting, and it is his custom to take a vacation each year and devote himself to the sports of the field and forest, thus finding restoration and diversion in luring the wary trout from their lurking places or in tracking the bear and deer in the mountain fastnesses. Altogether, the doctor is a typical Westerner, virile, alert, proud of his native state, an honor to his profession and a representative public-spirited citizen.

On June 12, 1912, he was married in Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Bertha Wells, the daughter of John Wells and Almema Thorpe, who both reside in Salt Lake, Mr. Wells being superintendent of the L. D. S. hospital. On May 25, 1913, at Rigby, a son, William Wells, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Palmer.

ALBERT HEATH. For more than sixteen years a resident of Fremont county, where he has been identified with educational, agricultural and commercial activities, Albert Heath, field superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, at Rexburg, has won the title to a place among the substantial men of his section. He was born May 8, 1863, at Dinas Powis, South Wales, and has fully exemplified the hardy, enterprising character for which the people of that region have always been famous. His father, George Heath, was born in Wiltshire, England, January 21, 1832, and in his native land was engaged in farming until his emigration to America, July 3, 1877, and two years later he came to Idaho and took up farming lands in the vicinity of Oxford, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, in December, 1907. He married Hannah Glead, who was born May 4, 1835, and died April 7, 1895, and they became the parents of three children, Albert being the oldest.

The early education of Albert Heath was secured in Cardiff, Wales, and after coming to the United

States he completed his studies in the schools of Oxford, Utah, and New West Academy, from which he was graduated in 1885. At that time Mr. Heath took up school teaching, which he followed in connection with farming in Utah and Idaho for the next fifteen years, coming to Fremont county in 1896. Here he continued to be engaged in tilling the soil until 1907, when he was made field superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, at Rexburg, and this position he has continued to fill in an able manner to the present. An excellent business man, while promoting the best interests of the company he has also firmly established himself in the confidence of his associates, and everywhere he is known as a man of sound principles, good judgment and the strictest integrity. He is a director in the First National Bank of Rexburg, and he makes his home in Rexburg. In addition to his activities in the field of business, he has had a predilection for politics, and served as state senator during the seventh session, and as county treasurer of Fremont county for two terms, from 1904 to 1910. As an official he brought to his duties the same conscientious attention to detail that has made him successful in his private affairs and his administrations were marked by services of an excellent character. He has always supported Republican principles. Mr. Heath is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in the work of which he has been quite active, and at this time is first councilor in the presidency of the Fremont Stake.

On March 17, 1897, Mr. Heath was married at Logan, Utah, to Miss Martha J. Davenport, daughter of James N. and Margaret (Pettis) Davenport, the former now deceased, and formerly a farmer of Richmond, Cache Valley, Utah, and the latter still surviving and a resident of Marysville. Mr. Heath is fond of all out-door exercises. It is his belief that the state of Idaho has a great future before it, basing his confidence on the assertion that this section has more natural resources and less waste land than any other state in the Union. His activities in "boosting" his adopted section have aided materially in its growth and development and he is justly regarded as one of his community's foremost men.

HEBER C. AUSTIN. Not only as president of the Bingham Stake of the Mormon church does Heber C. Austin occupy a foremost place among the able and influential citizens of this state, but along other lines that interest men of foresight and enlightened mind he may be numbered with Idaho's most progressive. Not every youth dependent upon his own resources from school days has been able to approach so near the summit of his laudable ambition while yet in middle life, but not every one, perhaps, so early set his face toward this goal, and through untiring industry, self denial and personal rectitude advanced steadily onward. The honors of the church are not lightly bestowed, and those who bear them have won them. The first twelve years of his life President Austin spent in England, where he was born December 20, 1855, the fourth child in a family of seven sons and four daughters. His father, John Austin, died in Utah, in February, 1905, at the age of eighty-three years, and his mother, Emma (Grace) Austin, also passed away in Utah county in December, 1894, when sixty-seven years old.

Heber C. Austin was twelve years of age when the family emigrated to the United States, and he accompanied his parents in the long trip across the plains to Utah county, Utah. There he secured a somewhat limited education in the district schools, in the meantime working on his father's farm and

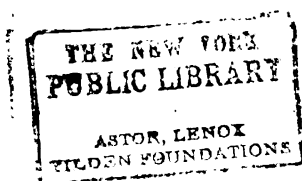
in the Utah mining camps. On acquiring his majority, he took up a homestead, where he followed farming and sheep raising for some years, but in 1891 became interested in the beet sugar business and assisted in building the first factory for the manufacture of beet sugar in the West, at Lemhi, Utah. This has become one of the leading industries of the West, and its growth and development is due in no small way to the efforts of Mr. Austin, who for years was active in its advancement as assistant superintendent of the agricultural department of the Lemhi mill in Utah. He was selected to act as agricultural superintendent of the Idaho Falls factory and later held the same position with the Blackfoot factory in connection with the Idaho Falls factory.

On December 31, 1878, Mr. Austin was married in Utah county, Utah, to Deseret Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, natives of England and early settlers of Utah. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Austin, namely: Daisy May, born May 11, 1879, in Utah county, Utah, married in 1900 to Mr. Webb, and has three children; Raymond, born May 9, 1882, in Utah county, died in 1890, and was there buried; Mrs. Margaret Rabb, born in 1885 in Utah county, residing in Lincoln county, the mother of two children; Victor, born October 31, 1889, in Utah county, now a resident of Lincoln, Utah; Bernice, born in 1890, residing in Lincoln; Myrtle, born in 1896, and now a student in the Idaho Falls high school; Edith, born in 1899, in Utah county, and now attending school in Lincoln; and Bessie, born in 1904, at Lincoln, Idaho, a school student.

Mr. Austin is known to his business associates as a man of the strictest integrity and probity of character. His success in life has been due to his own efforts, as he was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age, the family being large and the home finances inadequate. However, while he has achieved a notable success in the world of business, it is probably as a worker in the Church of Latter Day Saints that Mr. Austin has attained what he considers his greatest triumph. In 1900 he was first sent on a mission to England, where he spent two long and fruitful years, and in 1904 was selected bishop of Lincoln. He held that office until 1908, when he was selected president of the Bingham Stake of Idaho, and still continues to act in that exalted office.

HERMAN SCHWARZ. There are many instances of men who by reason of the early possession of considerable tracts of land in or near the large cities have found themselves rich by the mere advance of the value of their property. There are others who, in speculative times, have boldly seized the opportunity, and in a few fortunate speculations achieved sudden and substantial wealth. But the real-estate man who, without the possession of low-priced lands, demanded by the advancing limits of population, without loading himself with obligations, which with a change of the conditions of the market may crush him, and sharing in no sudden and ephemeral speculation, in a long course of dealing reaps the legitimate profits which come from prudence, good judgment and a wise consideration of the elements of value, is rarely to be met with in the throng of dealers who crowd the market. In the last-named class, however, is found Herman Schwarz, of Idaho Falls, who since 1909 has carried on a successful real estate and insurance business here, and whose success in the commercial world is all the more creditable in that it has come through the medium of his own persistent efforts.

Mr. Schwarz is a native of Germany, born in the



J. E. Lloyd

J. E. Hogg

province of Saxony, November 6, 1857. His parents, Frederick and Louise (Fredrich) Schwarz, were farming people of the Fatherland, where they passed their entire lives. Herman was the only child of his parents, and until fourteen years of age attended the public schools of his native country, after leaving which he became self-supporting. Like thousands of others of his countrymen, he decided that his future outlook in Germany was only to always work hard and never achieve an independent position, and accordingly, in 1882, embarked for the United States, confident that here he could better his fortunes. He almost immediately made his way to Chicago, Illinois, where he connected himself with a florist, and in several years was the proprietor of an establishment of his own, but in 1894 made removal to Salt Lake, and for twelve years was occupied as a florist. In 1906 Mr. Schwarz came to Idaho Falls and connected himself with a local brewing company, but three years later entered the real estate and loan business, an enterprise that has met with more than ordinary success. One who should meet Mr. Schwarz in his business office, the walls adorned with plats of city lots and suburban tracts, farm lands and orchard property, and listen to the persuasive speech of the real estate dealer, would realize that the proprietor was a leading one of the class of acute and fluent dealers, and an earnest student of realty values. He has accumulated a competence out of prudent and judicious dealing, and his activities have been so directed along legitimate lines that he has retained the unqualified respect and esteem of his fellow-dealers and the public at large. A Democrat in his political views, in 1910 Mr. Schwarz served as a member of the city council of Idaho Falls, and at this time he is the Democratic candidate for justice of his district. He is a valued member of the Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Sons of Hermann and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

JAMES E. FOGG. The prominent and prosperous business men of Fremont county have no more able or worthy representative than James E. Fogg, of Saint Anthony, president of the J. E. Fogg Lumber Company, and also of the Fogg-Jacobs Mercantile Company. Coming from substantial New England stock, he was born, October 8, 1868, in Salt Lake City, Utah, a son of James E. Fogg, Sr.

A native of Maine, James E. Fogg, Sr., was there reared and educated. Leaving the parental roof-tree in early manhood, he followed the emigrant's trail westward, and having enlisted as a soldier in the Army was stationed at a Western fort, where he assisted in quelling the Indian troubles. On retiring from the Government service, he worked for awhile at the cooper's trade, but later established himself in the milling business at Salt Lake City. In 1884 he came as a pioneer to Idaho, locating on the Snake river, where he bought an interest, with his son James, in a saw mill and a grist mill. Succeeding in his operations, he continued a resident of Rexburg until his death, in 1891, at the age of fifty-one years. He married, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Ann Woodward, whose death occurred in Logan, Utah, at the age of forty-six years. Of the four children born of their union, James E., the subject of this brief sketch, was the eldest.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Logan, Utah, James E. Fogg subsequently attended the Brigham Young College, in that place. A youth of energy and ambition, he came with his father to Idaho in 1884, then a lad of sixteen years, and immediately began his active

career, assisting his father in the saw mill and grist mill, becoming familiar with the management of each. Soon after attaining his majority he was admitted to partnership with his father, becoming junior member of the firm of Fogg, Farnes & Co., his father having been at the head of the concern. Soon after the death of the senior member of the firm, Mr. Farnes disposed of his interests in the firm to Mr. Jacobs, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Fogg & Jacobs Lumber Company until Mr. Fogg purchased the interest of Mr. Jacobs and organized the J. E. Fogg Lumber Company, of which he is president, the other officers being I. N. Darling and J. L. Jacobs.

In February, 1901, Mr. Fogg organized the Saint Anthony Building and Manufacturing Company, with a paid-up capital of \$1,500. On January 1, 1902, the company was reorganized, capitalized at \$10,400, and was incorporated as the Saint Anthony Building and Manufacturing Company, with J. E. Fogg as president, the other officers being J. L. Jacobs, I. N. Darling, E. N. Warren and Fred Simmons. Under the wise management the business of this enterprising firm has rapidly increased, being now one of the largest of its kind in Idaho, its yards being located at Saint Anthony, Ashton, Driggs, Rexburg, and Rigby. The firm has now a paid up capital of \$200,000, and is doing an immense business in each of its yards. A natural outgrowth of the lumber business incorporated by Mr. Fogg is the Fogg-Jacobs Mercantile Company of Saint Anthony, which has a paid-up capital of \$400,000, and of which Mr. Fogg is president, and which he is managing with characteristic success, it being one of the most prosperous firms of the county.

A staunch Republican in politics, Mr. Fogg represented his district in the ninth session of the Idaho Legislature, where he was ever mindful of the highest interests of his constituents. He was for a number of years active in the Latter Day Saints, and when the county was divided was called into the presidency, and now occupies the position of second counselor of the state presidency.

On January 2, 1889, in Logan, Utah, Mr. Fogg was united in marriage with Miss Rose Hibbard, a daughter of George and Hannah Hibbard, neither of whom are now living. Into their pleasant household ten children have been born, namely: George E., born in 1891, died in 1911, while a student in the Logan schools; Luella, born in 1893, is attending Ricks Academy, in Rexburg; Leslie J., born in Rexburg, in 1895, died there in 1897; Alice, born in 1897, died the same year; Admiral Dewey, born in Rexburg, Idaho, July 4, 1898, attends the Saint Anthony schools; Lucille, born in 1900, is also a pupil in the Saint Anthony schools; Thomas Vernon, born in 1902, is a school girl; Martelle Hibbard, born in 1904, is attending school; Franklin, born in 1906, died in infancy; and Leila, born in 1910.

Mr. Fogg is earnest and progressive in his work, and from first to last is an Idaho booster, having the utmost confidence in the future of the state, which he declares to be the best in the Union, its prospects so bright that he would live in no other.

PETER W. WARNOCK. One who gave the best years of his life to the service of the telegraph was the late Peter W. Warnock, who was known to "knights of the key" all over the western part of the country. Reared on an Illinois farm, as a youth he took up telegraphy as a profession, became known as a careful, reliable operator, and died August 8, 1907, at Snohomish, Washington. Mr. Warnock was born August 20, 1858, in Rock Island county, Illinois,

and was a son of Peter and Ellis (Castle) Warnock. His father, a native of Belfast, Ireland, emigrated from that country to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the age of sixteen years, but subsequently became a pioneer of Rock Island county, Illinois, where the remainder of his life was spent in farming. He was married in Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Castle, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and her death also occurred in Illinois.

Peter W. Warnock received a common school education in the institutions of his native state, and his early youth was passed in working on his father's farm. In early manhood he came west as far as Nebraska for a short time, but eventually returned to Illinois, abandoned farming, and took up the trade of telegrapher, being connected with various companies and in numerous capacities. He was a Republican in his political views, was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was popular fraternally with the members of the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows.

On December 13, 1885, Mr. Warnock was united in marriage at Atkinson, Illinois, to Miss Edna Brainard, who was born December 6, 1858, in Buda, Illinois, daughter of Marinus and Augusta (Quimby) Brainard, the latter of whom is now deceased. Mrs. Warnock's father is still living, making his home at Idaho Falls, and was born November 13, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Warnock were the parents of three children, namely: Mabel, born in 1886, at Alexandria, Nebraska, now Mrs. Clough; Earl, born in 1890, at Amherst, Colorado, and now engaged successfully in the meat business at Idaho Falls; and Ruth, born in 1892, at Amherst, Colorado, who is now Mrs. Spotts, of Idaho Falls, and has one child, —Darleen Spotts, who was born in Idaho Falls, June 29, 1912.

Mrs. Warnock, who survives her husband and resides in Idaho Falls, has been before the public for some years. In 1908 she allied herself with the new Progressive movement and became a candidate for the office of city treasurer, to which she was elected. The efficient manner in which she discharged the business of that office, and the high and conscientious regard she showed for its duties caused the voters of the city to re-elect her to the same office in 1910, and this position she still fills to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. Mrs. Warnock has numerous interests in Idaho Falls, and also owns city property in Everett, Washington. A woman of much business and executive ability, as well as of culture and refinement, she moves in the leading social circles of the city and the number of her friends is only limited to the number of her acquaintances.

C. M. CLINE, M. D. Numbered among the well fortified and successful physicians and surgeons of Idaho Falls, the thriving and progressive judicial center of Bonneville county, Dr. Cline here has an excellent practice and is also a factor and influence in general community activities.

Dr. Cline claims the fine old Hawkeye state as the place of his nativity. He was born in the city of Fort Dodge, Webster county, Iowa, on the 10th of August, 1883, and is a son of William and Anna (Sheley) Cline, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Iowa, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer era of its history. William Cline became one of the representative business men of Fort Dodge, where he was engaged in the retail drug trade and whence he later removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he passed the residue

of his life and where he died in 1889, at the early age of thirty-seven years.

The public schools of his native state afforded Dr. Cline his early educational advantages, and his technical training for his chosen profession was gained in the medical department of the Northwestern University, in the city of Chicago, in which admirable institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and from which he received his well earned degree of doctor of medicine. He thereafter gained valuable clinical experience through a period of 18 months of service as hospital interne in the great western metropolis and in the spring of 1907 he came to Idaho and engaged in the practice of his profession at Idaho Falls. He also did collegiate work at the University of Iowa. His ability soon gained to him confidence in this community, with the result that his professional business grew apace and finally assumed large proportions. Dr. Cline is a member of the state board of medical examiners and is also actively identified with Bonneville County Medical Society, the Idaho State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is president of the Eastern Idaho Medical Society. He has unlimited faith in the great future of his home city and state and has made judicious investments in real estate in Idaho Falls. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

In December, 1906, Dr. Cline wedded Miss Emma Ludwig, daughter of John Ludwig, of Winona, Minnesota, of which state he was a pioneer, both he and his wife being now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Cline have one child, Gretchen, who was born in the city of Boise, this state.

THOMAS T. McCOMB, M. D. An able and popular representative of the medical profession who has been given to Idaho by the stanch old Hawkeye state is Dr. McComb, who is engaged in successful general practice at Idaho Falls, the attractive little capital city of Bonneville county, and who is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state, where in a personal and professional way he has admirably measured up to the demands of the meteward of popular confidence and approbation.

Dr. McComb was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November, 1878, and is a son of John S. and Elizabeth (McCauley) McComb, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and the latter near Belfast, Ireland, though the lineage of her family traces back to the staunchest of Scottish origin. John S. McComb was reared and educated in his native land and at the age of twenty-two years he came to America, to seek a better field for the achieving of independence and definite prosperity through individual effort. He was not denied tangible results of his ambition, and has accounted well to himself and the country of his adoption as a loyal citizen and successful man of affairs. He settled at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, soon after coming to the United States, and he finally removed to Iowa, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and where he gained substantial status as a steadfast and industrious citizen and as one whose temporal success was on a parity with his energy and close application. In 1892 he established his residence in the village of Paulina, O'Brien county, that state, and there he is now living in retirement from active labor, at the age of sixty-four years and secure in the high regard of all who know him. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth McCauley was solemnized prior to his immigration to

America and his young wife accompanied him, ready to share his fortunes and aid him in every possible way to establish himself in independent circumstances. Mrs. McComb is sixty-eight years of age, in 1912, and the loving companionship of this worthy couple makes the gracious evening of their lives one of ideal order. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, namely: John, Mrs. Margaret McKinney, Dr. Thomas T. of this review, Miss Ida, William and Ralph Lee.

Dr. McComb was a lad of about two years at the time of the family removal to Iowa, where he was reared to maturity and where he gained his early education in the public schools of Benton and O'Brien counties. Thereafter he completed a collegiate preparatory course in an academy in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and upon leaving this institution he became a student in the Iowa State College, at Ames, where he remained about one year. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the medical department of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, in which he was graduated with his class, on the 17th of June, 1905, and from which he received his degree of doctor of medicine. His professional novitiate, which was of brief duration, was served at Onawa, the judicial center of Monona county, Iowa, where he continued in practice for two years and where he effectually won his professional spurs. During the ensuing year he was engaged in practice at Wendell, Lincoln county, Idaho, where he served as physician and surgeon for the Lost River Irrigation Company. At the expiration of the year, in 1911, the Doctor removed to Idaho Falls, where he became associated in practice with Dr. G. H. Coulthard, and this professional alliance continued for one year, since which time Dr. McComb has conducted an individual practice. He is also one of the owners of the Idaho Falls general hospital and gives close attention to its affairs and effective service, in connection with his private practice. He is a member of the Bonneville County Medical Society and also of the Idaho State Medical Society.

In his political proclivities the Doctor is strongly entrenched in his convictions and opinions, and is not constrained by strict partisanship. He is affiliated with the Idaho Falls lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Iowa Good Templars.

Dr. McComb is appreciative of the attractions and resources of the state of his adoption.

On the 19th of June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. McComb to Miss Olive Massie who was born and reared in Iowa and who is a daughter of Thomas Massie, a representative citizen of Logan, that state.

JOHNATHAN COLBY CLAY. This popular and progressive business man of Idaho Falls is a representative of one of the old and distinguished families of America, as he is a kinsman of the great Henry Clay and of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky,—a lineage of which any loyal American may well be proud. He erected and conducts in Idaho Falls one of the finest automobile garages in the state, and as a citizen he is most public-spirited, taking a lively interest in all that tends to advance the prosperity of his home city and state.

Jonathan Colby Clay was born in Dodge county, Minnesota, on the 30th day of May, 1856, and is a son of Rev. Daniel and Mary (Eles) Clay, both of whom were born and reared in Maine. They were numbered among the pioneer settlers in Dodge county, Minnesota. and the father was one of the

early clergymen of the Freewill Baptist church in that section of the state. He passed the closing years of his long and useful life in the city of Los Angeles, California, where he died in 1905, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in the same city in 1903, at the age of eighty-six years. Of the children Jonathan C., of this review, was the fifth in order of birth; Cyrus Hamblin Clay, was one of the prominent business men at Hailey, Idaho, and was the editor and publisher of the first newspaper at Wood River, this state. He died at Hailey, Idaho, in 1886 or 1887. Elizabeth Freeman Clay resides in Los Angeles; and there occurred the death of Daniel Randall Clay; Mrs. Mary Evelyn Davis, the next in order of birth maintains her home in the same city; Freeman Clay died in Minnesota; and Cassius Marcellus Clay is a resident of Ogden, Utah.

Jonathan C. Clay gained his early education in the public schools of Dodge county, Minnesota, and McDonough county, Illinois, and at the age of thirteen years he came West and located at Laramie City, Wyoming. In the winter of 1869 he there secured employment as a cowboy, and he continued to follow this vocation and telegraphing until 1880, after which he was identified with railroad work in Utah and Nevada. Later he operated a freighting business in the Wood River district, and after disposing of this business he resumed railroad work, to which he continued to devote his attention until 1900. He then engaged in the real estate business at Idaho Falls, and this line of enterprise he followed until 1909, when he erected in this city one of the largest and best equipped automobile garages in the state. He has made the automobile business a distinct success and is one of the popular and influential business men of the fine little capital city of Bonneville county, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. Mr. Clay is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and views with satisfaction the ascendancy of the party since the general election of November, 1912. He is a member of the Idaho Automobile Association and is a member and trustee of the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in his home city.

In December, 1879, Mr. Clay wedded Miss Henrietta Klippel, of Laramie, Wyoming. She is a daughter of Philip Klippel, who was one of the pioneer miners in California and other parts of the west and who crossed the plains many years prior to the construction of railroads. His wife died at Tracy, Kansas, and he passed the closing period of his life at Idaho Falls, where he died in 1909, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have no children.

SQUIRE G. CROWLEY. A resident of Idaho for more than a quarter of a century, this well known and highly honored citizen of Idaho Falls has been concerned closely with the civic and industrial development of the state, and has been called upon to serve in various offices of distinctive public trust, including those of county assessor and collector, police judge and justice of the peace, and now county probate judge. He is a man of strong intellectuality and as a successful teacher in the public schools he gained marked popularity. His career has been one of consecutive endeavor as well as one marked by impregnable integrity, so that he well merits the high esteem in which he is held in the state that has long been his home. He is familiarly and affectionately known as Judge Crowley, owing to his having served in judicial office, and as one of the

representative citizens of Bonneville county he is consistently given recognition in this publication.

Mr. Crowley was born in Webster county, Kentucky, on the 20th of February, 1852, and is a scion of one of the sterling old families of the Blue Grass state. He is a son of Benjamin and Henrietta (McClendon) Crowley, both of whom were likewise born in Kentucky, where they passed their entire lives. Benjamin Crowley became a prosperous farmer in Webster county, and he died in 1873, at the age of sixty years, his birth having occurred on the 1st of March, 1813, and his loved and devoted wife having been born in 1816. She survived him by many years, and was summoned to the life eternal in 1903. Of the family of seven sons and seven daughters the subject of this review was the twelfth in order of birth, and of the number one of his brothers and one of his sisters are now living.

Mr. Crowley duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state and his alert mentality and ambition caused him to seek liberal education through self-discipline and broad and well ordered reading.

In 1874, at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Crowley set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, and he has had no reason to regret his choice, for he has won definite prosperity through his own well directed endeavors. For a time he remained in Montana and he then removed to Utah, where he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of the city of Ogden for eleven years. In 1886 he came to Idaho and obtained a tract of land on Sand creek, Bingham county, where he developed a good ranch of 200 acres. He devoted his attention to diversified continued to reside on his ranch until 1902, the property being still in his possession. In the year agriculture and the raising of live stock and he last mentioned he removed to Idaho Falls, the judicial center of Bingham, now Bonneville county, and shortly afterward he was selected police judge, an office of which he continued the able and popular incumbent for the ensuing five years. He has also served continuously as justice of the peace since 1902. In 1894 he had been elected assessor and collector of Bingham county, and he held the position two years, with marked acceptability. He was made the candidate of his party for the office of judge of the probate court of Bonneville county in the autumn of 1912, and in the election of November of that year he was elected. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

On the 18th of October, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Crowley to Miss Harriet A. Hutchens, of Ogden. But they were married in Salt Lake City, and of their twelve children all are living except two, who died when quite young; Clarence E., who was born at Ogden, Utah, on the 13th of February, 1881, obtained his education in the common schools of Bingham county, Idaho, and the High School of Ogden, Utah, and then began the study of law under effective private preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar in 1911. From 1901 to 1908 he was principal of the public schools of Iona, Bingham county; and in 1909-10 he served as assessor and collector of that county. He is now engaged in the practice of law at Idaho Falls. In August, 1901, he wedded Miss Mary Olmstead, of Idaho Falls, and they have seven children: C. E. Jr., Victor, Ariel, Byron, Newell, Madge and Oliver. Mary H., the next of the children of Judge Crowley, is the wife of L. R. Tolley, of Emmett, Canyon county, Idaho, and they have three children: Gladys,

Dora and Blanche. Jesse J. Crowley, who is now serving as deputy assessor of Bonneville county, wedded Miss Laura Marian, of Blackfoot, this state, and they have one child,—Laura. Ethel A., who was for five years carrier on a rural mail delivery route from Idaho Falls, is the wife of Frank Newman, who is a successful farmer in Bonneville county; Charles R., who is a popular teacher in the public schools of Bonneville county, married Miss Wanda Czapiewsky, of Berlin, Germany; Stanley, the next in order of birth, is a student in Leland Stanford University, in California; Burt is attending the Idaho Falls high school, as is also Blanche; and Olive and Leslie are pupils in the public schools of their home city.

• **ELWOOD GRAVES.** In the different industries which add to the comfort and pleasure of a modern city's residents, that of painting and paper-hanging occupies an important place, having educational value in no small degree, and publicly and privately the artistic sense of a community may be recognized by noting the taste manifested by its use. A large establishment devoted entirely to painting and paper-hanging is one of the leading business houses of Idaho Falls, and its owner and proprietor, Elwood Graves, is a practical and experienced man in this line. Born on the far eastern seaboard, he was reared in the West, and in his school days imbibed those ideas of personal independence for which the western man is everywhere noted. Qualified through collegiate training for almost any career, he chose the line in which he has remained continuously and in which he has been exceedingly successful. Mr. Graves was born March 23, 1878, at Portland, Maine, and is a son of Salmon W. and Kathrine S. (Pierce) Graves.

Salmon Graves was born August 19, 1846, in the Pine Tree state, and as a young man migrated west to Wyoming, and then on to Idaho, then but a sage brush desert. Subsequently, he removed to Montana, where he prospected in the hills for two years, and later went to Butte, then but a struggling mining camp. Finally he established himself in a mercantile business near the present site of McConnell's store in that city, and for twenty years was an honored and respected citizen of the Montana metropolis. He was one of Butte's first volunteer firemen, and in this, as in other connections, was the first to aid in the line of duty. In political affairs he also took an active part, being the first clerk of the city of Butte, and many of the records which he prepared in the Butte office are still being kept in the same manner. In 1903, Mr. Graves again came to Idaho Falls, where he found that many of his comrades in the journey across the plains had grown wealthy on the land which in the early days he had considered worthless. He still resides in Idaho Falls, where he is widely known and highly respected. Mr. Graves was married in New Jersey, to Kathrine S. Pierce, a native of that state, born March 9, 1850, and she also survives and lives in Idaho Falls. They were the parents of four children: Elwood; Mrs. Edith Frances Kitto, of Spokane, Washington, and two children who passed away in infancy.

Elwood Graves secured his early education in the public schools of Butte, following which he attended the Butte Business College and the college at Deer Lodge, Montana. From the latter institution he went to the Military College at Ogden, Utah, and on graduating therefrom decided to learn a trade, eventually becoming a painter and paper-hanger. He served his full apprenticeship, and for a short

time worked by the day in Butte, then establishing himself in business there and successfully conducting it until 1903, in October of which year he came to Idaho Falls with his father. Here they embarked on the wall paper and painting business and the association continued to their mutual advantage until the retirement of the elder man in March, 1910, since which time the son has been the sole proprietor of the business. This has grown to be the largest business of its kind in the city, employing on an average of eight skilled painters and paper hangers, and has enjoyed a steady and increasing volume of business.

On August 14, 1900, at Butte, Montana, Mr. Graves was married to Eliza Weinstock, daughter of Philip and Bertha (Freid) Weinstock, natives of Germany, who came first to New York, and later to Montana, settling in Butte, where Mr. Weinstock still resides, his wife being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have had two children: Harold C., born in April, 1904, in Idaho Falls, and now attending public school; and Violet W., born in February, 1906, at Idaho Falls. Mr. Graves is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Idaho Falls Commercial Club. In his political views he is independent, and has never cared for public life, preferring to devote his whole time and attention to his business and his home. He is a stockholder in the Idaho Fair Association and the Idaho Falls Interurban Railroad, and is the owner of two fine ranches in this county, on one of which he lives with his family. He is alert, progressive and enterprising, and is regarded as one of his adopted city's best citizens, not alone as the proprietor of a business which adds materially to the commercial importance of the community, but as a citizen who at all times "boosts" his city and its people and as an Idaho enthusiast who has stated that he shall never live in any other state.

DWIGHT G. PLATT is a member of the leading real estate, insurance and loan business firm in Bonneville county, being associated in the business with one H. S. Knowles, who with him engaged in the present business in March, 1907. Although Mr. Platt's previous business experience had been along entirely different lines, he has shown unusual ability and wisdom in the affairs of the firm and is enjoying a most pleasurable degree of success in the venture, which is no longer in its try-out stage, but is well established among the most solid and substantial concerns of the city or county.

Born in the Keystone state, in Erie county, on July 30, 1862, Dwight G. Platt is the son of James O. and Cordelia (Van Curen) Platt, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, who was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, was a prominent live stock dealer of Sac City, Iowa, for many years, but is now retired from active business. He was a very successful man in business, and is now enjoying the fruits of labors of earlier years. He removed to Iowa in February, 1867, from his home state, and was a pioneer in the truest acceptance of the term. There were but forty two persons in his county when he located in Iowa. The mother, who on the paternal side was of Dutch ancestry and on the maternal side of Scotch-Irish blood, died in July, 1898, at Sac City, at the age of fifty-eight years. Two sons and two daughters were born to these parents, and of that number Dwight G. was the second born.

But five years old when his parents removed to Iowa, Dwight G. Platt thus received all his schooling in the Sac City schools. His high school training

was followed by a course of study at Valparaiso, Indiana, in the Northern Normal of that state, and he was graduated with the class of 1883. He was thereafter associated with his father in the live stock business for a matter of six years, or until he was twenty-six years of age, after which he left home and for a number of years was traveling through the west and northwest, engaged in various occupations and seeking for a place which seemed sufficiently pleasing to him to warrant his permanent location. In those years he was for a time occupied in the boot and shoe business in Sac City, but sold his interest in the business and removed to Des Moines, there becoming the manager of a proprietary medicine company known as the E. B. Tainter Remedy Company. He was thus occupied for two years. It was in 1897 that he located in Idaho Falls, and for three years thereafter he was associated in mercantile lines with Anderson Brothers, also with the State Bank. He was for a time connected with Clark & Fanning Company, dealers in general merchandise, and in 1907 he withdrew from all other interests to engage in the real estate, insurance and loan business with H. S. Knowles, under the firm name of Knowles & Platt. As has been previously stated, this concern has developed into the leading firm of its kind in the county, and has been especially effective in bringing about the location of new settlers in and about the county. The firm has its insurance and loan departments, and is now devoted to real estate activities. They have large holdings in city property, as well as throughout the county, and are continually adding to their already extensive properties in the state.

Mr. Platt is a Progressive Republican, and has always taken an active and intelligent interest in civic and political affairs. He was chairman of the executive committee on local option and is the present chairman of the Betterment League, operating in Fremont, Bonneville and Bingham counties. He was elected to the office of city clerk of Idaho Falls and served continuously for five years, during which time he was in charge of the business of purchasing of all materials for the municipal plants. At the close of his service as city clerk, Mr. Platt was elected to the office of mayor on the closed town ticket, and served a two-year term in that office. He was active as a member of the city council in Sac City, Iowa, for five years, during which time he had a hand and voice in much of the work of an improving and uplifting nature that was carried on in that city. He is a member of the Commercial Club and occupies a place on its present directorate. He is a strong temperance advocate, and is a member of the Methodist church, of which he is a trustee and a member of the committee on temperance affairs.

On March 26, 1889, Mr. Platt was united in marriage with Miss Ettie R. Lane, at Sac Falls, Iowa. She is the daughter of Charles E. Lane, a native of New York state, born in St. Lawrence, and of Scotch-Irish parents, who were early settlers in Vermont. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Platt was a veteran of the Revolutionary war. In this connection, further mention of the ancestry of Mr. Platt may be of interest, when it is known that his paternal ancestors were members of the Plymouth colony. They left the colony because of religious differences and removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, where for several generations the family was represented, that being the birthplace of the father of the subject. Senator Platt is a member of this old and widespread family. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject was with General Israel Putnam

during the Revolutionary war. The maternal ancestors of the subject originally settled in New York in colonial days, later moving into Pennsylvania. They also, were identified prominently with Revolutionary affairs, so that on all sides of the house, Mr. Platt is fortified by a staunch colonial ancestry, which gives him and his family the entree into practically every patriotic society in existence, along the lines of early American citizenship.

Mrs. Platt was reared and educated in Sac City, Iowa, completing her schooling at Cornell College, in Mount Vernon, Iowa. She is a member of the Idaho Falls school board and of the leading women's clubs of the city, and takes an active and prominent part in church work of every variety.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Platt: Beryl is the wife of Carl Roberts, and they make their home in Idaho Falls, where Mr. Roberts is engaged in the contracting business; Dwight B. Jr., is a student in the agriculture department of the State Agricultural College of Oregon, and is also making a special study of forestry; Gladys and Charlotte are still at home, the last named being the only one of the four who is a native of Idaho.

OLIVER C. DALBY. The honored and efficient judge of the probate court of Fremont county is known as a man of high intellectual attainments and distinctive executive ability, and no further evidence of his popularity is demanded than that afforded in his having been called to his present important official post. He is one of the progressive and influential citizens of Fremont county, is a representative member of the bar of this section of the state, and is one of the leaders in the local ranks of the Democratic party, in which connection he is serving as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Fremont county. He had previously made a most enviable record in the pedagogic profession, as a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Idaho and Utah, and his entire career has been marked by earnest and fruitful endeavor. Under these conditions it may readily be understood that Judge Dalby is specially entitled to specific recognition in this history of his adopted state.

Judge Oliver C. Dalby was born at Levan, Juab county, Utah, on the 11th of November, 1871, and is a son of Christian C. and Anna M. (Jensen) Dalby, both of whom were born in Denmark, their marriage having been solemnized at Salt Lake City, Utah, where the father settled upon his immigration to America, in 1851, his wife having come to the United States as a young girl, in 1865, and having come without the companionship of any of her kinsfolk. Christian C. Dalby was one of the pioneers of Utah and became early an influential figure in the affairs of the Church of Latter Day Saints. He resided in Salt Lake City for a number of years and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he gained large and worthy success. He was a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and was influential in public affairs of a local order, as well as in the activities of the church with which he was long identified. He served as a bishop of one of the Utah stakes of the church for a number of years and was known as an earnest and effective preacher, as well as a man of exalted integrity of purpose, so that he ever maintained a secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He passed the closing period of his life at Manti, Sanpete county, Utah, where he died in 1900, at the age of seventy-seven years, his name meriting enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of that state. His widow

now resides in Salt Lake City, and of the two children Judge Dalby, of this review, is the younger. The elder son, Ezra C., is president of Ricks Academy, an excellent educational institution at Rexburg, Idaho.

Judge Dalby gained his early education in the public schools of his native state, where he also availed himself of the advantages of Brigham Young University and the University of Utah. After leaving the State University of Utah Judge Dalby devoted fifteen years to successful work as a teacher in the schools of Utah and Idaho, and during the last six years of his pedagogic career he was instructor in history and civic in Ricks Academy, at Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, which attractive little city he still considers his home, though his official duties now require his residence in St. Anthony, the judicial center of the county. He finally determined to fit himself for the legal profession, and after careful preliminary study he entered the law department of the great University of Chicago, in which he continued his technical studies for one year. He was admitted to the bar of Idaho in April, 1911. On December 11, 1911, he resigned his position in Rick's Academy to enter upon the discharge of his duties as judge of probate of Fremont county, a post to which he was appointed as successor of Judge James G. Gwinn, who is now serving on the bench of the district court. He has shown great discrimination and efficiency in handling the important affairs of the probate court, and his record in this office has amply justified his selection for the post.

In politics Judge Dalby has ever given unflinching allegiance to the Democratic party and, as an effective exponent of its principles and policies, he has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause. He has served since 1911 as chairman of the central committee of his party in Fremont county and has shown much finesse and discrimination in the maneuvering of the political forces at his command. Judge Dalby has been most zealous in various departments of the work of the Church of Latter Day Saints and is an earnest exemplar of its faith, being at the present time bishop of the church at Rexburg, which continues to be his permanent place of abode, as previously stated in this context.

At Manti, Utah, on the 1st of January, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dalby to Miss Frances Francom, who was born and reared in that state, where her parents, Joseph and Martha Francom, established their home upon their immigration from England. Judge and Mrs. Dalby have five children, whose names, with respective dates and places of birth, are here noted: Clifton F., Levan, Utah, October 10, 1896; Ada Fern, Levan, Utah, January 1, 1900; Merlin F., Nephi, Utah, April 16, 1903; Olive, Nephi, Utah, June 20, 1905; and Dent D., Rexburg, Idaho, October 10, 1911.

CLARENCE E. KINNEY. Something more than a simple announcement and a passing remark is due to the memory of one who was not only the founder of one of the largest mercantile establishments in the state, but for more than thirty years had his residence here, and was one of the best known figures in the business world. As much as any other man he was, in the early part of his career, ardently and actively engaged in developing the resources of the then wilderness of the Northwest and in building up the city of Blackfoot. As one of the first settlers and cattlemen of the Lost River Valley, there is due to his memory a place on the record of his adopted home. In the prosecution of his

early explorations, no one labored harder than he, and in doing so, no man suffered more hardships, or exposure, or ran more desperate risks. Coming to a strange country, without capital or friends, he so directed his activities as to gain an undisputed position among the commercial geniuses of the West, and his standing in social and home life reflected his conscientious, upright manner of living.

Clarence E. Kinney was born April 25, 1857, at North Manchester, Indiana, of poor but honorable parents. In early life he attended the grammar schools of his native place, and as a young man migrated to Iowa, where he took up farm lands. That location, however, did not suit the ambitious young man, and, although he possessed only twenty-five dollars in cash capital courageously set out for Idaho, arriving in the Lost River Valley country in 1882. The trials and hardships undergone by this sturdy pioneer could not be enumerated within the confines of this biography. Suffice it to say that his was no existence of comfort and ease, and that only those possessing the highest degree of courage, moral and physical, were able to pass through the early days of that wild region. Starting to raise stock in a humble way, after seven years Mr. Kinney turned his attention to sheep, the growing of which occupied his time until 1896, his rise being rapid and continuous. In the year mentioned, he sold his interests in his herd and removed to Blackfoot, here opening what is now known as the Palace Drug Store, which he conducted for four years, in the meantime buying an interest in the firm of Hart & Rowles, which then became Hart, Rowles & Kinney. In 1906 Mr. Kinney bought his partners' interests, continuing the business under the firm style of C. E. Kinney & Sons Co., in the store on Main street. Soon, however, the business had grown to such proportions that the concern was compelled to seek larger quarters, and accordingly, in January, 1912, moved to the new I. O. O. F. building on West Bridge street, where may be found as fine a line of merchandise as is handled anywhere in the state. Mr. Kinney continued to be the active directing head of this enterprise until his death, May 22, 1912. Under efficient management the business has continued to prosper. Mr. Kinney was never a politician and cared little for public life, his business and his home thoroughly satisfying his ambitions. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he always possessed the confidence of his employes and dependents, and all who had any business transactions with him.

Mr. Kinney was married in Indiana to Anna Elizabeth Hood, who was born in the Hoosier state, and she survives him and makes her home in Blackfoot, where she may be near her children.

JOHN L. BALLIF, SR., senior member of Ballif & Sons, of Rexburg, Idaho, the largest exclusive clothing, and ladies and men's furnishings establishment in Fremont county, is one of those successful merchants who early in life acquired a knowledge of time and money, and who had been early trained to possess patience, qualified with perseverance; to remember that time is money, and that there are just sixty minutes in one hour; and to never forget that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. As a result, the poor boy who started his business career totally without outside help, stands at the head of a large and growing enterprise, and occupies a position among the foremost of his adopted city's business men. Mr. Ballif was born at Logan, Cache county, Utah, December 23, 1864, and he is a son of Serge F. and Eleise (La Coultre) Ballif.

Serge F. Ballif was born in Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1854, making his way overland to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became a leading successful farmer and a prominent politician, serving three terms as city treasurer of Logan and always identifying himself actively in the interests of the Democratic party. He was no less prominent in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, filling three missions to Europe and doing effective work in the Swiss and German missions, of which he was president. He was a man of excellent education, speaking a number of languages fluently, and in his death, which occurred in January, 1901, at the age of eighty years, Logan lost one of its foremost citizens. Mr. Ballif married Eleise La Coultre, of French parentage. Reared and married in Switzerland, she accompanied her husband to America and passed away at Logan, Utah, at the age of forty years, having been the mother of ten children, of whom John L. was the sixth in order of birth.

John L. Ballif was educated in the public schools of Logan, Utah, and at the age of fourteen years began his business career as a delivery boy for the Z. C. M. T. Company, with which he was connected for three years. He next entered the employ of the Consolidated Implement Company, at Logan, where he remained as a clerk for two years, then becoming identified with Campbell & Morrell, clothing dealers at Logan. After eight years with this concern, Mr. Ballif engaged in religious work for two and one-half years, making a successful mission to Switzerland as a missionary for the Church of Jesus Christ. On his return, he re-engaged with Campbell & Morrell for two and one-half years, and then came to Rexburg, where he arrived September 15, 1903. Here his wide experience and thorough knowledge of the business secured for him the managership of the clothing department of the firm of Flamm & Company, and on February 2, 1907, the nucleus of his present business was established, under the original firm style of Ballif & Thatcher, which in 1910 became Ballif & Sons, Mr. Thatcher retiring, and Mr. Ballif's sons being admitted to partnership. Mr. Ballif is a representative self-made man, having by his own industry and sound judgment, commencing on a small capital, risen to his present commercial standing, doing the largest business in dry goods, clothing and ladies' and men's furnishings in the county, and outside of the members of his own family, employing a large force of clerks. He was a member and first lieutenant of the Logan National Guards during his residence in that city. Politically a Democrat, he takes little interest in public matters outside that shown by every man who has the advancement of his community at heart, although he has served as a member of the town board of Rexburg for one term. Like his father, he has been active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, of which he was presiding elder for one year, and first counsellor to the bishop two years. He is more than satisfied with the opportunities which his adopted state has given him to succeed, and allows no chance to pass to encourage others to locate here.

On October 19, 1887, Mr. Ballif was married to Miss Emma Smith, who was born in Logan, Utah, daughter of Bishop Thomas X. Smith, and seven children have been born to this union, namely: John L. Jr., Eleise M., Claramond, George S., Florence, Ariel S. and Harriett.

CHRISTIAN WOIDEMANN. Presenting as it does a worthy example to the rising generation, the life of

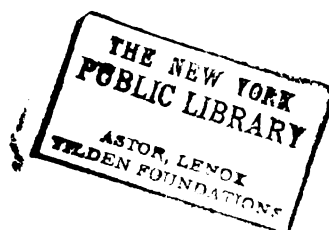
Christian. Woidemann, which from early boyhood has been one of assiduous industry, untiring energy and unquestioned integrity, is well deserving of being sketched, however briefly, in a work of this nature. Coming to this country a poor youth, but possessed of excellent business ability and commendable ambition, he has so governed his activities as to win for himself a place among the leading business men of Fremont county, and he now finds himself at the head of the largest dry goods store in Northeastern Idaho, the "Golden Rule" store, at Rexburg. Mr. Woidemann was born April 8, 1881, in Denmark, and is a son of Martin and Karen (Sorenson) Woidemann. His father, a machinist by trade, has never left his native land, and is now a resident of Veile, while his mother passed away there at the age of seventy-three years, December 22, 1911. She was the mother of five sons and three daughters, Christian being the sixth in order of birth.

Educated in the common schools of Veile until he was fourteen years of age, at that time Christian Woidemann began to learn the dry goods business, receiving his introduction thereto in his native land. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Germany, continuing in the same business at Lubeck, where he remained three years, and then decided to try his fortunes in the United States. Accordingly, he set sail for this country, and in the spring of 1902 arrived at New Orleans, Louisiana, near which city he was engaged for one year in rice farming. Climatic conditions, however, did not agree with his health, and he subsequently removed to Chicago, Illinois, where for three years he was connected as a clerk with the great Fair store. He was next located at Beloit, Kansas, where for nine months he was a clerk, and during the next year he acted in a like capacity in a store at Preston, Idaho. At Malad, Idaho, which was his next field of operation, he became connected with the firm of Penney & Neighbors, proprietors of the "Golden Rule" at that place, and one year later Mr. Woidemann was admitted to partnership in the firm and opened to the public the establishment of which he is the present directing head, the "Golden Rule," at Rexburg, the largest department store in the northeastern part of the state. From the start this enterprise has succeeded in a remarkable degree, and now nine persons are employed and an annual business of \$100,000 done. Mr. Woidemann has various other interests, among which is the "Golden Rule" store at Mackay, Idaho. Having attained the greater part of his success here, it is but natural that Mr. Woidemann should feel grateful to his adopted state, and to it he gives the credit for the high position he has secured. However, his many friends are positive that he would have succeeded in any locality in which he found himself, and this assertion probably bears much truth, for he has ever shown himself an industrious, capable and willing worker, a business man of great foresight, judgment and shrewdness, and a man of progressive ideas and methods. He is a Republican in his political views, but is essentially a business man, and has never cared for public honors, nor allowed his name to be used as candidate. He takes some interest in fraternal work, belonging to St. Anthony Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and the Woodmen of the World, and also holds membership in the Commercial Club. He is a Lutheran in his religious belief. Mr. Woidemann was married to Delpha Whitney, December 26, 1912. She is a daughter of J. K. Whitney of Rexburg, Idaho.

Ross J. Comstock. Few men have been more intimately connected with the monetary affairs of Fremont county than Ross J. Comstock, president of the First National Bank of Rexburg. During the twelve years of his residence here there have been fourteen banks established in the county, and the present stability of financial affairs in this part of the state can be directly traced to the earnest, conscientious efforts of such able bankers as he has proved himself to be. Mr. Comstock is a native of Missouri, and was born in Sullivan county, July 22, 1875, a son of Charles B. and Flora (Ross) Comstock. His father, who was born in New York state, removed to Missouri in 1856, where he was residing at the outbreak of the Civil war. Three months prior to the close of that struggle, although but eighteen years of age, he enlisted for service, continuing with his regiment until peace was declared, when he took up a business career, and for many years was a successful banker of Green City and Greencastle, Missouri. He is now retired from active affairs and makes his home in California. Mr. Comstock married Flora Ross, a native of Indiana, who also survives, and they had a family of nine children, Ross J. being the third in order of birth, and the oldest of the surviving children, of whom there are six.

After completing his preliminary studies in the public and high schools of his native state, Ross J. Comstock became a student in a business college at Oberlin, Ohio, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen years. Having inherited some of his father's inclination for and ability in the banking business, he was associated with the elder man for eight years, but on January 1, 1901, decided to strike out for himself, and chose Rexburg as his field of endeavor. At that time there was only one bank within the limits of Fremont county, and Mr. Comstock, with his valuable experience secured by association with his father, and possessed of unlimited backing, started the first two institutions at Rexburg. He first organized the Rexburg Banking Company, of which he continued as cashier until 1904, when the bank became nationalized, and reorganized under the name of the First National Bank of Rexburg, and as such it has since done business. Mr. Comstock was cashier of this institution until 1910, when he became its president, and in this capacity he has wisely and ably directed its policies and made it known as one of the solid, substantial banking houses in the eastern part of the state. Among his associates Mr. Comstock is known as a man of shrewd judgment, and one who conserves the best interests of the depositors. He also holds a directorship in the Fremont County Bank, at Sugar City, Idaho. Mr. Comstock is a Republican in his political views, but public office has never held out any inducements to him, and he has been satisfied with his success in the field of finance. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the opportunities and advantages of his adopted state, and is known as an Idaho "booster" of the first quality. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic order, having attained to the Shriner degree, at Boise, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows at Rexburg, and the Elks at Idaho Falls. For some years he has been a member of the Commercial Club, and at one time was its president. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church, in which he acts as elder.

On April 12, 1893, in Sullivan county, Missouri, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Davis, daughter of John E. and Fannie Davis, natives of Sullivan county, and members of an old and honored Missouri family. Mrs. Comstock is



W. H. Lewis

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essentially a lover of home, and outside of her church has no connection with organizations of any kind. Four children have been born to her and her husband: Ross J. Jr., Marguerite, Adah and Elma.

COL. WILLIAM H. DEWEY. In the pioneer age of any country, the great dynamic force which has resulted in the conquest and civilization and development of that country, has been the strength of character and will power of her men. This was strikingly true in Idaho. The leaders of her formative period, when order was being evolved out of chaos, were men cast in an elemental mold. Not masters of diplomacy, nor of paper finance, they accomplished great results through an ability to foresee results, to understand men, to think clearly and to act quickly. Men of force, not shrewdness,—of action, not of schemes, they grounded the civilization of Idaho on the basis of substantial industries and honest enterprises, where the profits accrued not only to the masters of industry, but to the people as a whole. The very prince of these big men was Colonel William H. Dewey. Born to look the world straight in the eye, unafraid of men or of conditions, he never failed to see the opportunity for the founding of an enterprise that might mean life to thousands of people, or to take advantage of a turn of the wheel of fortune that might mean the changing of the future of the state. He handled big affairs with the ease that men of smaller mentality handle little ones, for he had a mind that conceived along grand proportions and executed as readily as he conceived. He was a dominant force in all the affairs with which he was connected during his life, and when he died it seemed as though it were impossible that his interests could be carried on without the dominance of the master mind. He had, however, brought them through the critical period and moreover the men who had lived and worked with him had absorbed both wisdom and energy from him. He left a magnificent heritage to the people of Idaho and the loving memory in which they hold him is his reward.

William H. Dewey was born in Massachusetts on the 1st day of August, 1823. He was a son of Alexander and Catherine (Hall) Dewey, both of whom were natives of New England. His father was born on the boundary line between Connecticut and Massachusetts, and his mother was a native of Vermont. Alexander Dewey was a prosperous farmer, devoting all his life to agricultural pursuits. The Dewey farm was located in Hampden county, Massachusetts, adjoining the historic Bacon farm, and here Mr. Dewey died in 1831, while still a comparatively young man. He was buried near Grantville, in Connecticut, a town which he had aided in founding. Some time after his death his widow married Lorenzo Huntley of New York state, and moved with him to Ohio, where she lived until 1895, dying at the great age of one hundred and six years. Three children were born to Alexander Dewey and his wife, and she had five by her second marriage. The Colonel was the youngest of his family, and he was reared and educated in his native state. When he was yet a boy he began to earn his own living, and for many years he lived quietly in the old Massachusetts home, yet all the while the call of the West was upon him, and at last, in 1863, he set out for the country of the open spaces. He went first to California, there remaining for some time, and then came to Silver City. It was in the Fall of the year that Colonel Dewey arrived in Idaho and pitched his tent where the town of Dewey is now located. Looking about him he was not slow to see the advantages which that section of the country now

known as Silver City offered as a town site, so in March, 1864, he with others laid out this town, now well known as one of the most important mining towns in the state. Here in the mining regions of the state, the Colonel came into his own. A miner by nature, he became from the first intimately connected with the most important mining industries in the state. With the courage to risk failure, and with a head for organization, he owned at different times, many of the leading mines of the state, and his influence was felt throughout the state, giving a tremendous impetus to the development of the mining industry. He was one of the three men who discovered the great South Mountain deposits and at the time when this property was most productive he owned nearly one half of it. In 1889 he bought the Trade Dollar mine and made many expensive improvements, making the plant one of the most complete in the west, after which he sold to the present owners one hundred and thirty-four thousand shares of the five hundred thousand shares comprising the capital stock. The richness of this deposit may be estimated from the fact that in 1897 this mine paid larger dividends than any mine on Cripple Creek. Colonel Dewey from time to time bought the controlling interests in various members of the Florida Mountain group of mines, and eventually became the owner of over one-half of the mines in this vicinity. A few years before his death he accomplished the consolidation of these mines, holding the reins of power firmly grasped in his own hands. The successful planning and carrying out of this consolidation required a master mind and the tact and skill which Colonel Dewey displayed in effecting the deal showed him to be the possessor of such a mentality.

Not alone as a miner and developer of mining properties did Colonel Dewey become known throughout the state of Idaho, but as the owner and projector of the Boise, Nampa and Owyhee Railway, in which capacity he performed a service to the mining district of this section that was of inestimable value, for the road opened up a very valuable country. On this road is a splendid steel bridge, the finest in the state at the time of its erection, and located at Guffey, where the road crosses the Snake river. Colonel Dewey built this bridge at his own expense, and also the Idaho Northern Railway from Nampa to Emmett.

At the village of Dewey, which was named for him and in which the Colonel always took the greatest pride and interest, he built one of the finest stamp mills in the Northwest, as well as the Dewey hotel, one of the best hostelries in the state. His ambition for that town is shown by the fact that he built a beautiful residence there for his own occupancy, and also erected other residences and business houses as well.

Although never losing an opportunity to give his services for his state and her people, and although each hour of his working day was given over to the management and planning of enterprises that meant growth and development to Idaho, yet Colonel Dewey always refused to accept any public office or political preferment of any order, believing that his world was properly the world of business, and that in this field he would be able to accomplish more towards advancing the welfare of his state than in a chair in the United States senate, had that honor been proffered him. One of the acts of his later life that shows his skill in judging a situation and demonstrates his readiness to give of his time and his money towards the development of the country, was that in which he built the Dewey Palace Hotel at Nampa, the finest hotel in the state. At the time of its erection it seemed to be a structure all out of proportion to the size of

the town, for it was a magnificent building, costing \$250,000, and was designed to be conducted on a scale altogether befitting its size and beauty. Now it seems that once more the Colonel's judgment was correct, for the town has grown to the proportions justifying the size of the hotel.

Absorbed in these varied mining, mercantile and commercial interests, the Colonel yet had time for his friends, and found much of his pleasures in their companionship. Simple and unostentatious in his tastes, as is usually the case with the truly great minded men, he was a plain living man and one who ever manifested a wholesome interest in the affairs of the section in which he made his home. He lived a long and useful life, the greater part of which was spent in Idaho, and he left behind him an imperishable monument of splendid dreams realized, and a country that prior to his advent had been a barren waste, is now one of the most valuable producing regions in the world. His death occurred on the 8th day of May, 1903, at Nampa, Idaho, when he was almost eighty years of age, and he was buried in the Kohlerlawn cemetery of that place.

JOSEPH MORLEY was born at Ogden, Utah, on February 2, 1880. He is the son of William and Isabelle (Pardoe) Morley, both natives of England. The father was born in Nottingham, England, and came to America as a small boy with his parents during the early sixties. They settled in Ogden, Utah, and there William Morley was reared and educated. He learned the trade of a barber and followed that occupation during his lifetime. He always took an active part in the civic affairs of his city, and was prominent in Ogden in many ways. He was a lieutenant in the local militia and a veteran member of the Volunteer Fire Department. He died on August 11, 1910, at Salt Lake City, at the age of fifty-three, and though he was yet in the prime of life, he had achieved a pleasing success in his business. The mother of Joseph Morley was born at Stratford-on-Avon, famed as the birthplace and home of Shakespeare, immediately across the street from the home of the Bard of Avon. She came to America early in life, and is yet a resident of Salt Lake City. She became the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living.

Joseph Morley was the second born child of his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake City, completing his high school studies at the age of sixteen. His first position as a boy out of school was with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, and he was in their employ for four years. The characteristic of energy which has ever marked his life was dormant in him in those early days, and he was ambitious to learn something of the business, as well as to earn his daily wage, so that the four years he passed with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency served to amply fit him for higher duties. He resigned his position at the end of that time and removed to Idaho Falls, there taking an office position with the C. W. & M. Co., and remaining associated with that firm for three years, after which he became bookkeeper and salesman for the Wright Mercantile Company in this city. After three years of service in that capacity he became manager for the Dunwoodie Furniture Company, and has remained the incumbent of that position up to the present time. This is the largest exclusive furniture house in the Snake River Valley, and the success which Mr. Morley has enjoyed in his duties as manager is eloquent of his capacity for such service.

Mr. Morley is a Republican, and has always been active in political and purely civic affairs in his city. He has served for six years as county coroner and then he was re-elected, serving eight years in all. In addition to his home in Idaho Falls, he owns some valuable land some two and a half miles distant from the city, and is in a fair way to financial independence.

Mr. Morley married Miss Astrid Johanensen, the daughter of J. J. Johanensen, a native of Norway, and three children have been born to them: Joseph Maurice, Louise and Dorothy. The family are members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and Mr. Morley is an active worker and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also conductor of the Idaho Falls Choral Society, the leading society of its kind in this section of the state. It recently carried off the highest honors at a state contest, winning a silver cup as a trophy of the event.

JOHN HOLSTE. In February, 1909, John Holste came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, and organized what is known as the Western Land Company. That venture proved a wise one, and from the first he has made steady progress in the business life of the city and county. Real estate and insurance constitute the lines of activity embraced by his firm, and in the three years of his association with the business interests of this section, Mr. Holste has been the direct means of bringing in a great many new and valuable settlers.

John Holste was born in Cook county, Illinois, on the 10th of November, 1866, and is the son of William Holste and his wife, Charlotte (Lotge) Holste, both native born Germans. William Holste came to America in 1840 and settled in Cook county, Illinois, where he took up the life of a farmer and continued in that activity throughout his remaining days, although his later years, from 1882 until his death, were passed in the state of Iowa, in Cass county. He was seventy years of age when he died. His wife came to America in 1842 as a young girl, and settling in Cook county, there met and married her husband. She died in Cass county, Iowa, in 1904, at the advanced age of seventy. She was the mother of nine children, of which number John, of this review, was the fifth born, six of the nine being alive today.

John Holste was educated in the public schools of Cass county to the age of fourteen. Until he was twenty-one he remained on the home farm, later engaged on his own responsibility in farming and raising thoroughbred cattle, horses and hogs. He was also occupied in conducting a hardware and implement business, and enjoyed a fair degree of success in both lines of enterprise. It was in February, 1909, as mentioned previously, that he came to Idaho Falls and became a permanent resident of the city. He opened up a real estate and insurance office, but soon saw the possibilities that lay in larger activities in real estate and organized what is called the Western Land Company. This is one of the leading concerns of its kind in the county, and its operations are far reaching and effective. A vast amount of publicity is given the district through his advertising mediums, and he has been successful in bringing many valuable settlers into the county since he began his work here. In addition to his real estate operations, Mr. Holste is the owner of a seven acre orchard adjacent to the city, and he is the owner of a handsome home in Idaho Falls. In 1911 Mr. Holste served as president of the Bonne-

ville County Fair Association, and has in many ways displayed his willingness to take up the burden of civic responsibility and perform his full share in the work of advancing the city and county to the best advantage. He is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in local politics. Fraternally, he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the local Commercial Club and his churchly affiliations are with the Lutheran denomination.

In 1887 Mr. Holste was married in Cass county, Iowa, to Miss Paulina Reicher, the daughter of Hermann Reicher, of Chicago, Illinois. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holste, three sons and two daughters, as follows: Charlotte, Raymond, Leopold, Olga, and Ernest.

WILLIAM LEE MCCONNELL. Among the well established professional men of Idaho Falls, Idaho, William Lee McConnell, attorney, must be reckoned, in writing of the leading men of the state. Mr. McConnell has been located in the city since 1904, and has been engaged in practice continuously since that time. He is a native son of Pennsylvania, born in Hickory, that state, on the 2nd day of September, 1871, his parents being William A. and Agnes (McKittrick) McConnell. The father was born in Ohio and it was in about 1862 that he went to Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the United Presbyterian faith, and now makes his home at Hickey, Pennsylvania, where he is living in practical retirement from ministerial duties, after having served some forty-six years in the church. He is a man of Scotch-Irish descent, the first of the name to locate in America having been William McConnell, who located in Virginia in about 1760. The mother was born in Ohio, and like her husband is of Scotch-Irish parentage. She is the mother of two children,—Clara, the wife of Dr. A. H. Elliott, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and William Lee, of this review, he being the younger.

William Lee McConnell was educated in a preparatory school and in Westminster College in Pennsylvania, receiving from the latter institution the degree of B. S. in 1896. In 1899 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Missouri, following which he engaged in practice in Defiance county, Ohio, continuing there for four and a half years. It was in October, 1904, that Mr. McConnell came to Idaho, and he settled without further ado in Idaho Falls, the city which has since continued to be his home and the scene of his professional activities. He has been successful in the best acceptance of the term, and has never found cause to regret his choice of a location.

Mr. McConnell is a Republican and has always taken an active and intelligent interest in the politics of his district. He served as county prosecuting attorney during two terms. His sole fraternal relations are represented in his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

In January, 1910, Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Gertrude E. White, the daughter of Michael White, who was a native of Wales, in the United Kingdom. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have no children.

NELEUS D. MCCUTCHEON came to Idaho Falls, Idaho, in 1905 and one year later established the present hardware business, under the name of N. D. McCutcheon & Company, Incorporated. O. E. McCutcheon, the father of the subject, is president

of the firm, while Neleus D. is secretary and treasurer. Theirs is the only exclusive hardware business in this city, and the years that have passed since their establishment here has seen large and worthy improvements in the place of business along every line. Mr. McCutcheon was born in Oscoda, Michigan, on the 19th day of December, 1876, and is the son of O. E. and Mary (Goff) McCutcheon, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively.

O. E. McCutcheon moved to Michigan from his native state in the year 1848, or thereabouts, and was an early settler of the Michigan commonwealth. He is now dean of the Law Department of the State of Idaho. He came to Idaho first in 1897, and from 1903 up to 1910 was a regular resident of Idaho Falls, but since the latter named year has made his home in Moscow, the home of the State University. Prior to his connection with the University Mr. McCutcheon was engaged in the practice of law at Idaho Falls. He is a graduate of Albion College, Michigan, and has served in the Idaho state legislature and the senate from old Bingham county, Idaho. His life in Idaho has in all been one of great activity and no little prominence, his interest in political and civic affairs in particular bringing him into the limelight to a considerable extent. Four children were born to these parents, Neleus D. being the firstborn.

In the public and high schools of Oscoda, Michigan, Neleus D. McCutcheon received his early educational training. Upon his high school graduation in 1892 he entered a military preparatory school at Aurora, New York, after which he carried out a two-year course at Albion College, in Albion, Michigan. Soon after leaving college he moved to Saginaw, Michigan, and there entered mercantile lines for a time, later taking a clerkship in an insurance office. In 1899 he went to Detroit, remaining in that city for a year, and then went to New Orleans in the employ of the Parke-Davis Company of Detroit, perhaps the largest wholesale drug house in the world. He remained there until 1905, part of the time being associated in an important capacity with the Fairbanks Company branch of that city. In 1905 he came to Idaho, settling at Idaho Falls, and for a year being associated with the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company in that city. In 1906, as previously mentioned, he established the business which claims his attention today, and N. D. McCutcheon & Company, Incorporated, is conducting a thriving and prosperous business in Idaho Falls. The steady growth of the house has verified the judgment of Mr. McCutcheon that the city needed an exclusive hardware house, and he is steadily advancing to the front in the ranks of leading business men of the city.

Since coming to Idaho and Idaho Falls, Mr. McCutcheon has not shirked any of his civic responsibilities, but rather has shown himself to be up and doing at all times along lines of progress. For the past three years he has been a member and president of the school board. He is a Progressive Republican and for some years has been treasurer of the county central committee. He is fraternally associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World, having passed all chairs of the latter named order. He is also a member of the Moose, and is treasurer of the local lodge. His religious affiliations are with Trinity Methodist church, of which he is a trustee.

On October 19, 1908, Mr. McCutcheon was married to Miss Ida M. Dawe, the daughter of Rev. William Dawe, of Saginaw, Michigan. Two children have

been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon: Kimball, born May 27, 1900, in Detroit, Michigan, and Elizabeth, born December 22, 1907, in Idaho Falls.

WILLIAM IRVING. One of the old-timers of Idaho is William Irving, now residing on a farm at Montpelier. Mr. Irving has been a resident of Idaho for the greater part of half a century. He was one of the homesteaders at a time when little agricultural development had been done, and through his own industry and management has transformed a great many acres from the wilderness into fruitful and productive land. While he has encountered and overcome many of the hardships and obstacles of pioneer life, he has had his share of the satisfaction and reward of a long and honorable career, and stands high in the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens.

William Irving is a native of Scotland, where he was born June 22, 1845. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Herron) Irving, both of whom were native Scotch people. The father, who was a mill worker, died when his son William was young. Then in 1863, after William had received a substantial training in the local schools of his native country, he and his mother set out for the United States and first located in Salt Lake City, Utah. Three years later they moved to Montpelier, Idaho, where the mother lived until her death in 1875.

The early practical experiences of William Irving in his native land were as a mill worker, and he also was employed on farms, so that he was well equipped for the work which awaited him in the world. On locating at Montpelier, in Idaho, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and from that time to the present has been actively engaged in the development of his country estate with good success. He is also the owner of considerable town property at Montpelier, and has improved this as he has his farm. During the early days his dwelling was in the midst of a new and sparsely settled district, and for many years the Indians were familiar visitors at his place. For the most part he lived in peace with these redmen, and they were seldom offensive in their relations with him or with other settlers in that section.

Mr. Irving was first married in 1879 to Miss Rebecca Williams, a native of Wales. Her death occurred January 5, 1882, and she left two sons, William T., who married Mary Lindsay April, 1901, and they have two children, Vida and Ferris; and Samuel J., who married Minnie Hunter in September, 1910, and they have one child, Beatrice. In 1887 Mr. Irving married for his second wife Miss Christina Larsen, a native of Hiram, Utah. They have five children, named as follows: John Leo, who married Estella Miles in June, 1913; George Washington; Alonzo Chester; Beatrice Sophia; and Vivian Izora. Beatrice married Albert Bowcutt of Honeyville, Utah, July 19, 1911, and has one child, Irving, a grandson of Mr. William Irving. The family are all members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

DR. SILVIES S. FULLER, active and prominent in the work of his profession in Idaho Falls, Idaho, since 1905, in which year he made his advent into the state, is a native son of the Keystone state, born in Harrisburg on the 27th of February, 1875. He is the son of Daniel E. and Amy (Lynch) Fuller, the father a Pennsylvanian by birth, but of English ancestry, and the mother a daughter of Erin.

Daniel E. Fuller was a successful butcher in his native state for years. He was a veteran of the

Civil war, having enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and serving three years, being mustered out of the service as a non-commissioned officer. He was born in 1844 and died in 1892. The mother, who survived him, is now a resident of Hutchinson, Kansas. She had eleven children, of which goodly number the subject was the fifth born.

Silvies S. Fuller attended the public schools of Hutchinson, Kansas, where his mother moved in 1892 following the death of the husband and father. He was graduated with the high school, and following his graduation taught in the public schools of Kansas for some five years, after which he entered the Kansas City Medical College. In 1903 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, immediately thereafter beginning practice in Hutchinson, Kansas. He remained there for two years, but desirous of locating in a new country came to Idaho, locating in Idaho Falls, as already mentioned in a previous paragraph. Since his arrival here Dr. Fuller has established what is known as the Fuller Hospital, one of the leading hospitals in the city. It has been in operation since 1909 and is located at 113 Placer avenue.

Dr. Fuller is a Democrat, politically speaking, and his fraternal relations are represented by his membership in the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Methodist in his religious faith.

Dr. Fuller speaks in the highest terms of praise with reference to the attractions offered by the state of Idaho. He stoutly affirms that he would not exchange his present place of residence for any other state in the Union, and emphatically asserts that no man need fail in Idaho, for any reason. The native energy of Dr. Fuller has doubtless added much to his personal success, for he has ever been a worker. While studying medicine the young student taught a class in chemistry to defray his college expenses, and from his earliest youth has been more or less dependent upon his own resources.

DON MACKAY. A resident of southern Idaho for more than thirty years, Don Mackay was one of the pioneer merchants at Hailey, and after a long and varied career of effort in the West is now living retired at Twin Falls.

Don Mackay was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 31, 1845, a son of John and Margaret (LeValley) Mackay. When he was one year old his father died, and the mother then took her family out to Oswego, New York, where the son grew up and received a common school education. He learned the trade of blacksmith at Watertown, followed that trade for some years in New York, and on August 1, 1869, started westward, journeying to many different states and territories, until eleven years later he reached Idaho. His first stop was at Kalamazoo, Michigan, then on to Chicago, after that located a short time in Kansas, and in 1870 reached Denver, and prospected the mountains of Colorado for several months. In 1871 he went farther west and at Pioche, Nevada, continued his prospecting, and did similar work in Arizona and Utah. In 1872 he outfitted in Salt Lake City for Canyon City, Oregon. His residence in Oregon was brief and he then returned to Salt Lake, and from there to Pioche, Nevada. In 1873 he was at Fillmore, in Millard county, Utah, where he spent several years as government timber agent, finally resigning that post. At Frisco, Utah, he became identified with the hardware business and sold out in 1881. In that year he moved to the new town of Hailey, Idaho, and

was one of the first hardware merchants of that now flourishing city. He continued in business there for eight years, and after selling out was connected with mining and also traveled considerably in the British Columbia country. At the present time Mr. Mackay is living retired and has his home with his daughter Mrs. I. B. Perrine at Twin Falls.

In 1874 he married Miss Mary M. Bartholomew, of Cooperstown, New York, a daughter of Dr. Bartholomew. The two children born to their union were Mrs. I. B. Perrine and Mrs. Stella Eveleth, the latter a resident of Buhl, Idaho. Mrs. Mackay died in 1887. Mr. Mackay is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including membership in the Mystic Shrine.

JOHN A. ELISON is editor of the *Oakley Herald*, a lively, newsy paper published at Oakley, Idaho, devoted to the best interests of the locality and wielding a distinct influence in shaping public opinion. A native of the West, with the true western spirit of self-reliance, he has worked his own way in the world, gaining prominence in the business world and in political and social life, and in every relation has shown himself worthy of the trust and responsibility placed in him. Mr. Elison was born June 14, 1880, at Grantsville, Tooele county, Utah, and is a son of Alfred and Sophia (Anderson) Elison, natives of Sweden, who accompanied their parents to the United States as children, and settled in Utah in the early 'sixties. Alfred Elison was a farmer and stock raiser in Utah until 1880, in which year he brought his family to Idaho and settled in what was then Goose Creek, now Oakley, and here he has continued successfully the cultivation of the soil. There were four children born to Alfred and Sophia Elison, namely: Amanda, who married William C. Tolman, a ranchman of Burley, Idaho; Geneva, who married J. Fred Adams, of Oakley; Ella, the wife of Louis A. Ward, of Burley; and John A.

Like all of his parents' children, John A. Elison was given good educational advantages, attending the Oakley public schools and the Stake Academy, after which he took a special business course. He then entered the Latter Day Saints College, at Salt Lake, and after one year there accepted a mission and traveled for two and one-half years in the interests of that denomination throughout Missouri and Texas. On returning to Oakley, he became a bookkeeper in the store of the Peoples' Union Mercantile Company, a position which he held for three years, and at the end of that time, by reason of his demonstrated ability, faithfulness to duty and conscientious application to the business, was made manager of the concern. Mr. Elison continued to hold that responsible office for three and one-half years, but resigned it to become editor of the *Herald*, with which he has since been identified. At the time Mr. Elison took charge of this sheet it was "run down," through mismanagement and slack methods, but he has greatly increased its circulation, stocked his office with an ample supply of material, enlarged his equipment, and now has one of the neatest papers to be found in Cassia county. He embarked in this enterprise without any experience in the business, but by enterprise and good management has won a well-deserved success. Mr. Elison is a stockholder in the Farmers Commercial Saving Bank, and a director of the Burley Townsite Company. He has invested his means in ranches and city realty, and owns a pleasant modern home in Oakley. His success has come as a result of his own untiring energy, and no man in this section is held in higher

esteem. In his political views, Mr. Elison has been identified with the Republican party, and he has served as a member of the city council for two terms, and is now acting for the second time in the capacity of member of the school board. He is active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and February 20, 1910, was placed in the position of bishop in the Second Ward of Oakley.

On October 4, 1904, Mr. Elison was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Adams, daughter of John and Annabel (Warburton) Adams, pioneers of Idaho and now residents of Oakley, and three children have been born to this union: Thera, Lorada and Lano.

JUDGE JAMES G. GWINN. Among the able and influential members of the Idaho bar Judge James G. Gwinn has won unmistakable prestige, his scholarly attainments and comprehensive knowledge of law gaining him success in his profession. A son of the late B. Gwinn, he was born July 16, 1868, at Sweet Springs, Saline county, Missouri.

Born and reared in Missouri, B. Gwinn spent his active life as an agriculturist, passing away on his farm at Sweet Springs, September 14, 1912, at the venerable age of four score years. He served as a member of the Home Guard during the Civil war, rendering good service. He married Margaret Carmack, who was born in Tennessee and belonged to the Carmack family of that state, but as a child of eight years accompanied her parents to Missouri, where she spent the remainder of her seventy-four years of earthly life, dying March 14, 1912.

The youngest of the four children born to his parents, James G. Gwinn received his preliminary educational training in the public schools, of his native county, after which he entered the University of Missouri and later the law department thereof, from which he was graduated in 1891. Going then to New Mexico, he was there for three years employed in a law office, each year adding substantially to his professional knowledge and experience. In 1899 Judge Gwinn came to Idaho, and began the practice of law on his own account in St. Anthony. Brainy, energetic and tactful, he met with success from the start, acquiring popularity not only in legal circles, but in the management of city and county affairs, being frequently chosen to offices of importance.

In 1905 Judge Gwinn was elected mayor of St. Anthony, winning the distinction of being the first man to fill that chair, and served so satisfactorily that he was honored with a re-election to the same office in 1907. In 1910, though he had decided to quit the law business, he was chosen judge of probate. In the spring of 1911 he was appointed district judge by Governor Hawley, and in the discharge of his duties in this capacity has won the approval of all concerned his decisions being uniformly just and wise. The judge is held in high esteem throughout the community as a man and a citizen, and is well liked by his fellow-attorneys.

Judge Gwinn is a self-made man in every sense implied by the term, having through his own unaided efforts steadily climbed the ladder of success, bravely surmounting all obstacles. He is skilful with the rod and gun, enjoying all outdoor sports, and being an ardent huntsman. The judge has great faith in Idaho's future, believing that in a comparatively short time this resourceful state will double its population, and that these fertile valleys will be traversed by electric railways. Fremont county espe-

cially becoming one of the richest communities on earth.

WILLIAM L. ROBINSON. Firmly convinced that Idaho's prospects for a brilliant future are of the brightest, William L. Robinson is one of the state's most loyal adopted sons, and as cashier of the Security State Bank of Ashton is actively identified with its financial development and advancement. A son of H. J. Robinson, he was born August 29, 1875, in Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas.

H. J. Robinson was born in 1850, in Arkansas, and as a lad of ten years removed with his parents to Kansas, where his earlier years were spent, being engaged principally in tilling the soil. In 1890 he migrated to Nebraska, where he continued his agricultural labors for a time, when he removed to South Dakota, where he is now living. He married in Kansas Sarah Laningham, who was born in Virginia fifty-four years ago, and later removed with her parents to Missouri, and subsequently to Kansas, in 1890 going with her husband and family to her present home in South Dakota.

The eldest of a family of eight children, William L. Robinson began his educational studies in Kansas, later continuing them in the Stella, Nebraska, high school, from which he was graduated in 1895. He subsequently received a training in a Nebraska normal school, and completed a course of study in a business and commercial college in that state. Thus equipped, he taught school a few years with much success, and then engaged in farming for a while. Mr. Robinson was afterwards engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Nebraska, being quite prosperous in that line. In January, 1909, he came to Idaho in search of a favorable business opening. Locating in Ashton, he organized the Security State Bank, with which he has since been officially connected. This institution, which is known as the bank of confidential service, has for its officers men of good financial ability and unquestioned integrity, as follows: President, Henry Petersen; vice president, J. Harshbarger; cashier, William L. Robinson; directors, Henry Petersen, J. Harshbarger, W. L. Robinson, R. D. Merrill, and J. E. Winfrey. In addition to attending faithfully to his duties as cashier of the bank, Mr. Robinson is also engaged in the fire insurance and farm loaning business, and is one of the directors of the St. Anthony Abstract Company.

Mr. Robinson married in November, 1901, Miss Lucy M. Winfrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Winfrey, of Stella, Nebraska, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Wilma, born in Nebraska, April 6th, 1904; and Salome, born in Nebraska, November 22nd, 1905. Politically Mr. Robinson is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and to the Modern Brotherhood of America. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. FRANK HOBART. Worthy of special mention in this volume is J. Frank Hobart, who, although a comparatively newcomer in Fremont county, has acquired a fine reputation as an able and efficient business man. He was born April 27, 1875, in Henry county, Iowa, of pioneer stock, his Grandfather Hobart having been one of the very early settlers of that part of the state.

His father, a native of New York state, was Joseph Hobart. When but five years old he accompanied his parents to the Middle West, living first in McDonough county, Illinois, and later going with them to Henry county, Iowa. Succeeding to the oc-

cupation to which he was reared, he bought land in Henry county, Iowa, and was there engaged in tilling the soil until 1890. Retiring then from active pursuits, he removed to the near-by town of Winfield, where he has since resided, an honored and respected man of sixty-eight years. During the progress of the Civil war on March 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and with his command took part in several battles of importance. On October 4, 1864, he was captured by the enemy, and held as a prisoner until the cessation of hostilities, when he returned to his Iowa home. He married Anna Wilson, who was born in Ohio, and as a young girl removed with her parents to Henry county, Iowa, where her death occurred in 1892, at the age of forty-two years. Seven children were born of their union, J. Frank being the fourth child in order of birth.

Obtaining his elementary education in the rural schools of his native county, J. Frank Hobart in 1890 entered the Winfield high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. Subsequently learning the printer's trade, he worked at that during the summer seasons until 1907, in the meantime teaching school during the winter terms. Appointed assistant postmaster at Winfield, Iowa, in 1907, Mr. Hobart served in that capacity two years or more. Resigning the position in 1910, he came to Ashton, Idaho, to assume the management of the Keller Implement Company's business at this point, a position for which he was amply qualified, and which he filled in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. On February 8, 1913, Mr. Hobart purchased Mr. Keller's interest in the business and it is now conducted under the firm name of Hobart & Upham. Politically Mr. Hobart is a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, which he has served as master; of Ashton Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Yellowstone Encampment; and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Hobart married September 4, 1891, in Winfield, Iowa, Luella Barnett, daughter of Milton and Caroline (Brickett) Barnett, neither of whom is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart have no children.

RUDOLPH MARQUARDT. An active, enterprising and progressive business man of Ashton, Rudolph Marquardt is widely known as one of the leading jewelers of Fremont county, and as one of its most highly esteemed and valued citizens. A native of Nebraska, he was born September 22, 1881, in Norfolk, Madison county, of thrifty German ancestry.

His father, C. F. W. Marquardt was born in Germany, near Berlin, in 1844, and there acquired his early education. At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to the United States, a land rich in hope and promise, and for a number of years resided either in Michigan or Wisconsin. Going still further west, he settled in Nebraska, where for a time he was employed in farming, but has since been actively engaged in the jewelry business, which he is conducting with highly satisfactory pecuniary results. He married in Nebraska Regna Slock, who came from Germany, her native country, when a child. She passed to the life beyond in 1883, at the age of thirty-eight years.

The youngest of five children, Rudolph Marquardt was educated in the public schools of his native town, and he completed the studies of the eighth grade at Winona, Minnesota, and he also learned the watchmaker's trade there. Under his father's training, he became an expert watchmaker, a trade which

he afterwards followed at Grand Island, Nebraska, for sixteen months, and in St. Joseph, Missouri, for six and one-half years. Coming from there to Idaho, he established at Ashton the R. Marquardt jewelry business, beginning operations on a modest scale, and gradually enlarging his transactions until having at the present time the largest and most successful jewelry trade in Fremont county.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Marquardt takes an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the best interests of his adopted town and county, since 1907 having served, by election and re-election, as city treasurer of Ashton. Fraternally he is a member of Ashton Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all the chairs, and has also served as Deputy District Grand Master. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, October 14, 1902, Mr. Marquardt married Rosa Reutter, daughter of Louis and Louise (Stebe) Reutter, of that city, and into their pleasant household two children have made their advent, namely: Mildred, born August 24, 1903, in Halstead, Kansas; and Dorothy, born February 22, 1905, in St. Joseph, Missouri.

JAMES G. WOOD. Noteworthy among the highly esteemed and respected citizens of Marysville is James G. Wood, a pioneer settler of Fremont county, and a true type of the energetic, hardy and enterprising men who have actively assisted in the development of the agricultural resources of this section of Idaho. An Englishman by birth and breeding, he was born in August, 1856, in Cambridge, the youngest of the nine children born to George and Sarah (Baron) Wood. His father, who was a skilful landscape gardener, spent his fifty-eight years of earthly life in England, passing away in 1876. His wife preceded him to the world beyond, dying in 1874, at the age of fifty-six years.

Having acquired a practical education in the schools of Cambridge, James G. Wood learned the trade of a paper maker, which he subsequently followed in Lancashire, England, until 1878. Seeing but little opportunity to accumulate very much money in his native land, Mr. Wood then emigrated to the United States, and the following year, in 1879, located at Egin, near St. Anthony, journeying by rail to Ross Fork, and by trail the remainder of the way. Taking up a homestead claim, he cleared the land of its dense growth of sage brush, and for twenty years was engaged in improving his property. Selling out in 1899 Mr. Wood bought a tract of unimproved land on which the present town of Marysville now stands, and there embarked in a new branch of agriculture, setting out, against the advice of his friends, an orchard, introducing into Fremont county the first pear and apple trees ever brought here. He met with encouraging success in his venture, and still owns the farm upon which he settled in 1901, and around which the town has grown. Mr. Wood is also interested in dairying, and is one of the directors of the Ashton and Marysville Creamery, a prosperous and substantial industry. He has done much to advance the educational and moral standard of the community, having taught, in 1883, the first district school established in Fremont county, at Egin, and was also the first Sunday school teacher of that vicinity.

Politically Mr. Wood is one of the leading members of the Democratic ranks, and since 1886 has served faithfully and ably as justice of the peace, having continued in office for upwards of a quarter

of a century. Religiously he belongs to the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

In Tottington, England, November 25, 1875, Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Anna Baron, a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Brooks) Baron, life-long residents of England. Eight children have blessed their union, namely: James, born in Tottington, England, February 2, 1878, died in November, 1879, in Brigham City, Utah; Rhoda, born in Franklin, Idaho, June 9, 1881, is married and has six children; Alice, of Marysville, born in Egin, Idaho, July 5, 1883, has one child; Nephis, born in Egin, Idaho, August 22, 1885, died January 1, 1902; Moroni, born October 8, 1887, in Egin, died there January 29, 1888; Alma, born in Egin, October 14, 1889, lives in Marysville; Mary Ellen, born in Egin, January 13, 1891, lives in Sugar City; and C. Ethel, born in Egin, December 13, 1893, was graduated from the Marysville high school with the class of 1910.

JOHN E. RULE. Occupying a noteworthy position among the prosperous business men of Fremont county is John E. Rule, the leading harness manufacturer of St. Anthony. He is a man of broad experience, having lived in many different places, and having been variously employed, in each place where he has resided having been highly regarded as a man of integrity and honor, well deserving the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. He was born January 31, 1854, in Clinton county, Iowa, coming on the paternal side of thrifty Scotch ancestry.

His father, George Rule, was born and bred in Scotland, where he served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade. In early manhood, desirous of bettering his financial condition, he emigrated to America, locating first in Coldwater, Michigan, where he followed his trade for a time. From there he moved to Iowa, becoming a pioneer settler of Clinton county, where he built up an excellent business as a miller, living there until his death, September 20, 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married in Michigan Helen Columbus, who was born in Canada, June 10th, 1825, and is now a resident of Daw City, Iowa.

The third child in a family of nine children, John E. Rule received his early education in Iowa, attending school regularly until twelve years old. The following three years he worked in a grocery, and at the age of fifteen years began learning the harness maker's trade. Becoming proficient in that line, Mr. Rule followed his trade in Iowa until May, 1891, when he went to Arizona, where he remained two and one-half years, his home being in Tucson. Again seized with the wanderlust, he migrated to Salt Lake City, and for three and one-half years was there employed by W. S. Henderson. The ensuing two and one-half years Mr. Rule worked at Gallup, New Mexico, for W. A. Clark. Returning then to Salt Lake City, he was for four years engaged in contract work for Studebaker Brothers, the next two years being associated with the Singer Sewing Machine Company in that city, and for two years in the hardware business. Coming from there to St. Anthony, Idaho, in 1906, Mr. Rule worked for two and one-half years for the St. Anthony Harness Company, and one year for the Jamison Harness Company. In 1909 he purchased the business of his employers, and has since been prosperously and profitably engaged in the manufacture of harness on his own account. Mr. Rule has here built up an extensive patronage, his established sales during the past year having been upwards of

two hundred and fifty sets of high grade harnesses, his four expert harness makers which he employs having been kept busy all of the time.

Politically Mr. Rule invariably supports the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Woodmen of the World; and to the Fraternal Union. Religiously he is Christian Scientist.

Mr. Rule married October 25, 1878, Miss Emma Kinney, who died March 8th, 1889, in Crawford county, Iowa. Five children blessed their union, namely: Edwin K., deceased; J. Arthur, born in Crawford county, Iowa, January 4th, 1880, resides in old Mexico, superintendent of smelter; Blanche, born May 12th, 1882, in Crawford county, Iowa, married Herbert E. Chase, of St. Anthony, Idaho, and has one child; Charles, born in Crawford county, Iowa, August 9th, 1884, and now engaged in the electric business at St. Anthony, is married, and has one child; and Louis M., born in Crawford county, Iowa, January 4, 1887, resides with his father. Mr. Rule married second, December 12th, 1891, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Miss Winifred Bretherton, and they have one child, Sidney Rule, born December 10th, 1892, in Crawford county, Iowa, and now working for William Adams, sporting goods, St. Anthony.

BERT H. MILLER. Possessing great tact and good judgment, coupled with a comprehensive knowledge of the law, Bert H. Miller, of St. Anthony, county attorney of Fremont county, is ably meeting every requirement of the responsible office which he is filling. A native of Utah, he was born December 15, 1876, in St. George, Washington county.

A. D. Miller, Mr. Miller's father, was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1850. When a small child he was taken by his parents across the plains to Utah, and was brought up and educated in St. George. A strong, sturdy lad, he began life for himself when but sixteen years old as a freighter. He became thoroughly acquainted with that section of the country, and later in life, as a railroad contractor, built some of the first railways of Utah, and of Idaho. Locating with his family in Idaho in 1884, he took up a homestead claim near St. Anthony, the present site of which was then covered with sage brush. He cleared the land from its original wildness and was for many years successfully employed in agricultural pursuits, but is now living retired from active business in St. Anthony. He married Mary J. Laub, who was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1854, but was brought up in the southern part of that state, where her parents moved when she was a child, and where she was married.

The second in succession of birth of a family of nine children, Bert H. Miller acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of Utah, afterwards further advancing his studies at the Brigham Young College in that state, and in 1902 being graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was admitted to the Idaho bar immediately after his graduation, but instead of opening a law office Mr. Miller became associated that year with the Fremont Abstract Company of St. Anthony, and was active in its affairs for five years, and at the present time, in 1912, is serving as president of that concern. Turning his attention to law in 1907 Mr. Miller was in partnership with J. D. Millsaps until the latter part of 1910, during which time he built up a fine law practice, and gained a fine reputation for legal skill and ability. In November, 1910, Mr. Miller was elected county attorney of Fremont

county, and has since served in that capacity with great success, as a skilful and able attorney being feared by all law-breakers. He is also a director of the St. Anthony Building and Manufacturing Company, one of the substantial business firms of the city.

Mr. Miller married in St. Anthony in July, 1904, Miss Rose E. Davis, daughter of Mrs. Christina (Carhart) Davis, of St. Anthony. Mrs. Miller is a woman of culture and refinement, and a member of the Presbyterian church. In his political affiliations Mr. Miller is a Democrat. He is fond of outdoor life, and is especially fond of automobiling, taking long rides throughout the surrounding country.

GEORGE GITTINS. "A man who cannot do well in this locality is beyond redemption," says Mr. George Gittins of Pocatello, Idaho. He is one who can speak with authority; for he has for several years been a citizen of Pocatello and for no fewer than thirty years a resident of Idaho. He was but twenty years of age when he first became an Idahoan, having been but eleven when he came with his father to Utah.

Wrexham, England, was the birthplace of this successful man. He was the son of George and Margaret (Roberts) Gittins of that place. The mother died in England at the age of thirty-eight, but the father came to America, where his fortunes have been largely shared by the son whose life is the subject of this biographical article. George Gittins, the fourth of thirteen children, was born in the English home of the above-named parents on March 10th, 1863. His education was begun in the British schools and there continued until 1874, the year in which his father brought him to the United States and settled at Mendon, Utah. Although the elder Gittins had been a shoe manufacturer in Wrexham, the rich agricultural possibilities of Utah led him to locate on a farm which he cultivated for a half dozen years. It was in 1880 that he removed to Teton, Idaho, where George Gittins, who had become a strong and capable young man, erected the first house built in that town. In that community he later acquired a fine and extensive cattle ranch, which he still owns. He became, indeed, in the course of years one of the most prominent stock growers and agriculturists of this section of Idaho. For the past several years he has been a resident of Pocatello, where he has built one of the most beautiful homes in the city. Since he has become a part of this community he has been honored by his fellow-citizens of Bannock county, who have elected him a county commissioner.

Mr. Gittins is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Gittins was formerly Miss Annie Jensen, daughter of Hans and Christina Jensen of Mendon, Utah, and her marriage to Mr. Gittins took place on January 20, 1891. Five children have in the succeeding years come to complete this household. Miss Effie Gittins was born in 1892 at Mendon, Utah, and is now a student at the academy in Logan Utah. Leslie Gittins, born at Mendon in 1895, died March 17, 1913; Howard Gittins, who was born in Mendon in 1900, is a pupil of the Pocatello public schools; Annie, born in McCammon in 1902, is also in the Pocatello schools; and Lee, the youngest, was born in 1907, in Pocatello.

The handsome residence of the Gittins' family is at 488 South Seventh street. The personal interests of Mr. Gittins are included in his extensive ranching properties, while careful attention is given

to the public office which he fills with efficiency no less than that which has brought him such notable success in business.

CHARLES A. LARSON. About fifteen years ago Charles A. Larson established at Preston a small shop for the manufacture of harness and leather supplies and a general stock of that material. It was a very modest beginning by a young business man, just starting on his independent career. Since then he has succeeded by his business enterprise and energy in building up one of the best establishments of its kind in this part of Idaho, and Mr. Larson now ranks among the leading business men and citizens of Preston.

Charles A. Larson was born in Sweden, March 20, 1871. His parents, Lars and Louise (Lind) Larson, were substantial farming people of Sweden, where the father now lives at the age sixty-five. The mother passed away in 1902 at the age of sixty-seven. Of their two children, Charles is the older.

In the public schools of Sweden he acquired the fundamentals of a practical education and after leaving school worked at farming in his native country. Then in 1893 he emigrated to America. Providence, Utah, was his destination and it was there that while working in a harness making establishment he learned his present business. From Providence he went to Logan, Utah, where he was for about nine months engaged in the harness business, but then sought a better field, and in January, 1896, moved to Preston. Mr. Larson owns the building and grounds where his business is conducted and has a large stock, and with his own and other competent services connected with the business has a patronage second to none in this line in Franklin county.

Mr. Larson is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints and was clerk in the Fourth Ward Church and president of the elders. He was married at Logan, Utah, February 9, 1898, to Miss Addie Lundegren, a daughter of Martin Lundegren and wife, both of whom are now deceased. The six children in the home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Larson are named as follows: Carl, born at Preston, March 24, 1899, and now attending school; Raymond, born at Preston, July 1, 1901, also in school; Harold, born in Preston, May 2, 1903, in school; Stanley, born at Preston, April 15, 1905, in school; Afton, born July 13, 1907, and Leslie, born October 18, 1910.

Mr. Larson, like many of his countrymen, came to America a poor boy, and has succeeded in establishing himself firmly in business and in the esteem of the local citizenship entirely through the integrity and the industry of his character.

JOHN NUFFER. A quarter century's residence at Preston constitutes Mr. John Nuffer one of the old timers of this vicinity. The mere fact of long residence, however, is somewhat of an empty distinction without works accompanying such residence. In the case of Mr. Nuffer there can be found ample evidence both of long residence and accomplishments in the realm of practical affairs and in good citizenship. Mr. Nuffer in early life was a graduate of one of Germany's foremost schools of architecture. All his life he has been a builder and contractor and in Preston in particular probably much the greater part of the higher class public and residential buildings has been done under his supervision, or through his business organization.

Mr. Nuffer was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, December 4, 1862. He is a son of Christopher and

Agnes Barbara (Spring) Nuffer. The father, who was a wine grower in the old country, came to America in 1882, first settling at Logan, Utah, but a year later came to Oneida county, Idaho, where as one of the early settlers he took up land and was a homesteader and farmer until his death in 1908. He was born in 1835. The mother, who was born in Germany in 1838, died there in 1865. Of two children, John is the older, while his brother Fred is also a resident of Preston.

The grade schools of Germany were the source of Mr. Nuffer's education up to his fourteenth year. At that customary age, when the German youths take up an education for practical life, he entered the Royal Architectural College at Stuttgart, where he was a student for four terms, and on leaving school as a budding young architect, he followed his profession in his native country for four years, up to the time of the removal of his father to America, when he became a resident of the western country. Mr. Nuffer has been largely engaged in contract work since coming to Idaho, and during the past ten years has had a large business of his own as an architect and builder. A complete list of his work at Preston and vicinity would be too long, but some of the more prominent structures should be mentioned. They include the Oneida Stake Academy, consisting of two buildings; the Western Tabernacle; the Preston Opera House; the McCammon public school; the grade public school; Fairview, Mapleton and Whitney public schools; the Tabernacle at Grace; the high school at Grace; the Latter Day Saints church in the First Ward; and most of the business blocks as well as many of the larger and more attractive residence structures in Preston. Mr. Nuffer is a director and secretary-treasurer of the Cub River and Worm Creek Canal Company.

His part in civic affairs has been hardly less important than in business. For four years, or two terms, he served as justice of the peace of Preston; one term as village trustee, and was clerk of the village board for one term. His politics is Democratic. He is a high priest in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and served a two years' mission for the church in Germany.

In November, 1885, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Nuffer married Miss Louise Zollinger, a daughter of Ferd and Louise (Meyer) Zollinger. Her father died December 16, 1912, and her mother is living in Providence, Utah. Her parents were pioneers of Utah in 1862, having crossed the plains to the then territory.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nuffer has been blessed with a large family of eleven children, who are named as follows: Luther Jacob, born at Providence in 1886, is a resident of Preston and is married and has two children; Willard John, born at Preston in 1888, is a graduate of the Idaho State University in the law department and is a young lawyer at Downey, Idaho; Louis Ferd, born at Preston in 1889, is a school teacher in Preston; Herman Christ, born at Preston in 1891, is a student of civil engineering in the University of Moscow; Austin Eckart, born at Preston in 1893, is a high school student; Carl Joseph, born in 1895, died in 1904; Agnes Louise, born at Preston in 1898, is a schoolgirl; Myron David, born in 1900; Florence Myrtel, born in 1902, and Edwin Joseph, born in 1904, are all attending school; and Athene Barbara, born in 1907.

As a successful man and long a business builder in this section of Idaho, Mr. Nuffer has a very high opinion of the state and forecasts its taking

place among the first of American states. He has had a career of substantial self-advancement and practically all the prosperity he has won has been due to his own labor.

His fondness for home life has precluded any association with outside organizations except the church in which he has had a prominent part.

WILLARD A. MANNING. One of the old families of Oneida county and eastern Idaho is represented by Willard A. Manning, one of the young but prospering business men of Preston. The family has been identified with this section since the early days of development and its members have always been noted for integrity, character and solid industry and prosperity.

Willard A. Manning has the somewhat unique distinction among Preston citizens of being a native of this city, where he was born on the 29th of October, 1889. His parents are Frank and Alice (Winn) Manning. The father was born in Utah, whence he came to Idaho at a very early date, and took up farm land near Preston. He is still a resident here at the age of forty-six. The mother was also a native of Utah, but married in Idaho, and is now forty-six years of age. There were twelve children born to their union, four of whom are deceased. Willard was the second of the children and his sisters and brothers now living are named as follows: Mrs. Viola Davis, a resident of Clifton, Idaho; Vilate, of Preston; Roy, of Preston; Frank, Virgil, Harold and Lyle, all at home.

Willard A. Manning was reared and educated at Preston and on leaving the grammar schools attended the Oneida Stake Academy. His experience in practical affairs was gained in the employ of Mr. Curtis, in the canning business. He spent four years in learning that trade and becoming familiar with the details of that business and then established a shop by himself in September, 1910. Since that time he has developed a large patronage and has one of the best establishments of the kind in Preston or Oneida county.

Politically, Mr. Manning votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints and has always interested himself in the church and civic affairs of his locality. He was married at Logan, Utah, May 29, 1912, to Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of George and Norses Wheeler, who were residents of Glendale, Idaho, where they are well known and prominent citizens. Mr. Manning is the owner of a farm in the vicinity of Preston. He is fond of the diversion of hunting and fishing and has the thorough esteem of a large circle of friends among the younger generation of Preston.

S. S. FERGUSON. Now one of the leading business men of Pocatello, Mr. Ferguson came to this city in 1898, then a young man not long out of college, and took a position with one of the drug firms here. For the past ten years he has been in business on an independent footing, and has made the Ferguson-Jenkins Drug Company the largest of the kind in this part of Idaho. Mr. Ferguson is an Idaho "booster," believing that no other state quite equals this, and is one of the progressive young business men who will control the destinies of this country during the next two or three decades of its development.

Mr. Ferguson was born at Mansfield, Ohio, October 30, 1875, the second in a family of six children whose parents were L. A. and Margaret (Stewart) Ferguson. The mother, who was born, reared and

married in Ohio, died at Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1902. The father, now sixty-two years of age and a fruit-grower at Canyon City, Colorado, was born in Ohio, whence he moved to Kansas, and has followed farming during most of his active career.

Samuel S. Ferguson received his education in an academy at Hiawatha, Kansas, and then entered Washburn College at Topeka, where he was graduated with the class of '95. He studied pharmacy and was connected with a drug business at Hiawatha for one year. In 1898 he moved out to Pocatello, where he was in the employ of Sprague Brothers from 1899 to 1901. In the latter year was established the Ferguson-Jenkins Drug Company, and he has been the active head of this firm ever since.

In 1911 Mr. Ferguson was one of the board of governors of the Pocatello Commercial Club, and his active support is always ready for any concerted movement to advance the welfare and further improvement of this city. He is prominent in the order of Elks, being past exalted ruler, was delegate to the Los Angeles convention of 1909 and to that at Portland, Oregon, in 1912. His politics is Republican, and his church the Presbyterian. He likes the life of out of doors, and when business permits enjoys nothing better than a hunting trip.

Mr. Ferguson was married at Pocatello, June 18, 1902, to Miss Pearl Jenkins, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, of Oneida, Idaho. They have three children, the oldest being now in school, as follows: Maurine, born October, 1903; Samuel Jr., born March, 1907; and Elizabeth, born in 1910, Pocatello being the birthplace of all three.

PAUL A. FUGATE, cashier of the Bank of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Idaho, is one of the enterprising, up-to-date young men of the town, and hails from Hastings, Nebraska, where he was born December 18, 1884.

Mr. Fugate's father, Marion A. Fugate, is a native of Illinois, from whence he went to Nebraska at an early period in the history of that state and made settlement on the frontier at a point near where now stands the town of Hastings. He was a cattle man and farmer in Nebraska for many years, until 1910, when he moved to Aberdeen, Idaho, his present residence. He had married in Illinois Miss Isabell Dallas, a native of Ohio. To them were given three sons, of whom Paul A. is the second. The eldest son, M. Dallas Fugate, died in Aberdeen in 1909, at the age of thirty years. M. Dallas and Paul A. came to Aberdeen in 1907 and together organized the Bank of Aberdeen, of which the elder was cashier until his death. He was married and his widow is now a resident of Nebraska. Glenn N. Fugate, the other brother, is identified with the Bank of Commerce of Hastings, Nebraska.

Paul A. Fugate received his education in the schools of Hastings and Elba, Nebraska, and on leaving school and starting out in life for himself he sought an opening in the far West—in Oregon—where he engaged in the life insurance business. Returning to Hastings a few years later, he handled collections for a time and subsequently worked for his father. In 1907 he and his brother, as above stated, came to Idaho and at Aberdeen organized the Bank of Aberdeen, of which his brother was cashier and he is a director; and he also engaged in the real estate business. Since his brother's death he has been cashier.

Personally, Mr. Fugate is a genial, sociable man, fond of hunting and fishing and other out-door sports. He has worked his way to financial suc-

cess, and he has great faith in the future of Aberdeen and the surrounding country.

Politically, Mr. Fugate is a Republican of the independent stamp, and fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is unmarried.

JACOB P. WEDEL, merchant, land owner and capitalist of Aberdeen, Idaho, is an adopted American whose experience in this country has been such that it has given him a bright outlook on life and made him a firm believer in American laws and institutions. It is his opinion that Idaho has a bright future and that Aberdeen is one of its favored spots.

Mr. Wedel was born at Ostray, Russia, January 15, 1849, son of David and Elizabeth Wedel, both natives of Russia.

David Wedel was a carpenter and farmer. He emigrated with his family to America in 1873 and first settled in Kansas. Later he moved to Texas, where he spent the closing years of his life and died. His wife had died in Marion county, Kansas, at the age of forty years.

Jacob P. Wedel attended school in Russia and also for a short time went to school in Kansas. The greater part of his education, however, has been received in the broad and practical school of experience. His first work in this country was as a farm hand. Later he bought lands in Marion county, Kansas, and by dint of hard work and good management brought them up to a high state of cultivation. For thirty-one years he remained in that county, at the end of which time he was the owner of nearly a thousand acres, a considerable portion of which he still owns. From Kansas he came to Idaho. That was in the fall of 1906. On the 21st of November that year he located a half-section of land, half a mile west of Aberdeen. In 1909 he established the Valley Supply Company, which in the past four years has grown to large proportions, and which, with the assistance of his sons, he still conducts.

May 3, 1884, in Barton county, Kansas, Jacob P. Wedel and Miss Lizzie Unruh were united in marriage, and the children born to them are seven, all in Barton county, Kansas, as follows: Tobias, in 1885, is now engaged in the hardware business at Aberdeen; Alfred, born in 1889, is in business with his father; Miss May, born in 1887, is in business in Aberdeen; Lincoln, in 1891; Frank, in 1894; Della, in 1895, and Nettie, in 1897. The last four named are at this writing attending school.

Mr. Wedel is interested in other enterprises besides those mentioned, and is at the present time a director of the Aberdeen Springfield Canal Company. His success in life has been clearly due to his own personal efforts, for he started out in the world a poor boy without any financial backing. In politics he has always maintained the position of an independent. His religious creed is that of the Menonite church, of which he is a worthy member.

ARTHUR E. SPEER. The residence of Arthur E. Speer in St. Anthony has been a brief one, dating only from February 1, 1912, but time will remedy that condition, it is hoped by those who have come to know him since his arrival here. Mr. Speer came to St. Anthony following the death of his father, assuming at that time the charge and control of his father's business interests, and he has continued with success in the work, also becoming identified with other interests in the community.

Mr. Speer was born on the 9th of July, 1885, in Wausau, Wisconsin, and he is the son of Emil V.

and Amanda (Puls) Speer. The father was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, of German parentage, and made his home in his native state, there engaged in the jewelry business until 1904, when he located in Boise. He came to St. Anthony in 1906 and established the business which his son is now conducting. He died in Salt Lake on February 1, 1912. The mother was born in Mayville, Wisconsin, also of German parents, and was educated in the public schools of her native community. She was the mother of two sons, Arthur Speer of this review, and Zeno, the younger, who is now a resident of Wisconsin.

Arthur E. Speer was graduated from the high school of Wausau with the class of 1904, after which he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a draftsman. He continued in that work in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, after serving his full term as an apprentice, until the death of his father called him to St. Anthony in February, 1912. As already noted, he then assumed charge of his father's well established business in this city, and he has continued since successfully and in a manner that justifies his continued identification with the place. In the brief time that he has been established here he has identified himself with other local enterprises, and has a healthy interest in the welfare of the town, from the viewpoint of a business man and a citizen.

Mr. Speer is a Republican, but not active in the work of the party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliates with the blue lodge of Milwaukee. He also has membership in the Copus Club and the Commercial Club of St. Anthony. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of this city and sings in its choir. He is unmarried.

The year that Mr. Speer has passed in St. Anthony has been sufficient to convince him of the desirability of Idaho as a place of residence, and as a state where success is the natural complement of ambition and energy. He regards Idaho as being one of the richest in opportunity of all the states with which he is familiar, and expresses himself as being well content as a resident of St. Anthony.

WOODS L. MILLER. Until 1900 the active business life of Woods L. Miller had been identified with the various harvesting concerns of the country, in important capacities, but in the year mentioned, he severed his connection with the Deering Harvester Company, which he was then representing, and he and his brother engaged in their present business as grain dealers. Their venture has proved a most happy one from a business and financial standpoint, and the grain and elevator concern of which they are the proprietors is the largest independent establishment of its kind in this section of the state. Mr. Miller was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, on October 19, 1866, and is the son of Robert C. and Etta (Head) Miller, both natives of the state of Tennessee.

Robert C. Miller was a farmer and a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, having served as a captain in Company E of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment during the greater part of that conflict. He received injuries in the service which resulted in his early death, which occurred in 1874 when he was but thirty-five years of age. The mother, who is now a resident of St. Anthony, had three children, of which number Woods L. was the first born. Robert, born October 11, 1868, died on the 20th of August, 1899, in Gallatin, Tennessee, and John W. Miller, the youngest of the three, who was born on March 11, 1871, died on March 27, 1912. He was a member of the firm of Miller Brothers, of St. Anthony, of

which the subject was also a partner and still controls the business.

Woods L. Miller received his early education in private schools in Gallatin, Tennessee, as is the custom in the Southern states, and following that training was a student in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville to the age of eighteen. Upon leaving school his first work was with the Deering Harvester Company in the capacity of a traveling representative, and he was associated with this firm for three years. He was next employed by the Walter A. Wood Harvester Company as an office man, and he continued thus for some eight years, when he removed to Nashville, Tennessee, to become the representative at that place of the Milwaukee Harvester Company. He was there for three years, successful and prosperous, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and occupied a similar position with the Deering Harvester Company, with whom he had been first employed upon leaving school. For three years he remained there, when he resigned his position and came to St. Anthony, Idaho, in 1900, and with his brother, John W., now deceased, engaged in the grain and elevator business at this point. As previously stated, the business has been one of the most successful of its kind in the state, and Mr. Miller has enjoyed a pleasing degree of prosperity in his independent operations.

Mr. Miller is an Independent in his political faith, but takes no particularly active part in the affairs of the party in this district. He is up and doing in his home town, however, and is one of the most active civic workers in the community. He is the present mayor of St. Anthony, to which office he was elected in April, 1909, and he was for some eight years a member of the school board of the city.

Fraternally, Mr. Miller is a Mason of the Scottish Rite branch and is a member of the Shrine at Salt Lake and the Consistory of Des Moines, Iowa. He is a member of the Commercial Club of this city and his churchly relations are represented by his membership in the Baptist church.

On August 19, 1888, Mr. Miller was united in marriage at Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Miss Maymie Barclay, daughter of Samuel Barclay of that state. Three children have been born to them, as follows: Bessie, born in Louisville, Kentucky; Nellie, also born in Louisville, and Woodie, born in St. Anthony.

Mr. Miller lays great stress upon the many admirable qualities of the state of Idaho, and betrays a pride in her achievements thus far which is worthy of a native of the state. It is safe to say, however, that none realize better than he what are the wonderful possibilities of the state and the opportunities she holds out to homeseekers, although his identification with the commonwealth dates back but little more than a decade.

WALTER H. PECK. The owner and manager of the Mail Printing Company of Pocatello, one of the best known newspaper men of southern Idaho, is a native son of this state and represents a family of pioneers that has been identified with territory and state affairs since the beginning of what might be called real civilization in this part of the Northwest.

Mr. Peck was born at Oxford, Idaho, on October 3, 1876. His parents were Dwight and Martha (Biddlecome) Peck. The father, from his native New York state, accompanied his parents when he was a small boy on the long emigration across the Western plain until the destination was reached in the territory of Idaho. Here Dwight Peck's father put up the very first house in the present town of Malad. Dwight Peck became a prosperous cattleman near

Oxford, also became known as a merchant, and for some years past has been a resident of Malad, where he conducts a hotel. He is sixty-four years of age. He and his wife were married in this state, but she was born at Grantsville, Utah, fifty-two years ago. Their three children are Walter H.; Edwin, a rancher of Montana, and Vera, who resides at Malad.

Walter H. Peck had his early schooling at Oxford, Challis and Malad, and at the age of seventeen got his practical introduction to the work which has been his chief vocation. He learned the printing business, and in 1898, at the age of twenty-two, with Nat Davis as associate, conducted the *Caldwell Tribune*. A year later he established the *Oncida County Republican* at Preston. After two years, in 1902, he sold that paper, and at Malad started the *Malad Advocate*. Under his management this became a first-class property, and at the end of five years he sold it to the *Idaho Enterprise*. He bought and managed for six months the *Blackfoot Mail*, and then in August, 1907, located at Pocatello and established the Mail Printing Company. Mr. Peck has led a very active life and one that has brought him into contact with many hundreds of influential people both of Idaho and elsewhere. He has many loyal friends, especially in southern Idaho, and there is no more loyal booster of the resources and attainments of the Snake River valley than Mr. Peck.

He is a member of the Typographical Union, is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is a Democrat. He was married at Malad, June 16, 1900, to Miss Margaret Jones, whose parents still reside in Malad. The two children, both born in Malad, are Thelma, born in 1902 and now a student in the Pocatello schools, and Martha, born in 1908. For recreation Mr. Peck most enjoys the sports afield, either with rod or gun.

OSCAR SONNENKALB. In the general election of 1912 the citizens of Bannock county chose for the office of county surveyor not only one of the most eminent members of the civil engineering profession in Idaho but also one of the oldest residents of the state. Mr. Sonnenkalb is no stranger to the official position he now holds, having been similarly honored by several counties of southeastern Idaho. More than thirty years of his career have been spent in this state, and his service has been of peculiar value to the material development which has characterized this period of Idaho's history.

Mr. Sonnenkalb is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war and gained distinction in the German military before he came to America. At Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, he was born on February 23, 1847, and was a son of Karl Victor and Wilhelmina Theresa (Ruehle) Sonnenkalb. His father occupied a place in official circles and was state secretary to the Duke of Altenburg. He died in Germany in 1869 at the age of fifty-two. The mother died in 1898 at the age of seventy-seven. Two of the four children are living, Oscar being the youngest.

A private school was the source of his first instruction after leaving his mother's knee, and he then entered the real gymnasium, or scientific high school, at Plauen in Saxony, where he was graduated at the age of seventeen. His further professional training was continued in the Dresden Polytechnic, where he specialized in chemistry. In 1867, a year before graduation, he left to become *avantageur* in the Prussian service, and in 1869 was commissioned a second lieutenant. With that rank he served throughout the war with France, 1870-71, and was rewarded with the Iron Cross for valor manifested

at the crucial battle of Beaumont. In 1874 he was promoted to first lieutenant of infantry in the 107th Regiment. On his own application in 1877 he was granted an honorable discharge, after ten years of service for his kingdom and empire.

The chief reason for seeking a release from the military was his desire to come to America. Soon after reaching these shores he became a mechanical draftsman in the United States patent office at Washington. From there in 1881 he came out to Idaho, and has been identified by residence and profession with this territory and state ever since. His first location was at Oxford, where he began his practice as civil engineer and surveyor. He was appointed a deputy mineral surveyor, and undertook and completed twenty land survey contracts for the federal government.

Up to 1908 he had served seven terms as county surveyor in the counties of Bingham, Bannock and Oneida, and by another election in 1912 has recently entered upon his duties as county surveyor for Bannock county. In addition he has a large private practice, and has done a large amount of irrigation surveying. Mr. Sonnenkalb is a member of the Idaho Society of Engineers; is affiliated with the order of Elks, and the Royal Highlanders, and is also a member of the Corps Teutonia in Dresden, the latter an association dating from his student days in Dresden, and belongs to the Ex-Officers Union of the 107th Regiment of Leipzig. His politics is Republican and his church is the Lutheran.

Mr. Sonnenkalb was married at Little York, Illinois, in April, 1883, to Miss Jennie Caldwell, and their home in Pocatello is a center of the cultivated society of the city. Mr. Sonnenkalb has a very optimistic view of the present and future for Idaho, based largely on his professional experience. The great water power, the proper natural apportionment of land for agricultural and grazing purposes, the mountains, the timber and mining resources, all combine to make a great harmony of wealth for the use of mankind, and its proper development will place the state among the greatest in the Union.

ROBERT O. LYON of the Mackay Lumber Company, Mackay, Idaho, is a man well known and highly respected in this part of the state.

Mr. Lyon is a native of Missouri. He was born at Versailles, that state, January 12, 1874, son of Harvey R. and Ella (Short) Lyon, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. Harvey R. Lyon moved to Missouri shortly after the close of the Civil war, in which he had participated as a Union soldier. He had served as a private in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry for two and a half years, and had been in the midst of many a battle, including Gettysburg, where he was wounded. Soon after receiving his honorable discharge in Pennsylvania, he emigrated to the Southwest and took up his residence at Versailles, Missouri, where for several years he ran a livery and sales stable. Subsequently he moved to the western part of Kansas, near Garden City, and later went from there to Texas to engage in the stock business. He is still a resident of Texas and at this writing is about sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who was born at Norfolk, Virginia, and whom he married in Missouri, is still living, a few years his junior. Ten children were given to them, of whom nine are living, Robert O. being next to the eldest. The others are: Mrs. Jessie M. McClusky, Dalhart, Texas; Mrs. Gertrude Barclay, Texas; Mrs. Kate Sugart, Vancouver, Washington; Mrs. Laura Cherry, Shreveport, La.; Miss Bessie, of Texas; Franklin M., in

business with his brother at Mackay; and H. R., Jr., and Perrin, both of Texas.

Robert O. Lyon, the direct subject of this review, received his early training in the public schools of Texas. His first venture into business life was as a bookkeeper at Dallas, Texas. From that place he went to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in the lumber business in connection with the Burlington Lumber Company, with which he was identified for two years and a half. Next we find him at Portland, Oregon. There for eleven months he worked for the Northern Pacific Mail Company. The next two years and a half he was with the Wind River Lumber Company at Cascade Locks, Oregon. At the end of that time the company sent him to Moro, Oregon, where he operated a yard under the name of the Wind River Lumber Company for about two years. His next move was to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. There he entered the employ of the Coeur d'Alene Lumber Company, with which he remained five months. Returning then to Washington, he went to work for the Washington Mill Company, of Spokane, with which he remained eleven months, and the next five months he was with the Fidelity Lumber Company. In November, 1909, he came to Mackay, Idaho, and took over the Mackay Lumber Company, which, with H. W. Naylor, he conducted two years. Then his brother Franklin was admitted to the partnership, and together they have since successfully conducted the business.

Fraternally, Mr. Lyon is identified with the I. O. O. F. His religious creed is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a worthy member.

In December, 1900, Robert O. Lyon and Miss Cora E. Naylor were united in marriage, and to them have been given one child, Virginia, born May 14, 1905. Mrs. Lyon is a native of Marshalltown, Iowa, and a daughter of S. T. and Mrs. E. V. Naylor, now residents of North Carolina.

DAYTON V. ARCHBOLD. One of the best known business men and financial men in the central part of Idaho is Dayton V. Archbold, of Mackay. He has only resided in the latter place for three years, but he has made a record here for keen business judgment, and as the cashier of the W. G. Jenkins & Co. bank, he is in a position of great importance to the community. Previous to coming to Mackay he had become well known through his connection with various important financial institutions in other parts of the state, and wherever he has been he has always had numbers of friends, won to him by his sincerity and unflinching friendship toward all with whom he is thrown in contact.

Dayton V. Archbold was born in Adams county, Indiana, on July 22, 1879, the son of E. B. and Frances A. (Leibse) Archbold. E. B. Archbold was born in Indiana and has spent his entire life in that state, now residing in Fort Wayne, where he is a well known merchant. His wife is also a native of Indiana and is yet living, having reached the age of fifty-three while her husband is fifty-five years old. Five children have been born to E. B. Archbold and his wife and of these children Dayton V. Archbold occupies the unenviable position of being the middle one. As a child he attended the schools of Fort Wayne, but being eager to go to work, his father permitted him to leave school while he was yet in the graded school and the lad went to work in his father's store.

He was thus occupied until 1901 and while thus engaged, gained a knowledge of business which was to stand him in good stead in his later career. He came West at this time and first located in Ogden,

Utah, but he remained there only a short time, removing in June of the same year to Blackfoot, Idaho. Here he first went to work for the Green Fordwing Company, and then entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. He was so successful in these two positions that he attracted the attention of some of the business men of the town with the result that he was offered the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank. He was very successful in this position and his ability in a financial way was recognized by his election as county treasurer. He held this office from 1906 until 1907, carrying out his duties to the satisfaction of the citizens of the county, and adding to his reputation for honesty and straightforward methods. In 1909 he left Blackfoot to come to Mackay and take the cashiership of the W. G. Jenkins & Co. Bank, a position which he has held up to this time. He is a man of whom the West may well be proud, even though he is not a native son, for he has shown those characteristics which she claims as peculiarly her own, and has won his success by his own efforts, unaided by anyone.

Quite in keeping with his character is his political creed, for he is an Independent Republican, preferring to use his own judgment as to the qualifications of any candidate for office. As a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Mr. Archbold is an important member of the fraternal world of Mackay. He is a member of the blue lodge and was one of the charter members of the lodge in Mackay.

Mr. Archbold married Miss Florence Maud Cherry, of Blackfoot, Idaho, on the 15th of September, 1904. Mrs. Archbold is a daughter of Hiram and Maude Cherry, who are both residents of Blackfoot, and the marriage ceremony was performed in her home town. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Archbold. This son, Kenneth Archbold, was born in Blackfoot, in November, 1906.

Mr. Archbold would be pointed out to visitors in Mackay as one of the leading men of the town, for he is not only ambitious for his personal success but also for the prosperity and success of the town and he is always ready to do anything in his power that may aid in this purpose. He has the energy and fearless spirit of his pioneer ancestors, for his grandfather, John Archbold, was one of the original settlers of Indiana, having come thence from New York state. He has gained some fame as a hunter of big game, and is quite familiar with the mountains around Mackay through having hunted them over in the search of targets for his rifle.

LUCIUS B. CASE became a citizen of Pocatello, Idaho, a little more than twenty years ago. He was then a youth of twenty and the town likewise was but beginning its career. As the years have passed Pocatello has become the second city of Idaho and Mr. Case has become one of the best known and most highly esteemed of its citizens. He is now assessor of Bannock county and is valued as one of its most capable and popular officials.

His native state is Nebraska, where he was born December 11, 1872, in the city of Lincoln. In the public schools of Lincoln he acquired both a common and high school education, attending until eighteen years of age; then he began his battle with the world. His first position was in a clerical capacity for the Union Pacific Railway Company at Omaha, Nebraska, where he remained two years, then in March, 1892, he was transferred to Pocatello, Idaho, where he has since remained his home. For fifteen years, or until 1907, he continued in the

service of the railway company, which long employment was of itself a credential of merit, for it is well known that such companies will retain in their employ only men of efficiency and the strictest integrity. On the date above mentioned he gave up this position to assume the duties of assessor of Bannock county, to which office he had been elected for a term of two years. At the conclusion of that official service he reentered the employ of the railway company, continuing about two years, when he was appointed county assessor to fill out an unexpired term. In the fall of 1912 he was again elected to that office, which was a convincing and befitting method of expressing the public approval of his previous capable services as assessor and his upright course as a citizen. In political sentiment he is a Republican and is a party worker. His official service has also included a term as city clerk of Pocatello. He is appreciative of Idaho's facilities for the sports of hunting and fishing and frequently avails himself of those advantages, while in the way of games baseball is his preference and he gets real pleasure in watching a good contest. Benefits and pleasures through fraternal associations he obtains as a member of the Woodmen of the World, and his religious belief is that of the Roman Catholic church, in which faith he was reared.

In Pocatello, Idaho, Mr. Case was married in 1894 to Miss Nellie Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Jackson, who was formerly a resident of Kansas. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Case has been broadened and brightened by the advent of two children, Helen and Charles B.

HYRUM RICKS. The career of Hyrum Ricks stands forth conspicuously in the past three decades of Idaho's development, and, like many another of his name, his life thus far justly entitles him to detailed mention in a historical and biographical work of the nature of which this publication partakes. The house of Ricks, or "Rex," as it was formerly rendered in the German, has contributed innumerable men to Idaho and Utah who have borne well their parts in the gigantic work of settling and developing the barren sections of those states, and of those worthy men, Hon. Hyrum Ricks is not the least, nor, we have reason to believe, is he the last.

Hyrum Ricks was born in Farmington, Utah, on July 24, 1858, and he is the son of the late President Thomas E. Ricks and his good wife, Tabitha (Hendricks) Ricks. Concerning the father, more detailed mention is to be found in this publication in the sketch of Alfred Ricks, of Sugar City, Idaho, so that further mention of the ancestry of the subject is not essential at this point. Suffice it to say that it was he who settled Rexburg in the interests of the Mormon or Latter Day Saints church, and he it was for whom the place was named.

The excellent schools of Logan, Utah, afforded valuable educational opportunities to Hyrum Ricks as a boy, and he was graduated from the Logan high school at the age of eighteen, for two years after which he gave his attention to teaching, a work in which he was successful then and would no doubt have acquired distinction, had his inclinations held him in that field of activity. As it was, he was twenty years old when he gave up teaching and engaged in the merchandise business in Logan. He experienced an almost phenomenal success in his commercial enterprise, and between the years of 1879 and 1884 the greatest of prosperity attended his operations. The ensuing financial panic practically ruined him, for his native honesty would not permit him to withhold a dollar of his private re-

sources in the liquidation of his obligations. Thus it was that in the latter eighties he found himself at the bottom of the ladder once more. In 1896 Mr. Ricks engaged in the real-estate business in Rexburg, and it is conceded that he has done more to settle the Snake River valley than any other man in Fremont county, as a result of his persistent advertising of the splendid resources of the district. In the same year in which he engaged in business there, Mr. Ricks permitted himself to be drawn into politics, and he gave unceasingly of his strength and energies in the organization of the Democratic party in Fremont county, whereupon he was chosen as one of the Democratic central committee. At the outset of the 1897 term of the Idaho legislature Mr. Ricks was chosen as engrossing clerk of the senate, and he filled that position in a highly creditable manner. It was in the following year that he was persuaded to accept the office of probate judge of Fremont county, and in that position he rendered a service of the highest order, more than fulfilling the anticipations and expectations of his friends. Previous to his incumbency of the office of probate judge, Mr. Ricks had been devoting himself to the study of law, and in 1900 he was admitted to the bar. During his two terms as probate judge of Fremont county, Mr. Ricks continued with his law studies, and when his second term expired he opened offices at Rexburg, and here he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying the favor of a constantly growing clientele.

Since his boyhood, Mr. Ricks has been an ardent member of the church of the Latter Day Saints, and in 1888 he was sent by the church on a mission to Great Britain, where his efforts were well rewarded. He was at one time bishop of the Third Mormon church.

On April 1, 1880, Mr. Ricks was married to Miss Martha Bitter of Logan City, the daughter of Trogat and Wilhelmina Bitter, of German descent, still living at Logan, Utah. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ricks: Mrs. May Grover, the eldest of the number, is a resident of Sugar City, Idaho; Hyrum Ricks, Jr., is engaged in business with his father; Daniel is a resident of Rexburg, where he is a member of the town council, and Wilford, each attending to some branch of their father's business, real-estate, loans and insurance, in connection with the practice of law; Pearl is attending college at Logan, Utah; Ruby, Wilhelmina and Constance are attending school in Rexburg, where the family home is maintained; and Leland, who is taking a course in the American Correspondence School, and will engage in his father's law business when graduated.

ALFRED RICKS has from his earliest manhood been conspicuously identified with the business activities of Sugar City and the surrounding community, and a history of this state would be manifestly incomplete without specific mention of the family which has borne a significant part in the development of this section of the country. Today, as vice-president of the Sugar City Mercantile Company, organized and incorporated in 1905, the position which Mr. Ricks maintains in his community is one of no slight importance, and his prosperity and popularity are justified most pronouncedly by his many excellent traits of mind and character. Born in Logan, Utah, on November 28, 1868, he is the son of Thomas E. and Ellen M. (Gallup) Ricks, and concerning his parentage it is fitting that a somewhat extended mention be made at this juncture.

Thomas E. Ricks was a leader in religious thought in southeastern Idaho for many years, and his life

was one that left an undeniable impress for good upon the communities which knew him from time to time in his life. He was ever a leader, and from his boyhood to the close of his life was to be found at the head of plans and movements calculated to enhance the welfare of his people. He was a native of the state of Kentucky, born in what is now Christian county of that state, on July 21, 1828, and was the son of Joel and Elinor (Martin) Ricks, of German ancestry. In 1830 he accompanied his parents to Illinois, where they became interested in farming on an extensive scale and continued to live until 1845. The family became converts to the church of the Latter Day Saints in 1841, and in 1845 Thomas Ricks became a member of the church. A few months later he was ordained as an elder in the church and the next year he started for the West as one of the early pioneers in the westward movement of the church. From then until the time of his passing Thomas Ricks bore an important part in the labors of the church, and was ever a strong factor in its growth and development in old and new communities alike. In 1882 he was called to act as bishop of the Bannock ward of the Cache Valley stake, embracing a mammoth territory, and in January, 1883, he set out for Elgin, Idaho, eventually locating on the present site of Rexburg, where they decided to establish the center of a new colony of the church. The first company of Mormon emigrants arrived at Eagle Rock on January 25, 1883, and on March 11, the site of Rexburg was visited and made definitely the nucleus of the new movement, receiving its name in honor of the bishop, whose family name had formerly been "Rex" before being anglicized into the form it bears at present. Here Bishop Ricks was most active in the establishment of industries suited to the place and the people, and it is not too much to say that his indomitable spirit and unceasing efforts brought into existence the thriving little city which stands today as a monument to his continued activity along the lines of development and growth in this section. He was generous to a fault, and his declining years were hampered by financial straits resultant from his open-handedness and benevolence. He died on September 25, 1901, when he was seventy-three years old. His wife was born in Manchester, England.

Alfred Ricks was as a boy one who reflected the splendid spirit of his honored father in many worthy ways. Active and vigorous, he began early in life to make his own way in the world, and he was but nineteen years of age when he set out upon his own responsibility to compete for success in the business of life. He began as a farmer and for a number of years carried on an active business in the buying and selling of live stock. He next engaged in sheep raising, and it was in 1892 that he secured a government homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. With his brother, Ephraim, who has been associated with him in many of his business ventures, he became the joint owner of about five hundred acres of land which they utilized in stock-raising and general farming. Their operations in an agricultural way have in past years assumed large proportions, their place producing annually between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of grain and something like three hundred tons of hay. It may be mentioned here that he introduced the first threshing machine outfit into the county, and for years plied a busy trade in the threshing business. In 1905 Mr. Ricks saw splendid possibilities for the organization of a mercantile corporation, and he was instrumental in bringing about the Sugar City Mercantile Company in that year. This concern, started in a small way, has progressed

by leaps and bounds, and is today one of the flourishing mercantile establishments in the county. Mark Austin is president of the company and Mr. Ricks is vice-president, with Walter Hyde as secretary. Mr. Ricks is also a member of the directorate of the Fremont County Bank, and is identified with other business houses of equal importance in the community.

The business of irrigating and ditch-building has occupied a goodly share of Mr. Ricks' attention, and he has been a factor in the building of the pioneer irrigating canals, as well as those of more recent date. He was a director of the Teton Island Irrigation Canal Company from its inception and was its president for a number of years. The Rexburg Milling Company practically owed its organization and existence to him and he was its president for a number of years, and a stockholder for some time as well.

Mr. Ricks has always been a Republican in his political faith, and although not an active politician is chairman of the board of county commissioners of Fremont county. He has adhered to the religious belief of his father and the church of the Latter Day Saints finds in him an able ally. He has held a number of official positions, including those from deacon to high priest.

The first wife of Mr. Ricks, who was Mary Roberts, died in January, 1892, at the early age of twenty-one years. She died without issue. On January 18, 1894, Mr. Ricks married Miss Winifred L. Roberts, daughter of John L. and Mary A. (Ensign) Roberts, both natives of Wales. The parents of John Roberts came to America when he was but an infant, and he was reared to manhood in Utah, where the family settled. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ricks, as follows: Mary, born in 1895, now attending high school; Ellen, born in 1897, now deceased; Alfred, born in 1899; Georgiana, born in 1902; Lorin, born in 1904; Fontella, born in 1908, and Marjorie, born in 1910. All six were born in Sugar City, and the four eldest are attending school in their native town.

ARTHUR W. OSTROM. Among the members of the Idaho bar who have won professional success and public preferment through their own efforts and the recognition of their abilities, Arthur W. Ostrom, city attorney of Buhl, Idaho, takes prominent rank. A shrewd and able lawyer and earnest and public-spirited citizen, he has proven the right man for the position to which he was appointed, and his faithful discharge of the duties of his office has gained him the confidence and regard of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Ostrom is a native of Warren, Minnesota, and there his education was secured in the public schools. Subsequently he attended the high school, and worked on his father's farm and in his store, but in 1905 removed to Seattle. While a student in the University of Washington, at Seattle, Mr. Ostrom worked during his spare time in various law offices, thus earning enough money to carry him partly through his college term, and also being the medium through which he gained much valuable knowledge and experience.

On graduating from college, in 1909, Mr. Ostrom came to Buhl, and here has since been his field of practice. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has been an active worker in behalf of his party, being a member of the executive committee of the county central organization, and in 1909 he was appointed city attorney of Buhl. During his first year in Buhl, Mr. Ostrom handled real estate in connection with taking care of his law practice, but increas-

ing professional business made it necessary that he give up his real-estate transactions. He has, however, never lost faith in Idaho as a field for investment, believing that there is no section of the country that offers greater opportunities or a better market for honest effort. An excellent horseman, Mr. Ostrom is fond of riding and driving, and, being himself conversant with all live topics of the day, greatly enjoys good speaking and first-class literature. Although a resident of Buhl for only a comparatively short time, he has made a wide acquaintance, in which he numbers many warm friends.

H. M. YAGER. The late H. M. Yager saw much of life in the West before death called him to his long home, and he was known for years among the prosperous business men of St. Anthony, Idaho, after he gave up army life and settled down to the quiet of civil pursuits. He engaged in the livery business in St. Anthony as soon as the place was sufficiently well defined to warrant such an enterprise, and he saw the place grow from its earliest beginning to the thriving state of business activity.

Born in Ontario, Canada, in 1843, H. M. Yager was engaged in the hotel business in Michigan, in the city of Flint, until the inception of the Civil war. After the close of hostilities he enlisted, in 1869, in the United States regular army, entering the service at Buffalo, New York, and continuing in service in varied parts of the country for the ensuing ten years. He was transferred from the East to Fort Cameron, Utah, thence to Fort Douglass, and from there to Fort Hall, and there, in 1879, he was finally discharged from the service. He then took up post trading on the Moody creek, in Idaho, and continued there until 1895, when he came to St. Anthony, Idaho, and it is worthy of note at this juncture that he was the first settler of that place. Here he built his home in the midst of the sage brush, and continued to live here until he saw an opportunity to establish himself in the livery business. That little business, established during the first struggles of a new town, has thriven through the passing years, and today the son of that worthy pioneer continues to operate the business, which has grown into one of the most pleasing proportions, and one of the best known establishments in the state.

The life of H. M. Yager during his military career was typical of army service in those days, and he passed through a long siege of Indian troubles that afflicted the nation in the seventies and eighties. He was in the command of Gen. Miles, and it was this command that was sent to the relief of Gen. Custer at the time of the trouble with the Sioux Indians, when Custer and his little band were massacred by the Indians.

In 1900 Mr. Yager's failing health caused him to withdraw from active business and go to Salt Lake City, in the hope of recovering his former strength, but he continued to decline and he died on May 5, 1905, in that city. His widow, who was a native of Scotland, the city of Glasgow, born there in 1862, is still living at St. Anthony, Idaho.

Six children were born to these parents, of whom three are still living. William D. Yager, who continued in the business which his father established in years gone by, was born September 16, 1879, at Fort Hall. He attended the district schools in his boyhood, after which he went to work for his father in the livery stable and on his ranch. He gradually came to be a close second to his father in the livery business, and when the declining health of the elder gentleman made it necessary for him to withdraw from the business, his son continued in it until the

death of the father, when he purchased the business from the heirs and has continued to be thus occupied.

On March 30, 1898, Mr. Yager was united in marriage with Miss Loretta Bigler, of St. Anthony, the daughter of Andrew Bigler, of Ogden, Utah. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yager: Harry, born in July, 1903, and now attending school in St. Anthony; Sidney, born in September, 1905, and Mackenzie, born in October, 1906, and both, like the eldest, attending the schools of St. Anthony. Mr. Yager is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and gives his support to the interests of that party. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as is his wife, and the family is one of the best known and most popular in the town of St. Anthony.

The next surviving member of the family of H. M. Yager is L. R. Yager, born in October, 1883, at Moody Creek, where the father was engaged in trading. He attended the Salt Lake College and there was trained in the drug business, which he has continued in at various places until 1910, when he bought out the Curran drug store in St. Anthony. Since that time he has been conducting that store, and has enjoyed a pleasing success in the business. He married Miss Elda Changnon, of Idaho Falls, in July, 1906, and they have two children, Louis, born at St. Anthony in 1907, and Theodore, born in 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Yager are members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Yager is a member of the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Commercial Club of St. Anthony, in which he is an active and valued member. He is a Republican and takes an appreciative and intelligent interest in the activities of the party.

The third of the family is Charles Yager, born at St. Anthony in 1890. He was educated in the schools of Pocatello and St. Anthony, and in his teens left school and went to work for the St. Anthony Hardware Company, with which he is still connected in an important capacity. He is a Republican like his brothers, a member of the Presbyterian church, also like them, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is active in the Republican politics of the state, and is a man of considerable influence in political circles in his district.

In 1910 Mr. Yager was united in marriage with Miss Gladys Carroll of Los Angeles, and they have one child, Hope Yager, born in St. Anthony in 1911.

RICHARD J. MAGUIRE. Among the progressive and enterprising young business citizens of southeastern Idaho, none have been more fortunate in securing a full measure of success in so short a period than has Richard J. Maguire, proprietor of the oldest pharmacy in Shelley. Possessed of a thorough training in his chosen line of endeavor, he brought to his occupation an enthusiasm that assured its success from the start, and his trade has continued to grow and prosper, until today he has an independent position among the business men of his adopted place. Mr. Maguire was born at Plattsburgh, Cass county, Nebraska, November 4, 1883, and is a son of Martin and Mary (McVey) Maguire. His father, a native of New York, moved to Nebraska in 1870, being there engaged in railroad work for a number of years, and also identifying himself prominently with Democratic politics, and serving as county auditor of Cass county. He is now retired from the activi-

ties of life, and is living quietly at his home at Elva, Idaho. His wife, also a native of the Empire State, was born in 1853, and passed away at the age of thirty-five years, having been the mother of three children, of whom one was older and one younger than Richard J.

Richard J. Maguire received his primary educational training in the public schools of Nebraska and Idaho, whence he had been brought by his father as a lad, and completed his literary education in the Idaho Falls public schools at the age of eighteen years. Given his choice of occupations, he decided upon that of pharmacist, and accordingly took up the study of that science, devoting himself assiduously thereto, and in the meantime working for others. He was employed both in Idaho Falls and Salt Lake City, Utah, and, being of a thrifty and industrious nature, carefully saved his earnings, so that by 1905 he had the necessary experience and capital wherewith to enter business on his own account. After casting about for some time for a suitable location, Mr. Maguire came to Shelley, and here established himself in business as the first druggist of the place. Although he started in a small way, he has constantly added to his stock and improved his fixtures, and he now has one of the handsomest stores in the town. He carries a full line of reliable drugs and medicines, toilet articles, candies and cigars, and other articles usual to a first-class establishment, and has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade. In political matters, he is a Republican, but he has been so engrossed in business that he has been able to take no more than a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature. Fraternally, he is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he also has numerous friends in the Shelley Mercantile Club.

On June 29, 1909, Mr. Maguire was united in marriage at Idaho Falls to Miss Lula Carrier, daughter of J. H. Carrier, a native of Rockwell City, Iowa. They have no children. Mr. Maguire's success has been due to his own efforts and not to any outside aid or influence. Of a progressive nature, he has been able to take legitimate advantage of the opportunities which have presented themselves, and that he has been absolutely fair and above-board in his dealings is evidenced by his high standing in business circles of the city.

WILLARD J. NUFFER. A well-known and progressive young attorney of Downey is Willard J. Nuffer, who represents one of the oldest families of this young civilization. His paternal grandfather, Christopher Nuffer, was a native of Germany, who came to America with other members of his family and became one of the early settlers of the locality of Preston, Idaho. The maternal grandfather, Ferdinand Zollinger, came to Cache Valley, Utah, at the age of twenty-seven, became a pioneer of Bannock county, and lived to the age of ninety-three years, his life closing at Preston, Idaho, on December 22, 1912. Christopher Nuffer's son, John Nuffer—born in Stuttgart, Germany, and a young man of nineteen at the time of the family's immigration to western America—here met and married Louise Zollinger, daughter of Ferdinand Zollinger. John Nuffer was one of Preston's early citizens and was active in both agricultural pursuits and the profession of architecture. To the latter, he has more recently devoted almost his entire attention, and as an architect he is still engaged, residing at Preston and now in the later forties. Providence, Utah, was the birthplace

of Louise Zollinger Nuffer his wife, and their marriage took place at Logan, Utah. Mrs. Nuffer is still living, now forty-four years of age. The eleven children who were born in this family are as follows: Luther J., Louis F., Willard J., Herman C., Austin A., Carl A. (deceased), Miss Agnes M., Myron, Miss Florence M., Edwin J. and Athen.

Of the family enumerated above, the second, Willard J. Nuffer, is the Downey citizen whose career forms the subject of this account. His birth occurred at Preston, Idaho, on January 19, 1888. The schools of Preston and the academy at the same place supplied his elementary and secondary education. He then entered the University of Idaho for his professional course, for he had elected to follow the legal vocation. His university graduation took place in 1912 and immediately after securing his degree, he settled at this place to begin his practice of law. He has already established a practice of gratifying extent, and one which is speedily increasing in amount and in prestige. Mr. Nuffer in many ways indicates the judicial mind, for even in politics he does not ally himself with any one party, but weighs constantly the relative merits of measures and men in the different political schools. In religious theory he gives allegiance to the teachings of the church of the Latter Day Saints. His domestic history is yet to be written, for this young citizen and lawyer of Downey is unmarried. He is one of the most appreciative residents of this prosperous valley, which he believes to have a most promising future.

WILLIAM SMUIN. Fremont county has its full quota of enterprising and substantial young business men who are effectively identified with industrial and commercial activities, and among the number is William Smuin, who is local manager of the business of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company at Ashton, where he is well known and held in unqualified public esteem.

Like many other representative citizens of Fremont county, Mr. Smuin claims the state of Utah as the place of his nativity. He was born in the city of Ogden, on the 12th of January, 1883, and is the son of John and Harriet (Barker) Smuin, the former of whom was born and reared in England and the latter in Utah, in which state her parents established their residence in the early pioneer days. John Smuin came to America in 1870 and settled at Ogden, Utah, where he became a prosperous merchant and where he continued to reside until 1901, when he came to Fremont county, Idaho, and located in the thriving little town of Rexburg, where he has since been successfully engaged in the mercantile business, as a dealer in groceries, crockery and enameled ware. The enterprise is conducted under the firm name of Smuin & Son, and William Smuin, subject of this sketch, is a partner in the business, which is one of substantial order. John Smuin and his wife are zealous adherents of the Church of Latter Day Saints, which has a large representation in Fremont county, and their eleven children, seven sons and four daughters are now living.

William Smuin is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school, and he was graduated in the Inter-Mountain Business College, at Ogden, as a member of the class of 1900. After leaving this institution he held for eighteen months the position of bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of Smuin & Thomas, of Ogden, his father having been senior member of the firm. In 1902 he established his home at Rexburg, Idaho, where he assumed the position of bookkeeper

in the offices of the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company, with which important concern he has continued to be identified during the intervening years, excepting an interim in 1904-6. In 1909 he was made manager of the company's branch establishment at Ashton, and here he has proved a most efficient and valued executive, the business of the company having been signally prospered under his administration. In addition to his interest in the mercantile business conducted by his father, Mr. Smuin is a partner with T. J. and P. C. Winter, who own and operate a flour mill—the Rexburg Milling Company.

Liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, Mr. Smuin became identified with the progressive wing of the Republican party and in the national election of 1912 he gave his support to the cause of the Progressive party and its standard-bearer, Theodore Roosevelt. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive business men of Ashton. He and his wife are most zealous members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and from 1904 to 1906, an interval to which reference has been made in the preceding paragraph, he was an earnest and successful missionary of the church in the eastern states.

At Salt Lake City, on the 18th of September, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smuin to Miss Jessie Ann Winter, who was born and reared in that city and who is a daughter of Thomas J. Winter, now a representative citizen of Rexburg, Idaho.

FRANCIS EMERSON BOUCHER, M. D., prominent as a physician and surgeon in St. Anthony, Idaho, where he has recently located, was born on April 19, 1885, in Marshalltown, Iowa. He is the son of Francis Henry and Susan Marion (Judd) Boucher, of Marshalltown, Iowa, where the father was engaged as a practicing physician for thirty-six years. Dr. Boucher, of this review, represents the third successive generation which has given at least one member to the medical profession. His paternal grandfather was a surgeon on the staff of General Grant throughout the Civil war and later became first professor of anatomy in the State University of Iowa, and both father and grandfather were graduates of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On both the paternal and maternal sides, Dr. Boucher's family has been well represented in the professions, among them being numerous doctors, lawyers and ministers.

Francis Emerson Boucher was educated primarily in the schools of Marshalltown, Iowa. He finished his high school course in 1904 and began the study of medicine in 1905, being graduated from the University of St. Louis in 1909. During his last half year in college was resident physician of the German Evangelical Deaconess' Hospital of St. Louis, and after his graduation became resident staff physician and assistant surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital for about one year. After the death of his mother in Marshalltown in 1910, Dr. Boucher engaged in practice at home with his father, who is yet located there, and after a year he came to Utah where he was employed by the Utah Copper Company as surgeon at Bingham Canyon. Here he remained for almost two years, and in October, 1912, came to St. Anthony, Idaho, where he is already regarded as one of the able, and efficient physicians and surgeons of the district.

Dr. Boucher is a Republican, and has voted that ticket regularly, but has taken no active part in politics at any time thus far. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mystic Workers and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Marshalltown, Iowa, and in local I. O. O. F., in all of which he was local examining surgeon. He is a

member of the Bingham Commercial Club and is an Episcopalian in his churchly relations. He is a member of the State National Guards of Missouri, and is a stockholder in the Yerington Malachite Mine. Dr. Boucher is yet unmarried.

GEORGE A. FERNEY. Since 1907 George A. Fernel has been the local representative of the Studebaker corporation of South Bend, Indiana, and Detroit, Michigan, and has in that connection enjoyed a liberal success in a business way. Previous to that he had devoted his time to the real estate business and was fairly successful in that business, but his present business associations have proved to be more to his liking and on the whole more satisfactory. Mr. Fernel was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, on the 17th of August, 1872, and is the son of Francis Peter and Anna (O'Brien) Fernel. The father was a native of France, who came to America in the early 50's, settling in Dubuque, Iowa, and sharing in the pioneer life of that city. He was a printer and engraver by trade, and worked at that business more or less throughout his life. He located in Independence, Iowa, after his removal from Dubuque, and was there very prominent in the political affairs of the town, filling various offices from time to time. He died in 1895 in Lawler, Idaho, when he was sixty-three years of age. The mother was a native of England. She came to America in company with a brother and settled in Iowa, where she met and married her husband. She died in Alpha, North Dakota, in 1897, at the age of sixty-six. Seven children were born to these parents, and of the five who are living today, the subject is the youngest.

George A. Fernel was educated in the public high schools of Lawler, Iowa, and following that schooling he took a complete course in business, being nineteen years old when he finished his education. His first position was with the General Electric Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and he assisted in the construction work there for five years. He resigned at the end of that time to go to Sioux City, there engaging in the live stock business, buying and selling, and thus continuing for five years, after which he moved to Madison county and farmed a year. He also gave some attention to the buying and selling of farm lands, and thus gained his first real estate experience. After a year in this work he moved to St. Anthony, Idaho, in the autumn of 1901, and purchased land in Fremont county, where he carried on a prosperous farming business for three years. Thereafter until 1907 he was occupied in the real estate business, when he gave up that work and accepted the position as manager and representative of the Studebaker Brothers Company of Utah, dealing in automobiles, vehicles, wagons, etc., as previously mentioned.

Mr. Fernel has large real estate holdings in farm and city lands, and has come to be regarded as one of the representative business men of the city, independent in a financial way and prosperous in all his undertakings. He is a Republican, but has never taken a more active part than is demanded by the exercise of his qualities of good citizenships. He has served his city well in the past four years as a member of the city council, and is up and doing in all affairs which have any bearing upon the civic life of the community.

Mr. Fernel's fraternal relations are represented by his membership in the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America, both of St. Anthony, and the Copus and Commercial clubs.

On April 8, 1895, Mr. Fernel married Miss Lillian Gullifore, a native of Iowa and a daughter of S. K. Gullifore. Her death occurred on April 12, 1908,

at St. Anthony. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fernel,—Merline, Clifford, Lyle, Leland and Opal Lillian.

Idaho has dealt kindly with Mr. Fernel, and he is heartily in accord with all who endorse her many ideal qualities as the land of opportunity. He does not hesitate to say that he regards the state as being the greatest of the Union in natural resources and in unlimited possibilities for the ambitious and energetic, and is well content to pass his days in this region.

WILLARD W. SPIERS occupies the prominent position in St. Anthony of general manager of the Chase Furniture Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the state. He is, in addition to being one of its chief officials, a principal stockholder in the concern, which is incorporated under the laws of the state. They also conduct a branch store at Ashton, Idaho, their combined interests in this enterprise making him the owner of the largest furniture business in eastern Idaho, their annual sales aggregating \$40,000. Mr. Spiers is a native of the state of Utah, born there in Plain City on the 20th day of July in 1878, and he is a son of John Marriott and Alberta Blanche Spiers, both natives of Utah.

John Spiers is the descendant of a pioneer family of Utah. He was a gardener by occupation, and served his community in various important capacities, as probate judge, county commissioner and county attorney. He was a Democrat in politics and was for many years mayor of Plain City and an acknowledged leader in public and civic affairs. He was a veteran of Indian wars and was promoted to Brevet General. He was one of the four men who founded Plain City, and was a successful, prosperous and influential man. He was an expert in horticulture, and had the distinction of keeping the finest garden in the state. He was a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and was ever an active man in church work, serving as bishop for years, and being at one time one of the body-guards of Joseph Smith. He died when he was sixty-five years of age. The mother, who also came of a pioneer Utah family, died in 1879, when Willard W. was nine months old. He was the youngest of the four children born to his parents, of which number three are living today.

Willard W. Spiers was graduated from Weber College in Ogden, Utah, in 1897, when he was seventeen years of age, graduating at the head of a large class and being valedictorian. Following his graduation he went back to the farm of his maternal grandmother, who practically raised the boy after the untimely death of his young mother, and after spending a period of nine months on the old place with his grandmother, he was appointed by the church to fill a post in the foreign mission in Germany. Thus he spent three years in various parts of Germany, as well as passing some time on the Continent, and he proved most successful in his mission for the church, though young in years and wholly inexperienced as he was.

When he returned to America Mr. Spiers engaged in the knitting business and established a concern known as the Ogden Knitting Factory, and for two years thereafter was engaged in the manufacturing business. He was fairly successful in that time. After selling his interests in the knitting business he learned the grocery business with a view of entering into that business with an uncle, but was offered a position in Idaho in the meantime. Mr. Spiers' faith in Idaho caused him to leave for his new field, St. Anthony, in April, 1905, there accepting a cler-

ical position with the Chase Furniture Company, and he was associated with the concern in the capacity of an employe for a period of three years, when he became one of the heaviest stockholders in the concern, and was tendered the general managership of the establishment, a position which he has since retained. He, with three other parties, conducts a branch store at Ashton, Idaho, as previously mentioned, and is prospering in his business relations at every point. He is a stockholder in a coal mining venture in the Teton Basin, and is interested as well in numerous minor enterprises of various natures.

Mr. Spiers is a Democrat and an active worker in the ranks of the party, but has never been an office holder or seeker. As a matter of fact, he has been importuned on many occasions to permit his name to be used in connection with certain important official positions, but he has always declined, having no penchant for office holding, and not wishing to spare time from his many business interests. He is, however, one of the solid and dependable citizens of the city and district, and bears his full share of the civic burden at all times. He is a member of the Commercial Club, was its first president in St. Anthony and is now vice-president of the Copus Club. He is also a member of a number of social organizations in St. Anthony. He is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and has served St. Anthony Wards and Yellowstone Stake as Sunday school superintendent, president of Young Men's Association and is now a member of the Bishopric, being very active in the work of the church.

On November 11, 1903, Mr. Spiers was married to Miss Juliette Chase at Salt Lake City. She is a daughter of Dudley and Samantha Chase, and the mother was one of the original forty-six who came to Salt Lake City from Nauvoo, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Spiers have two children,—Donald M., born October 23, 1904 at Ogden and Phyllis, born March 23, 1906, at St. Anthony.

ARTHUR H. MCCONNELL. A resident of Idaho since 1896, Mr. McConnell, who is now serving as county attorney of Fremont county, has gained prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of the state and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of St. Anthony, the fine little capital city of Fremont county. In Idaho he has found opportunities for the winning of large and definite success through his own efforts and no citizen is more appreciative and loyal. He considers Idaho a state of unrivaled advantages and attractions and has abiding faith in its great future, so that his allegiance is one of insistent order, as shown in his earnest exploiting of the state under all conditions and circumstances.

Mr. McConnell claims the fine old Hawkeye commonwealth as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Iowa City, the judicial center of Johnson county, Iowa, on the 25th of June, 1872, and is a son of William C. and Samantha (Kennedy) McConnell, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized. The parents established their home in Iowa in the early '50's and the father was one of the pioneer architects of that state, where he built up a substantial business in his profession and as a contractor and builder. He was a man of fine character and ability and contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of Iowa, where he ever commanded inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. He continued his residence at Iowa City until his death, which oc-

curred in December, 1901, and was long one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section of the state. He was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of Company G, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was with his command during four years of the long and sanguinary conflict through which the nation's integrity was perpetuated, and served as wagon-master during a considerable part of his term. He was corporal of his company when he received his honorable discharge, at the close of the war. Both he and his wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends and in their daily lives they exemplified the high ideals and the simple and noble faith of this religious body. Mrs. McConnell passed the closing period of her life in the city of Denver, Colorado, where she died in May, 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years, her husband having been seventy-two years of age when he was summoned to eternal rest: he was a Republican in politics and was actively affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the eight children three died in infancy and the others, three sons and two daughters, attained to years of maturity, the subject of this review being the youngest of the number.

Arthur H. McConnell is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his early educational training and was there graduated in the high school, as a member of the class of 1890. After completing a course in a business college in Iowa City, which is likewise the seat of the University of Iowa, he found himself well fortified for service in connection with practical business affairs. In February, 1896, Mr. McConnell came to Idaho and settled at St. Anthony, where he assumed the position of book-keeper in the first bank established in Fremont county, besides which he was employed for some time in the office of the county assessor and was in service in the state capitol, in Boise, where he did effective clerical work for the commission which had in charge the codifying of the laws of the state. His work in this connection had influence in leading him to take up the study of law, and through his own efforts he provided the funds which enabled him to complete the prescribed course in the law department of the University of Iowa, in his native city. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903 and from the same he received his well earned degree of bachelor of laws. He forthwith returned to St. Anthony and was admitted to the Idaho bar. During the first five years of his active practice he was associated with Colonel Thomas R. Haner, under the firm name of Haner & McConnell, and since that time he has conducted an individual practice, in which he has a most substantial and representative clientage. He has gained reputation as a strong and resourceful advocate and well fortified counsellor, and has at all times exemplified the highest ideals of the unwritten ethical code of his profession, so that his success has been well merited.

Mr. McConnell has been a most zealous worker in behalf of the principles and policies for which the Republican party has ever stood sponsor, and he has been one of its wheel-horses in Fremont county. In 1909-10 he served as county attorney, and in the election of November, 1912, he was again chosen the incumbent of this office,—a fact indicative of his personal popularity and also of the estimate placed upon him as a lawyer and public official. Mr. McConnell is the worshipful master of the Benevolent Lodge, No. 38, Free and Accepted Masons, in his home city, at the time of this writing, and is also affiliated with the lodge of the Benevolent and Pro-

tective Order of Elks at Idaho Falls. He takes the most vital interest in all that touches the progress and prosperity of his home city, county and state and is an Idaho "booster" of the first rank. He is an active and valued member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club, and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a member of the vestry.

At Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 12th of April, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McConnell to Miss Martha E. Martin, who was born and reared in that state and who is a daughter of Joseph D. and Nancy Martin, representatives of old and honored families of Tennessee. Mrs. McConnell vies with her husband in loyalty to and appreciation of their home city and state, and she is a most popular factor in the representative social activities of St. Anthony, as well as in the affairs of the church with which she is identified. She is a talented musician and has charge of the musical department of the St. Anthony Women's Literary club, besides being especially zealous in connection with the work of St. Mary's Guild, an effective organization maintained as an adjunct to the work of the local parish of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have an attractive modern home and the same is known for its gracious hospitality. In the same is a finely selected library of more than one thousand volumes, indicating the literary taste and appreciation of the owners, and Mr. McConnell has further identified himself with Idaho by the accumulation of a valuable landed estate of five hundred and sixty acres, situated near Drummond, Fremont county, and devoted to diversified agriculture and stock growing.

JAMES D. MILLSAPS. Engaged in the active practice of law at St. Anthony, the judicial center of Fremont county, Mr. Millsaps holds distinct precedence as one of the state, is one of the oldest practitioners in years of consecutive professional work in eastern Idaho, and is an honored and influential citizen whose loyalty to the commonwealth of his adoption is of the most insistent type, as vitalized by deep and abiding appreciation of the manifold attractions of the state whose name is consistently interpreted as signifying "Gem of the mountains." Mr. Millsaps is a scion of one of the patrician and distinguished old families of the South and the lineage is traced back to staunch Scottish origin. The name has been most conspicuously identified with the history of the state of Mississippi, and Millsaps College, a leading educational institution in that state, was named in honor of a cousin of Mr. Millsaps' father.

James D. Millsaps was born in Copiah county, Mississippi, on the 31st of August, 1863, and thus was ushered on to the stage of life at a time when his native state was suffering the ravages incidental to the Civil war. He is a son of Thomas E. and Susan D. (Granberry) Millsaps, both of whom were likewise natives of Mississippi, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer epoch of its history, the Granberry family having been first established in North Carolina, in the colonial days and its original progenitors in America having emigrated from Ireland. William W. Millsaps, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born and reared in North Carolina, whence he went to Mississippi in the latter '20's, becoming one of the pioneer planters in the latter state and developing a large and valuable plantation, upon which he passed the residue of his life. He was a citizen of

prominence and influence and aided materially in furthering the civic and industrial development of his state.

Thomas E. Millsaps was afforded excellent educational advantages and prior to the Civil war he was the owner of an extensive and valuable landed estate, as well as many slaves. He exemplified the best of the fine old southern regime and was a man of fine character and of distinctive ability,—one who ever commanded the unqualified esteem of his fellow men and who wielded much influence in connection with public affairs in his native state. His fortune was large until he encountered serious reverses at the time of the Civil war, and in addition to his extensive plantation interests he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was influential in the councils of the Democratic party, though never a seeker of public office, and was especially active in political affairs in his state in the era following the so-called reconstruction period, after the close of the war between the North and South. His loyalty to the Confederacy was of the most unequivocal order, as signified by his prompt enlistment in a Mississippi regiment when the war was initiated. He served in the Confederate ranks from 1861 until he was captured by the enemy, in 1865, at Mobile Bay. At the time when he and a number of his comrades were thus taken prisoners General Lee had surrendered, but the news had not yet penetrated to the front. He ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and was a valued member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He continued to reside in his native state until his death, which occurred at Hazlehurst, the capital of Copiah county, in 1900, and he was sixty-eight years of age when he was thus summoned to eternal rest, after a life of signal honor and usefulness. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Mrs. Susan D. (Granberry) Millsaps passed to the life eternal in 1866, and of the six children the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, he having been a child of about three years at the time of his mother's death. He has two brothers and three sisters still living.

James D. Millsaps gained his early education in public and private schools in his native state and supplemented this by a course in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886 and from which he received the degree of bachelor of arts. After leaving the university Mr. Millsaps turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, and he was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of his native state for a period of about one year. He then began reading law in the office of James S. Sexton, a representative member of the bar of Hazlehurst, Mississippi, and under such effective preceptorship he made substantial progress in his absorption of the science of jurisprudence.

In the autumn of 1888 Mr. Millsaps came to Idaho and here he devoted his attention to teaching in the public schools until 1894, in the meanwhile having continued his study of law. In the year last mentioned he was admitted to practice in the district courts and since that time he has given close attention to the general practice of law, in which he has built up a large and representative business based upon his recognized ability and upon the uniform confidence and esteem accorded him. In the fall of 1904 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state and he has been eligible for practice before the federal courts of Idaho since 1905. His practice has been of extensive and repre-

sentative order and he is known and honored as one of the leading members of the bar of Fremont county, his home having been maintained at St. Anthony since 1900. His success in the work of his profession has been pronounced and his advancement has but vitalized and emphasized his loyalty to Idaho, in which state he has found ample opportunity for productive endeavor, his financial resources having been notable for their absence at the time when he cast in his lot with the progressive state in which he has since lived and labored.

In politics Mr. Millsaps maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He served as county attorney of Fremont county from January, 1901, until May, 1903, and made a most admirable record as a public prosecutor. For several years he held the office of city attorney of St. Anthony, and for four years he was a member of the board of education, for which he is now attorney. In 1910 Mr. Millsaps was nominee on the Democratic ticket for the office of Judge of the Sixth judicial circuit and was defeated by a small majority and as the result of normal political exigencies. In his home city he is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and of the former he is past master. He also holds membership in the commandery of Knights Templar at Idaho Falls, and the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Boise, the capital of the state. He is also identified with the local organization of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a valued and active member of the St. Anthony Commercial Club.

On the 13th of January, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Millsaps to Miss Sadie Wright, who was born in the state of New Jersey and who was a resident of Idaho at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Rensselaer Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Millsaps have four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Grover, September 20, 1892; Susan, October 30, 1893; Robert, June 15, 1897; and Dora, July 20, 1905.

FREDERICK C. HANSEN. Although a successful farmer and stockman, Frederick C. Hansen did not hesitate to withdraw from that business in 1902 and engage in the livery business in Idaho Falls, believing that there were unbounded possibilities of success and prosperity in that branch. His success in the past twelve years has been ample verification of his judgment of earlier years, and he has increased his operations in every way, extending his interests to embrace the feed, grain and coal business, as well as the livery and sales line. He still retains his ranch property, however, and gives some attention to that as well.

Mr. Hansen is a native of Denmark, born in that country on the 5th of April, 1865. He is the son of Christopher Hansen, and his wife, Mary (Hansen) Hansen, both born and reared in Denmark. The father came to America in 1872, bringing his family, and they settled in Weber county, Utah, where he engaged in farming and conducted a blacksmith trade as well. He was fairly prosperous, but died in 1892 when he was but fifty years of age. He came to Idaho in 1887, and settled in Bingham county. The mother is still a resident of Weber county, Utah. She was the mother of but one child, Frederick C. of this review.

Frederick C. Hansen attended the public schools of Ogden, Utah, up to the age of eighteen. He was reared to farm life, and when he was eighteen so familiar did he feel himself to be with farming and

all its branches, that he rented land and set about the business on his own responsibility. He gave his attention to stock-raising and diversified farming and was successful from the beginning. In 1887 he became a resident of Lewisville, Idaho, and there took up government land in the vicinity of the city, upon which he conducted a thriving business in his line. He continued until 1902, in which year he rented his place, came to Idaho Falls and purchased the livery and sales stables of D. H. Clyne. He has since greatly increased the establishment, and has branched out into other lines, as mentioned in a previous paragraph, so that it is unnecessary to go further into his present operations at this juncture. Suffice it to say that he is well established in the business life of Idaho Falls and is known for one of the financially responsible men of the district. He still rents his ranching property, in which he retains a hearty interest.

Mr. Hansen has served his city as postmaster for twelve years and also filled that position when a resident of Grant, Idaho, where he conducted a general merchandise store in addition to his farming interests. He has proven himself a capable and efficient official in that position in Idaho Falls, as his long tenure of office amply testifies. He is a Republican in his political faith, though not active to any degree. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Idaho Falls, and his churchly affiliations are with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

On February 26, 1884, Mr. Hansen was married in Logan, Utah, to Miss Henriette Sorensen, the daughter of Jens Sorensen, a native of that state. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, as follows: Lillian, the wife of T. D. Kelly, a resident of Tonopah, Nevada; Carrie, married J. R. Clawson, of Salt Lake, Utah; Normen E. Hansen; Lulu; Manilla; Viola; Frederick Carrol; and Bertha Hansen.

The family home is maintained at No. 472 C street and is one of the representative homes of Idaho Falls, in addition to which Mr. Hansen is the owner of considerable other city and farming realty, his holding in this line making him well-to-do, aside from his business interests.

Mr. Hansen has been the architect of his fortunes in the truest sense of the term, for he left home utterly without resources, beyond his natural faculties, and has reached a position of large prominence in this community, while he has accumulated a property which places him in the ranks of the independent men of the district. He is enthusiastic in his regard for the state of Idaho, and is unsparing in the warmest expressions of faith in her future.

JAMES H. STEELE, cashier of the Anderson Brothers Bank, at Rigby, Idaho, is an exemplification of the predominance of the self-made man and of the truth of the aphorism that it is not those who have, but those who gain a competence who gain distinction in the world of business and finance. Early in life he started upon a career of his own, independent of outside affairs, supremely confident in his own ability to fight the battles of life, with the ambition always before him of doing better things and of establishing a position in life for himself among those who have only their own determination, industry and perseverance to thank for their success. It is needless to say that Mr. Steele has succeeded in his laudable purpose, for his standing among bankers and business men, as well as in social circles, is unquestioned, and while winning material success, he has gained also the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of admiring fellow-citizens. Mr. Steele was born June 8, 1882,

at American Fork, Utah, and is a son of James E. Steele.

James H. Steele received his early education in the public schools of his native vicinity, and in 1903 was graduated from Brigham Young University, following which he took a course in bookkeeping, stenography and telegraphy. During the next two years he was engaged in bookkeeping for his father, at Idaho Falls, in the Iona Mercantile Company, then coming to Rigby to assist in the organization of Anderson Brothers Bank, of which he has since been cashier. Organized in May, 1903, the institution threw open its doors to the public in October of that year, and since that time the volume of business has greatly increased, as is evidenced by the statement issued at the close of business, April 18, 1912, when Mr. Steele issued the following figures: Resources,—Loans and Discounts, \$108,404.37; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, \$5,521.62; Bonds, Warrants and other securities, \$5,210.42; Banking house, furniture and fixtures, \$2,500.00; Other real estate owned, \$1,000.00; Due from banks, \$58,774.79; Checks and other cash items, \$1,302.87; Exchange for Clearing House, \$172.98; Cash on hand (lawful money of the United States) \$8,246.73. Total, \$191,133.78. Liabilities,—Capital stock paid in, \$10,000.00; Surplus fund, \$10,000.00; Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, \$7,738.83; Dividends unpaid, \$1,625.00; Individual deposits subject to check, \$126,215.29; Time certificate of deposits, \$35,554.66. As cashier of this institution, which is known as one of the solid and substantial banks of eastern Idaho, Mr. Steele has done much to increase the deposits. Of a genial and affable nature, he is popular with those who have occasion to visit the bank, and among his associates he is known as a man of the highest probity and business capacity. Politically a Republican, at this time he takes no active part in public affairs, although in 1907 and 1908 he served as a member of the city council, and in 1909 and 1910 was mayor of the city. He is president of the Rigby Commercial Club, and as such has been foremost among the men who are aiding the growth and development of this section. He has always been enthusiastic in stating his opinions as to the opportunities offered in his adopted state to the men of ambition and ability. With his family, he attends the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

On September 14, 1905, Mr. Steele was united in marriage at Provo, Utah, with Miss Elizabeth Sumner, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sumner, natives of England, and to this union there were born two children: Truxton, born February 21, 1907; and Harold, born December 23, 1911, both at Rigby.

GEORGE D. HOGGAN. The residence in Rigby of George D. Hoggan has been nearly commensurate with the existence of the city, he having taken up his abode and commenced business here in 1902. From that time to the present he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, all connected with the rising mercantile and commercial interests of the city, with whose growth he has been intimately identified, and with whose phenomenal prosperity he has prospered. At this time he is the senior member of the firm of George D. Hoggan & Sons, proprietors of the only exclusive harness shop and store in Rigby, in addition to which he is carrying on extensive agricultural pursuits on a farm of 320 acres in Bonneville county. Mr. Hoggan was born in Wapello county, Iowa, April 4, 1856, and is a son of George and Margaret (Drummond) Hoggan.

George Hoggan was born in Scotland, and when

still a young man emigrated to the United States, in 1844, settling first in Wapello county, Iowa, where for some years he was engaged in farming. In 1859, Mr. Hoggan and his family made an uneventful trip across the plains in ox-teams to Salt Lake City, where Mr. Hoggan took up his trade of weaving, but in his latter years turned his attention to farming, which occupied his time until his death, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a Republican in politics, but took no active part in public matters and neither sought nor desired public preferment. He was a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, serving as bishop's counsellor of the Eleventh ward of Salt Lake for a number of years. He passed away in comfortable circumstances, with the respect and esteem of all who had known him. Mr. Hoggan was married in Scotland to Margaret Drummond, also a native of that country, who died in Salt Lake City when sixty-one years of age. Of their eight children, George D. Hoggan was the sixth in order of birth.

After securing a public school education, George D. Hoggan was apprenticed at the age of sixteen years to learn the trade of harness maker, his first employer being C. H. Crow, of Salt Lake, with whom he remained for twelve years. Following this he worked at various shops in the West until his advent in Rigby in 1904. Here he became the first to engage in the harness makers' business in the city, beginning in a small room 16 x 16 feet, on a capital of less than \$500.00. That the business has enjoyed a rapid growth will be seen from the fact that today the stock alone would invoice over \$6,000, and the establishment is one of the most modern of its kind in the state. The firm consists of Mr. Hoggan and his two sons, George R. and James D. Hoggan, all of its members being known as business men of marked ability, strict integrity and great capacity. In addition to this valuable farm, already mentioned, Mr. Hoggan is the owner of a large amount of city realty, including a comfortable residence. Like his father he is a Republican, and also like him he has never cared for the activities of the political arena, preferring to devote himself to the interests pertaining to his business affairs. He holds membership in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in the work of which he is active, and in social circles he and the members of his family are well and favorably known. Whenever occasion presents itself, Mr. Hoggan is loud in his praise of the opportunities and advantages offered by his adopted state, his confidence in the future of which has been expressed in many ways.

In November, 1877, Mr. Hoggan was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Edith F. Harrison, who was born in England, daughter of Ralph Harrison. Eleven children have been born to this union, of whom eight are living: George R.; Walter Thomas; Wilfred W.; James D.; Edith F.; Ivy and Ivin, twins; Milton.

ALLEN G. MARLER. The life of this typical western man of business, born to the plains and reared to their cultivation, has been one of assiduous industry from earliest youth, and furnishes an example of self-made manhood that will commend itself to all thinking men. Beginning his career on a government claim, he gradually drifted into mercantile lines, with the result that today he is secretary and manager of the Rigby Furniture Company, Inc., one of the largest establishments of its kind in Fremont county. Mr. Marler was born at Harrisville, Utah, October 28, 1872, and is a son of Allen and Amanda M. (Taylor) Marler.

Allen Marler was born in the state of Missouri, and during the early fifties moved to Ogden, Utah, there becoming engaged in farming, and also actively identifying himself with the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in the faith of which he died April 2, 1906, at the age of fifty-four years, in Lewiston, Utah. He married Amanda M. Taylor, who was born at Harrisville, Utah, daughter of P. G. Taylor, one of the first settlers of that state, who is now a resident of the northern part of Utah. Nine children were born to this union, Allen G. being the first in order of birth.

The early education of Allen G. Marler was secured in the public schools of Harrisville, following which he became a student in Brigham Young College at Logan, and was graduated from the normal course in 1894. This was supplemented by two years of attendance at the Preston Academy, Mr. Marler in the meantime being engaged in working on his father's farm. On completing his business course he embarked upon an agricultural career on his own account, taking up a government claim in Oneida county, Idaho, which he relinquished and filed on another claim at Teton City, Fremont county, in 1899, and after seven years of successful farming, engaged in a general hardware and implement business at the same place. There he resided until 1906, and in that year disposed of his business and came to Rigby, where he assisted in establishing the Rigby Furniture Company, the first establishment of its kind in Rigby. This enterprise has been a success from its inception, and at this time is doing an annual business of \$35,000, its trade coming from all over Fremont county. In the capacity of secretary and manager, Mr. Marler looks after all the details of the business, and his management of the firm's affairs has resulted in a material increase in the trade. A complete stock of first-class modern furniture is carried, and honorable methods of doing business have gained the confidence of the buying public. E. S. Mathias is president of this concern. Mr. Marler has interested himself in various investments, and has a number of realty holdings, including a handsome, modern home and well-cultivated farming lands. He is a Republican politically, but has taken little interest in public matters, never having sought nor held office, as he has preferred to give his entire attention to his business, which has satisfied his ambitions. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and his religious connection is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which he acts as elder.

On November 28, 1895, Mr. Marler was married at Logan, Utah, to Miss Mahala Allen, born at Lewiston, Utah, August 6, 1876, a daughter of John R. Allen, a pioneer of Utah who came from Kentucky. Nine children were born to this union: Fendon, Cecil, Martel, Lathan J., Otis E., Artie, Celista, Della and Lowell. Mr. Marler has won his way to the front through his own ability and tireless perseverance. He received no assistance from home when he started his career; indeed, after his father's death he helped his mother support his younger brothers and sisters. He has made a wide acquaintance during his residence in Idaho, and maintains his home in Rigby, which is a center of culture, refinement and hospitality.

FRED J. HEATH. Among the men of Fremont county whose success in life has come as a result of individual effort, Fred J. Heath, of the firm of Heath & Kartchner, of Sugar City, holds prominent position. From his sixteenth year he has followed a career of industrious endeavor, directing his ener-

gies along well-defined lines, and at all times his operations have been marked with the strictest integrity and honorable methods. Mr. Heath was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, September 1, 1883, and is a son of Fred G. and Henrietta (Haigh) Heath.

Fred G. Heath was born on the deserts of Nevada, a member of an old pioneer family of the state, the paternal grandfather having come overland in 1847. Mr. Heath has been engaged in the real estate business for many years, and is still active in business life, and is interested in Republican politics. His wife was born in England, and was eight years of age when brought to the United States by her parents in 1867, the family settling in Utah.

The third in order of birth of his parents' twelve children, Fred J. Heath was educated in the public and high schools and completed his studies in the Latter Day Saints University when he was sixteen years of age. His initiation into business life occurred in the general offices of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, where he remained six years, but in October, 1905, he resigned his position and became a resident of Sugar City. For one year following, he was employed as bookkeeper in the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company's offices, and he then became secretary and treasurer of the Sugar City Mercantile Company, in which he was a stockholder. Mr. Heath's connection with this concern continued for three years, and in February, 1910, he formed a partnership with J. H. West, and under the firm style of West & Heath opened a retail general store in Sugar City. This partnership continued only until August, 1910, at which time Mr. A. W. Kartchner bought Mr. West's interest, and since that time the concern has done business under the style of Heath & Kartchner. The business proved a success from the start, and now does a constantly increasing trade in Sugar City and a wide contiguous territory. Possessed of modern ideas and methods, Mr. Heath has succeeded in popularizing his firm's goods, and honorable dealing has brought its full measure of prosperity to the establishment. A complete line of goods are carried and a thorough knowledge of the details of his business has allowed Mr. Heath to correctly judge the needs of his customers, and to cater thereto. Among his associates he is known as a man of the highest integrity, whose judgment may be safely relied upon in matters of importance. Like all virile western men, he is fond of out-door life, and has been very active in athletics. Politically a Republican, he is serving his second term as justice of the peace, having been elected November 5, 1912, and is city clerk and active in all civic matters. He has found time to devote himself to the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and has been ward clerk and stake president of the religious classes.

On December 19, 1906, Mr. Heath was married to Miss Emma Cahoon, born at Rexburg, Idaho, daughter of John Cahoon, and a member of an old and honored pioneer family of Utah. Mrs. Heath is well known socially, and has been very active in young women's work in the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heath, namely: John F., born September 15, 1907; Donald R., born April 8, 1909; Leon C., born October 2, 1910; and Harold R., born May 17, 1912, all in Sugar City.

HON. CHARLES W. POOLE. The distinguished lawyer and legislator whose career is briefly outlined here, is a native son of the West, having been born in the city of Ogden, Utah, April 12, 1870. He is a son of John R. and Jane (Bitton) Poole, and a

grandson of McCager and Adeline (Rawlston) Poole, and a member of a family which settled in Pennsylvania at an early date and took part in the American war for independence. John R. Poole was born in Indiana, in May, 1829, and when about seven years of age was taken by his parents to South-eastern Iowa, then a forest region. Numerous members of the family are still to be found in that state.

About the year 1849, John R. Poole moved to Utah, and in 1853 was married there to Jane Bitton, who had come from England the year previous. She was born in London, in September, 1836, the daughter of William and Jane (Evington) Bitton, the latter's father having been born in Virginia. Prior to the Revolutionary war, he enlisted as a boy in the British navy, and never returned to America to live. In 1878, having met with severe financial losses in Utah, John R. Poole commenced operating a grading outfit on the Utah & Northern Railroad, which was building through eastern Idaho. During the winter of 1878-79, the outfit wintered on the Snake river, a short distance south of Market lake. Much game abounded in the country and Mr. Poole was attracted to that part of the valley where the present village of Menan is, and decided to locate there. Accordingly, claims were located in the spring and the oldest sons, William and Hyrum, with some hired help, were placed upon them to build cabins and do some plowing, and planted a few acres of wheat, believed to be the first experiment in the upper Snake river valley. The grain matured perfectly where it received moisture, but was never harvested. On the first day of June, that year, the mother of Charles W. Poole arrived at Eagle Rock, where the terminus of the railroad was then located, and the family has made its home in the Menan district ever since.

During the winter of 1879-80, John R. Poole and a few other settlers who had come into the valley during the summer and fall, organized the Long Island Canal Company, so called because the settlers had located on a long strip of land lying between what is known as the Dry Bed branch of the Snake river and the main channel, it being called at that time and years after "Poole's Island." They commenced the construction of head-gates, which were built of hewn cottonwood timbers, during that winter and in early spring the digging of the canal began and was pushed to completion, as to its length, or nearly so. It was but a small ditch, but it conveyed water to nearly all the settlers, and the present large canal of the same name follows the channel dug by these pioneers.

In 1881, John R. Poole brought the first threshing machine into the upper Snake river valley and threshed all the grain grown in the valley that year, from the farms on Willow Creek to Egin Bench. The following year he brought a self binder, which was the first in the valley. Mr. Poole spent the greater part of his time in the interest of the few people who had settled with him and who looked upon him as their leader in all enterprises. He opened the first school in the valley, which was taught by his daughter, Susie, who later became Mrs. B. G. Lawson. He also organized the first Sunday school, in 1881, and conducted religious services during the same year. Mr. Poole never recovered from his financial losses, and died at Menan, in September, 1894.

Charles W. Poole had but few opportunities to secure an education. He attended children's classes in Ogden before the family left that place, and during the winter after the family settled in Idaho he went to school a few weeks each year. He also spent two winters at the Ricks Academy, during the first two

years of its existence, this being then nothing more than a common school. The school at Menan was held in a little rude log hut, without desks, its benches being planks hewn from coonwood logs with large pegs stuck into auger holes for legs. The little boys were compelled to hold their slates on their knees. In November, 1890, Mr. Poole went to the Samoan Islands as a missionary for the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and after spending three years there returned in November, 1893, and during the succeeding several years worked for wages as a stationary engineer and fireman. In 1900, he began farming near Rigby, in Fremont county, but followed this vocation only three years, having had the misfortune, on the 30th day of September, 1903, to lose his right hand, while operating a traction engine.

Soon after this accident, at the instance of friends, Mr. Poole took up the study of law, reading at home and supporting his family at the same time. He was admitted to practice in the district courts of the state in June, 1908, and was later admitted to the supreme court, and since taking up practice has secured a large and representative clientele. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been active in the ranks of his party for years, being a candidate for the legislature twice and twice a candidate for probate judge. In 1910 he became his party's nominee for state senator from Fremont county, was elected, and served in the Eleventh session of 1911 and the extra session of 1912. He was soon recognized as one of the aggressive men of the Senate, taking an active part in nearly all of the important debates.

In October, 1894, Mr. Poole was married to Miss Elizabeth Bybee, daughter of Robert L. Bybee, of Leorin, Bonneville county. She was born June 17, 1870, in Smithfield, Utah. Her father removed with his family to Menan ward in 1883. He was prominent in public affairs, was bishop of Menan ward and was acting president of the old Bannock Stake in the absence of President Ricks. He later moved to Idaho Falls, and then to Leorin, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Bybee was first counsellor to James E. Steele, president of Bingham Stake, while the latter occupied that position; was elected state senator from Bingham county in 1900, and when Bonneville county was created, Governor James H. Hawley appointed him county commissioner for the new county. Mr. and Mrs. Poole have five children: Jane B., born July 16, 1896; Leslie Ewart, born August 22, 1898; Leona H., born March 23, 1901; Robert R., born July 21, 1903; and Alice B., born September 21, 1905.

HEZEKIAH C. DUFFIN, manager of the Rexburg establishment of the Consolidated Implement Company, is a native son of Idaho, where he has spent nearly his entire business career. Since his sixteenth year his life has been one of constant industry and perseverance, and the greater part of his business activities has been spent in the service of the company which he now represents, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. Mr. Duffin was born January 15, 1872, at Paris, Idaho, and is a son of Hezekiah and Lou Anna (Brewer) Duffin. His father, a native of England, came to the United States in 1853, and made the journey across the plains to Utah, during which he buried his mother and sister. He originally settled in Salt Lake City, where he remained until 1860, then making removal to Wellsville, Utah, where he spent four years, and in 1864 became a resident of Idaho. In 1908 he retired from active life and settled in Ogden, Utah, where he still resides. Mr. Duffin became engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was more than ordi-

narly successful in his operations. For a number of years he was active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, acting as High Councillor and High Priest, and took an important part in civic affairs in the various localities in which he lived. His wife, Lou Anna Brewer, was also a native of England, and accompanied her parents to the United States in young womanhood, about 1868, coming direct to Bear Lake county, Idaho, where her parents were thrifty farming people and prominent in the Church of the Latter Day Saints. She died in 1886, at the age of thirty-three years, having been the mother of six children, Hezekiah C. being the oldest.

Hezekiah C. Duffin attended the public schools of Paris, Idaho, until reaching the age of sixteen years, at which time he secured employment with the implement firm of Beeman & Cashin Mercantile Company, at Evanston, Wyoming. After one year he left their employ to learn the milling business, but this did not prove congenial, and he next entered the employ of the Consolidated Implement Company at Montpelier, Idaho. His industry, natural ability and attention to business won him rapid promotion in this firm, with which he has been connected since 1902, and he eventually became the manager of the company at Montpelier, later went to Twin Falls, and finally came to Rexburg, where he now has entire charge of the company's interests. During the seven years that Mr. Duffin has been located at Rexburg, he has greatly increased the volume of the company's business. He takes a keen and intelligent interest in political matters, but has never cared for public preferment, although he is an active party worker. His fraternal connection is with lodge No. 566, Woodmen of the World, and socially, he is a member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Duffin's religious belief is that of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, although he has not been especially active in its work.

Mr. Duffin was married August 14, 1895, in Salt Lake City, Utah, in Salt Lake Temple, to Miss Frances Budge, daughter of William and Eliza Budge, and sister of the Hon. Judge Alfred Budge, of Pocatello, Idaho. Six children have been born to this union: Phyllis Eliza, Hezekiah Budge, Elma, Wilfred Ray, William P., deceased, and Eila May, all born in Idaho. Mr. Duffin has won success through the medium of his own efforts, and is respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a man who has the best interests of his community at heart.

CHARLES O. PIERCE. A young and prominent member of the Idaho bar is Charles O. Pierce, of Pocatello, a southerner by birth but a Westerner by rearing and spirit, who has found health and prosperity in Idaho and is firmly of the opinion that the Gem state offers unexcelled opportunities for young men of the right stamp to begin and to carve out successful careers.

Born at McMinnville, Tennessee, September 22, 1875, he was but an infant when his parents removed to Minnesota, where he spent his youth to the age of sixteen and obtained both a common and high school education. He began early to value life in terms of his own industry. As a boy he worked on ranches during the summers and in that way earned money enough to permit him to attend school in the winter. He was sixteen when he came to Butte, Montana, and he claimed that city as his home until 1902. During this time he was employed for a period in a furniture house in Butte and then later was engaged independently in the bicycle business there. In 1899 he enlisted in Company I of the

Thirty-fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he participated in a number of engagements of the Spanish-American war and saw a lot of hard service. On his return to the United States and to Butte he became connected in a clerical capacity with a real estate and insurance company of that city and remained there about two years. He then went east in search of health and subsequently became a law student at Central University, Danville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1907 as first honor man of his class. Here also he worked his own way. He then returned to the West and located at Pocatello, Idaho, where five years of practice have established for him the reputation of a very capable, earnest and skilled lawyer. Here also he regained his health, and when asked what was the most pleasant incident in his career he replied that it was his locating in Idaho, for here he has found the most valuable asset of life, health, and has also enjoyed prosperous rewards for his business and professional endeavors. He takes much interest in athletics and outdoor sports in general, is fond of bicycle riding and was a bicycle racer at one time. Music and reading, especially the latter, are also favorite diversions of his. In line with his professional interests he is identified with the Bannock County Bar Association, and in politics he is a straight Progressive and actively interested in political affairs. He served as city attorney under the Mayor Church administration. In religious views he is inclined toward the teachings of the Christian Science church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, of the Pocatello lodge, of which order he served as prelate when it was first organized.

WILLIAM H. WITTY. A strong and leading law firm of Pocatello, Idaho, is that of Witty & Terrell, the senior member of which is William H. Witty, a gentleman of excellent educational attainments and possessing that strong character, mental alertness and keen discriminative ability so essential for success in the profession he is following. He has been identified with the Pocatello bar nine years and from the first took a place among its ablest members.

Mr. Witty is a Kentuckian by birth, rearing and life-time associations up to 1904, though he took his view of Pocatello as early as 1896. Born February 3, 1872, in McCracken county, Kentucky, he grew up there and received his earlier scholastic training in its public schools. This discipline was followed by a normal and then a collegiate course, but prior to entering college he taught in the grades three years, and, in fact, paid for all of his higher education from his own earnings. He was graduated from the Blandville Baptist College, Blandville, Kentucky, in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and immediately after graduating was elected president of that college, in which capacity he served one year. He then came to Pocatello, Idaho, but after remaining a few months he returned to Kentucky and became a teacher in Clinton College, continuing there three years. The following two years were spent as an instructor in the Ohio Valley College, and for a similar period he again taught in the Blandville College. It was at the conclusion of that service, or in 1904, that he came to Pocatello, this time to remain and to practice law. He is now associated with Robert M. Terrell under the firm name of Witty & Terrell and is the present deputy county attorney of Bannock county. He has also served as city attorney of Pocatello four years. In political views he is aligned with the Republican

party and as one of the active workers in its behalf he served as chairman of the Bannock County Republican Central Committee in 1910 and again in 1912. In the direction of his professional interests he sustains membership in the Fifth Judicial Bar Association and he lends his influence and assistance to local civic development and progress as a member of the Pocatello Commercial Club and as one of its board of governors. In a fraternal way he is associated with the Woodmen of the World; in church membership he is identified with the Baptist denomination and is a member of the Pocatello Baptist church choir. A good speech or lecture always finds him an attentive and appreciative listener, and in the way of outdoor recreation he enjoys playing tennis or witnessing a spirited game of baseball.

The marriage of Mr. Witty took place at Cairo, Illinois, on June 9, 1895, and united him to Annie Christian Terrell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James D. Terrell, the former of whom is a prominent physician of Blandville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Witty have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Witty.

PARLEY M. CONDIE. Though a member of the bar of Idaho for only a few years, Mr. Condie has risen rapidly in the distinction of able and progressive young lawyers. He has identified himself with a part of Idaho which he believes will in the future be the section of the state most enviable in its fortunes and development, and as a public-spirited citizen he is using his efforts to promote all progress and to give his influence in the public welfare, as well as towards his individual success. He is a young man whose attainments are the result of his own efforts and his career at the bar will be watched with interest by his many friends.

Parley M. Condie was born in Croydon, Utah, on June 9, 1889; his parents were Thomas and Hannah (Swann) Condie. His father was born in Scotland and accompanied his parents to America while a young boy and he has for many years been farming in the vicinity of Croydon, Utah, where he still resides, being now at the age of seventy-two. He was married in Utah to Miss Hannah Swann, who was born in England, and whose death occurred November 11, 1910, at the age of sixty-two. They were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom are now deceased, and the Preston lawyer is the thirteenth of this large family.

The public schools of Utah gave Mr. Condie his early training in the fundamentals of education, after which he attended the Summitt Stake Academy at Coalville, Utah. On leaving school he taught for two years and then he entered the law offices of Evans & Evans at Salt Lake City, where he read and prepared for his profession. His admission to the bar of Utah occurred May 8, 1911, and for a short time he tried his ability in actual practice at Salt Lake. On coming to Preston he formed a partnership with Mr. A. C. Smith in July, 1911, and since his admission to the bar of Idaho, which followed on December 5, 1911, he has been in active practice and has already acquired a substantial patronage of the better class.

In politics Mr. Condie is an Independent. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, being connected with the auxiliary associations thereof and holding some minor offices in the church. On April 30, 1913, Mr. Condie was married to Miss Mary Wilson of Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHARLES L. HAIGHT. In a sketch of the career of Hon. Hector C. Haight, on other pages of this volume, is given adequate detail concerning the family history, and thus it is not necessary to repeat the data in this review of the career of the younger brother. It may be said in an initial way that Charles L. Haight has been a resident of Idaho since he was about nine years of age, and that he is now the superintendent of the extensive business of the Cooperative Mercantile Company, at Oakley, Cassia county, in which responsible office he succeeded his brother Hector C. in January, 1911. Under his management the enterprise has continued to prosper and in this and other connections he is well upholding the high prestige of the family name, which has been closely identified with the history of this section of the state for more than thirty years.

Charles Leavitt Haight was born at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, on the 24th of November, 1873, and is a son of Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of that commonwealth, whence they came to Cassia county, Idaho, in 1882. He whose name initiates this review, attended the public schools of his native place until he was about nine years old, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Idaho. At Oakley, this state, he continued his studies in the public schools and at the Cassia Stake Academy, and after leaving this latter institution, at the age of twenty-one years, he was sent forth on a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which his parents became members in the pioneer days in Utah. His missionary tour covered a period of three years, and he did successful work during this period—principally in Alabama and Mississippi.

In 1898 Mr. Haight returned to Oakley and became a clerk in the store of the Cooperative Mercantile Company, of which establishment his brother Hector then had general supervision. He thus continued in service until 1905, when he was placed in charge of a branch store established by the company at Burley, Cassia county, where he remained five years and where he served as postmaster during the major portion of this interval. The company disposed of this branch store in 1910, and Mr. Haight then returned to the main store at Oakley. Upon the resignation of his brother Hector he was given the general management of this extensive business, of which he has been the superintendent since January, 1911. Mr. Haight has exemplified in a most emphatic way the progressive spirit of the West and has achieved success of high order. He is the owner of a landed estate of about 320 acres, including a dry-farming ranch on Birch creek, Cassia county, and two irrigated farms in the Minidoka district in Lincoln county. He is a member of the directorate of the Burley State Bank, is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are devout and zealous members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in whose faith they were reared.

On the 4th of October, 1899, Mr. Haight was united in marriage to Miss Estella Elison, who was born in Grantsville, Utah, and who is a daughter of Charles G. and Mary (Worthington) Elison, pioneers of the state and now residents of Oakley. Mr. Elison is one of the prominent and extensive livestock growers of Idaho, and on his large landed estate he raises high-grade cattle, horses and sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Haight have five children, namely: Mary Zina, Mabelle Louisa, Charles Elmo, Harlox Elison, and Oleen.

FRANK S. HARDING. In no avenue of business do men become so widely known as in journalism, not always as personalities, but as influences, their printed thoughts reaching thousands, where their spoken words could be heard, perhaps, by only a score. Hence the responsibility of a journalist is of exceeding weight, and there have been times when a newspaper has forced reformatory legislation and had much to do in changing public policies. As a youth, Frank S. Harding, one of Weiser's foremost business men, entered newspaper life, and has continued to be prominently identified with the same to the present time, when, as editor and publisher of the *American*, he is known as a mold of public opinion in Weiser and the surrounding country. Mr. Harding was born March 10, 1856 at Three Rivers, Michigan, and is a son of Sterling F. and Abigail (Whitman) Harding.

Sterling S. Harding was born in Pennsylvania, and as a young man migrated to Michigan, where he became an early settler and pioneer shoemaker. During his later years he turned his attention to the law, and served as justice of the peace during the greater portion of his life. From 1870 to 1877 he resided at LaGrange, Indiana, and in the latter year removed to Yamhill county, Oregon, where his death occurred when he was seventy-five years of age. Mr. Harding was married in New York state to Abigail Whitman, who also passed away in Yamhill county, in 1889. Of their seven children, of whom Frank S. was the sixth in order of birth, three grew to maturity.

Frank S. Harding secured his education in the district schools of southern Michigan and the LaGrange, Indiana, high school, and on completing his studies secured a position in a printing establishment, where he served a full apprenticeship to the trade. Following this, he worked as a journeyman in Indiana and Oregon for twelve years, and in the latter state, in 1887, he made his first business venture. The *Oregon Register*, which he purchased, had been established about the year 1882, but was in none too healthy circumstances when Mr. Harding took hold. However, the people of LaFayette, where it was published, soon saw that the new proprietor intended to give them a live, clean sheet, and as a result he secured their support and patronage, and for several years the paper was conducted successfully. It was then consolidated with a publication known as the *Telephone*, a co-partnership was formed with Capt. H. L. Heath, which lasted for five years. Mr. Harding continued to publish the paper at McMinnville, Oregon, until November, 1902. At that time Mr. Harding disposed of his interests in Oregon and made his advent in Weiser, where he purchased a one-half interest in the *Weiser Signal*, with R. E. Lockwood, a partnership which continued for four years, when Mr. Harding sold his stock and engaged in the wholesale paper business in Boise, Idaho. In 1910 he purchased a controlling interest in the *Weiser American*, which was established in January, 1907. This is considered one of the best general newspapers published in southwestern Idaho, and has a circulation of 1,100 weekly. It is an outspoken, fair-play exponent of the best elements of the Democratic party, and is in all respects well worthy of the care and sound judgment displayed in its columns, and reflects credit on editor and publisher. The office is well-fitted with all modern appliances to be found in first-class establishments, and the job department is equally well-equipped, turning out all kinds of job printing in first-class style. As will

be seen, Mr. Harding is a typical self-made man, one who by his own ability, perseverance and acumen has risen from a comparatively obscure and poor boyhood to his present condition of independence, being now apart from his business, the owner of a comfortable modern home on the corner of West Idaho and First streets. For years he has been active in the ranks of the Democratic party, and while a resident of McMinnville served for upwards of four years as postmaster under President Cleveland's second administration. He is a member of the Weiser Commercial Club, and an enthusiastic booster of Weiser and its interests. With his wife, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church, where at this time he is acting as a member of the board of trustees.

On April 10, 1882, Mr. Harding was united in marriage at McMinnville, Oregon, with Miss Lillie Agnes Grubb, who was born in that state, daughter of John Grubb. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have had no children.

HAROLD F. BARKER. One of the younger business men of Blackfoot, whom everyone is beginning to look upon as one of the coming men of the city, is Harold F. Barker, who although he has not yet rounded out a quarter of a century has yet through the aid of a wise father succeeded in winning for himself a reputation for reliability and competency that betokens well for the future.

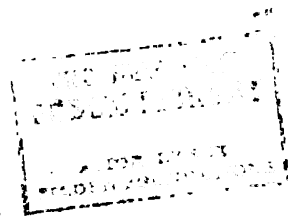
The father of Harold F. Barker is Frank C. Barker, his mother being Nora Barker, both of whom are residents of Blackfoot. His parents are themselves young people, his father being only forty-eight years of age and his mother forty-six. Both of them are natives of Minnesota, but came to Idaho and settled in Blackfoot during the early days of the community. Here Mr. Barker established himself in the business of a painter and was thus engaged for a number of years, until in 1897 he opened up a grocery business in which he has since been successfully engaged. Four children have been born to Frank C. Barker and his wife and of these Harold F. is the eldest child.

Harold F. Barker was born at Parker's Ferry, Minnesota, on the 1st of May, 1888. His education was received in the schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, where his parents moved while he was yet a child. Upon finishing school he went into business with his father; that is, he learned the trade and after his father pronounced him competent he took charge of his father's business and is now recognized as one of the most successful painters, paper hangers and decorators in Blackfoot. He took charge of his father's business in May, 1912, and has carried it on to the entire satisfaction of the latter and of his customers. Mr. Barker modestly attributes a large share of his success to his father's aid, but his friends and acquaintances know that he would never have accomplished what he has had it not been for his own industry and painstaking work.

In politics Mr. Barker is a member of the Republican party, and his sole fraternal affiliations are with the Royal Highlanders. On the 2nd of June, 1910, he was married to Miss Ida Blair, at Pocatello, Idaho. Mrs. Barker is a daughter of Albert Blair and his wife, who are residents of Blackfoot. One child, Roy Barker, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barker, his birth occurring at Blackfoot, June 25, 1912.

Mr. Barker is an ardent devotee of the out doors life and is an enthusiast over all forms of sport, although hunting is his favorite diversion.

F. T. Harding



LUTHER MARTIN CAPPS. For more than a quarter of a century Luther M. Capps has maintained a position of much importance in the state of Idaho, and he is today at the zenith of his successful and prosperous career. Much of the real and telling development of the varied resources of the great state of Idaho has been brought about as the result of his guiding finger, and he has instigated more movements for the ultimate good of the state than perhaps any other one man who might be mentioned. Many of the leading financial and industrial enterprises of this section of the state have known his influence and support in their early days of establishment, and many of them yet feel his connection with them in the official positions which he is wont to occupy. A native of Alabama, Mr. Capps was born in Abbeville on January 12, 1863, and is the son of Martin V. and Sara E. (Box) Capps, both native Georgians, where the father was born in 1839.

Martin V. Capps settled in southern Alabama in 1855, and there conducted extensive plantation interests, as well as occupying a high place in the public life of the county. He served the Democratic party for a number of terms in the state legislature, and was especially prominent in the Masonic fraternity. For several years he has been president of the First National Bank of Abbeville. The mother died in 1902 at the family home leaving eight children: Daniel W., Luther M., of this review; John T.; William J.; Beulah, Cordelia, James W. and Addie. The father still makes his home at Abbeville, Alabama, and is in the seventy-fourth year of his life. He was a soldier of the Civil war period, and gave valiant service to the Southern cause, serving as assistant surgeon.

Luther M. Capps was the second born of the eight children of his parents. He attended the schools of Abbeville and the college at Auburn, Alabama, finishing a four-year course in the latter named institution when he was twenty-three years of age. He taught school for two years after his graduation and in 1886 received an appointment to a position in the Indian department of the United States Government. The duties of his new position brought him to Idaho, Fort Hall being his location, and he continued for three years in the Indian service as superintendent of the industrial and agricultural department of the Indian schools. It was during his government service in Idaho that the young man secured his first tract of land, through purchase, and this tract of one hundred and seventy acres was the beginning of a magnificent estate which he eventually came to be the owner of and upon which he carried on extensive stock raising and farming. He experienced a pleasing degree of success in that business, and still operates near Blackfoot, Idaho, where his fine ranch is located. Mr. Capps has made a close and careful study of the business of ranching in Idaho, and land that once lay waste now yields bountifully under his fostering care. He has treated his subject in a scientific manner, and the results have been most gratifying to contemplate, and his methods have been recognized by the United States Government in his appointment to the post of correspondent from Idaho to the United States agricultural department, a service which he has performed for a number of years.

In addition to his ranching and farming activities, Mr. Capps is prominently connected with many other enterprises, as has been previously mentioned. He is vice president and general manager of the Blackfoot Farmers' Mutual Milling Company; secretary and manager of the Blackfoot Irrigation & Ditch

Company; and a stockholder and a director in the Gem State Light and Power Company. He does an annual business of large proportions in the buying of potatoes and grain at Blackfoot—an enterprise of his own.

A Democrat, and an active and prominent one, Mr. Capps holds a high place in the councils of his party. He was the representative of his party for his district to the state legislature in 1898, and on April 4, 1910, was elected mayor of Blackfoot. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Commercial Club of Blackfoot also claims him as a member. He is a member of the Baptist church.

At Blackfoot, Idaho, on March 21, 1890, Mr. Capps was united in marriage with Elizabeth E. McMillan. She is the daughter of Robert E. and Mary E. (Conner) McMillan, both natives of Scotland, but herself born in the state of Minnesota. They passed the closing years of their life in Blackfoot and were among its most highly honored and esteemed citizens. Death claimed them some years ago.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Capps, of whom brief mention is made as follows: Van Buren Clapp, born in Blackfoot in 1891; Robert Oscar, born in 1893; Mary, born in 1895; and Edna and Edgar, twins, born in 1898. The three last named are attending school in Blackfoot, and all five were born in the city which is their present home.

ALEXANDER BURNETT is one of the most prominent and successful business men of Mackay, Idaho, combining with his undoubted business ability a forceful character and executive ability. He has not only made a success in the business world, but he has played a leading part in politics from the time when he cast his first vote, and has proved one of the most able men in political affairs in this section of the state. Broad minded, progressive he has had a most important influence towards the betterment of conditions in the town, both economically and socially. His position in various public offices has given him an opportunity to accomplish much good in civic affairs.

Alexander Burnett was born in Tuella county, Utah, on the 14th of November, 1862. The father of Alexander Burnett is David Burnett and the native home of the latter was Scotland. He came to America in the later fifties and was among the pioneers of Utah. He was a carpenter by trade but on coming to this country he took up farming and later on became a merchant. He was moderately successful. In 1872 he removed to Idaho, settling in Mackay when there were not many settlers in southern Idaho. He has always taken a keen interest in political affairs, being a member of the Republican party. He served at one time as county commissioner. Civic affairs have always found him playing an active part and in his younger days he took an active part in church affairs. David Burnett married Jean Buist, who like her husband, was born in Scotland. The ceremony took place in their native land and she crossed the ocean and later the plains with the man of her choice. She died in Mackay, Idaho, in 1905, at the age of seventy-four. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, and of these three now make their homes in Idaho. Daniel M. is a resident of Mackay and Isabelle is the wife of Thomas Coffin, their home being in Oneida county.

Alexander Burnett is the next to the youngest of the children of his parents and received his education in the schools of Idaho, securing, however, only a common school education. He left school

at the age of sixteen and pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land on Lost river. Here he engaged in stock raising as his own master. For a number of years he was thus engaged, attaining considerable prosperity. After selling his stock and giving up the business he came to Mackay and engaged in the meat business, which he followed successfully for seven years, and in 1910 he purchased the hardware business of Brennan Brothers. This hardware business was the first to be established in Custer county, and the Brennan brothers had established the business and had made it a prosperous concern before Mr. Burnett bought it. He, however, greatly increased the business and it is now the largest in the county, being the only exclusive hardware store in Mackay. As a merchant he has been an undoubted success, but he has not given his entire time to his mercantile business. He is interested in farming lands and also owns city realty, and his business ability has been recognized by his being made a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Mackay.

In politics Mr. Burnett is a member of the Republican party, and is recognized as an important factor in the councils of that party. He served as councilman for two years in Mackay and in 1904 was elected mayor of the city. He held this post for one term or two years, and was also a member of the city council for four years. For one term he was assessor of the county and he also held the position of collector of this county for one term. He also served as county commissioner for two years and this long list of public offices proves more than words could what an active and able part has been Mr. Burnett's in civic and political affairs.

Mr. Burnett has always taken considerable interest in fraternal matters, and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Pocatello, No. 674, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mackay Lodge, No. 82.

He has been twice married, his first marriage occurring in Oneida county, Idaho, when he married Miss Jane Jones, who was a native of Utah, and a member of a well known old pioneer family of that state. Five children were born to this union, and the mother has been dead for many years. These children are all living save Isabelle, the others being Alexander, Jean, Mabel and David M. Mr. Burnett married Miss Emma Smyers as his second wife. Mrs. Burnett was born in Missouri, and she and her husband have become the parents of one child, a daughter, Beulah, who was born on the 10th of May, 1905.

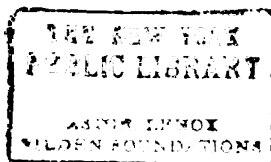
KARL P. BROWN. The career of Karl P. Brown, editor and publisher of the *Blackfoot Optimist*, of Blackfoot, Idaho, which, as its name suggests is a journalistic disciple of the creed that all things are ordered for the best, has been one of enterprising industry from earliest youth, crowded with experiences of every kind, in various communities, and finally crowned with undisputed success. The spirit of self-reliance and independence that led the lad of fourteen years to leave his comfortable home in the East and fare forth to battle with the world in strange communities, has enabled Mr. Brown to build up a profitable enterprise where one of less courage and faith in his own convictions might have failed, and at this time he is recognized as an important factor in influencing public opinion and in promoting the civic welfare of his adopted place. Mr. Brown was born at Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, April

18, 1872, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Newell) Brown.

Henry Brown was a native of New York state, and in young manhood took up the study of law. He became a resident of Findlay, Ohio, in 1856, and there formed a partnership with Col. James A. Bope, this association continuing until the outbreak of the Civil war. Both partners at that time desired to aid the Union cause, but realized that one should remain and fight the battles of peace to care for the families, and, accordingly, the two young lawyers drew lots to see who should go to the front. As events occurred, it was Colonel Bope who drew the right to wear the uniform, and he fought gallantly throughout the struggle between the states, while Mr. Brown was no less active in keeping the loved ones at home in comfortable circumstances. After the war the partnership was resumed, and continued uninterruptedly until the death of Mr. Brown, in 1893, when he was sixty-seven years of age. He rose to a high place in his profession, and was very active in the ranks of the Democratic party, filling numerous offices and eventually being sent as representative to the Ohio State Legislature. Mrs. Brown, a native of Virginia, still survives her husband and resides at the old home in Findlay, which remains in the family possession.

The youngest of the four children of his parents, Karl P. Brown received his education in the public and high schools of Findlay, in the meantime learning the trade of printer. Having heard glowing reports of the opportunities to be found in the great West, at the age of fourteen years he ran away from home and made his way to the vicinity of Livingston, Montana, where he secured employment as a cowboy, riding the range for the next fifteen years. During this time he also engaged in buying and selling cattle and horses on his own account, but in this he met with only ordinary success, and November 21, 1907, he located permanently at Blackfoot, Idaho, where he took a position on the *Southeastern Idaho Mail*. He remained with that newspaper but a short time, however, soon establishing the *Blackfoot Optimist*, which now has a circulation of more than 1,000 readers. Devoted to the support of Republican policies and candidates, it was the only paper to uphold that party's principles in the county during the campaign of 1912. Mr. Brown has met with encouraging support, both from subscribers and advertisers, and is endeavoring to give to the reading public a clean, wholesome sheet, embodying the best characteristics of journalism, telling the news and all the news, and containing timely and significant editorials. He has the respect of men of all parties for the courage with which he defends his convictions and the honorable manner in which he does so, and has succeeded in making himself popular with all classes. Mr. Brown's assertion that Idaho is to become the "Garden Spot of America," is worthy of some consideration when it is remembered that he has traveled all over the West and visited some of the finest agricultural communities in the country. He misses no opportunity to "boost" his adopted section, and by word and pen has been influential in advancing his community's development.

On October 6, 1907, Mr. Brown was married at Pocatello, Idaho, to Miss Blanche Laughran, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Joshua Laughran. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter: "Billie" Louise, born at Blackfoot, October 7, 1911. The family is connected with the Methodist church.



Frans Anderson MD

DR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON. Since 1897 Dr. William H. Anderson has been a resident of Soda Springs, Bannock county, Idaho, and his life has been a busy and profitable one here, as it was in those communities that knew his ministering ways before he cast in his lot with Soda Springs and her people. Well advanced in years, Dr. Anderson has of late practically abandoned his medical practice, his work being confined to consultations and emergency calls, rather than to a regular practice, such as he maintained for more than a half century. His profession has honored him within the past two years, first electing him to the office of second vice president of the Idaho State Pharmaceutical Association, and later electing him first vice president. The doctor still keeps up his drug store, however, which he established when he first located in Soda Springs, and which has long been one of the busiest spots in the city.

William H. Anderson, M. D., was born at Florence, Pennsylvania, on the 14th day of February, 1835, and is the son of Robert S. and Dorcas A. S. (Hopkins) Anderson, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was for many years engaged in the mercantile business in his native state, and in later years in Iowa, to which state he migrated, and he lived to reach the patriarchal age of eighty-five years.

The Anderson family is of record one of the oldest American families, and the paternal grandparents of the genial doctor were Maj. Robert and Betsy Agnes Anderson, both Pennsylvanians. Major Anderson was born just prior to the Revolutionary war period, and he was all his life a leader in public affairs. It is noteworthy that he was the major of a Pennsylvania regiment sent to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, in 1812, when invasion from British forces was feared. He was the son of Robert and Margaret Anderson, the former of whom was born on March 16, 1734. The maternal ancestors of the doctor as well as those on the paternal side were notable in many ways. Dr. Anderson's mother was the daughter of William and Mary (Pumphery) Hopkins, the Pumpherys being closely related to John Hancock and Stephen Hopkins, both of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, and her father was a son of James Hopkins, whose family name is perpetuated in the famous Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Anderson received his early educational training in the schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and followed his public school education with a course of study at the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati. He was graduated with the class of 1855, when he was twenty years of age, and very soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in Newark, Iowa. Four years later he moved to the West, settling in Utah, and there he enjoyed a liberal practice in Cache and Malad counties, that state, as well as in Oneida county, Idaho. It was not until 1897 that Dr. Anderson severed his connection entirely with the state of Utah and confined himself exclusively to his Idaho practice. He located in that year at Soda Springs, in Bannock county, and here he has since been engaged in a general practice, until advancing age and an inclination to retire from active service in recent years led him to practically withdraw from general medical and surgical practice. It is true, the doctor will come if he is called in an emergency

case, or in a consultation, and his skill today is unabated, but he feels himself entitled to a season of rest after a half century of strenuous practice in the wilds of a new western country.

Dr. Anderson is a man who has ever kept abreast with the tide of developments in the scientific world, and has been a close and able student of his profession. He has not withdrawn himself from other interests, however, but has always been found an interested factor in every forward movement that was promulgated for the ultimate good of his community. His drug store, which he established when he came to Soda Springs, has taken a goodly bit of his attention, and he still retains that business.

Public service has not been outside the field of Dr. Anderson's activity, and for twenty-five years he was justice of the peace in Utah, and he was at one time regimental surgeon in the Nauvoo Legion of Cache county, Utah, while he was postmaster of Portage, in Utah, for thirty years. He is a member of the church of the Latter Day Saints, and in that church has served as counsellor to the bishop.

On September 8, 1861, Dr. Anderson was married at Wellsville, Utah, to Miss Mary Allen, of English birth, and the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Siddall) Allen, of Derbyshire, England. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson are three in number, as follows: William A., who was born in Wellsville, Utah, on the 26th of September, 1862; Dorcas E., born on February 16, 1865, and died on August 2, 1876; and Mary E., born on March 19, 1867. She was thrice married. Her first husband, Charles A. Heaston, died, leaving one child, and she later married John Kelley, of Soda Springs, Idaho. He died, leaving one child, William Kelley. She married, third, Thomas J. Corrigan, of Soda Springs.

Dr. Anderson has long been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in the movements of that body. He was at one time a member of the Democratic central committee for this district, and has served in various capacities in the interests of the party. It would be difficult indeed to find a man who could speak more warmly of Idaho than does Dr. Anderson, and, indeed, it would be difficult to find one who is more qualified to speak than he. He has traveled extensively through the western states, studied them and lived in them, and it is his outspoken belief that Idaho leads the West in the richness of her resources and in her splendid advantages of climate, water and general healthfulness. He is especially happy in his life in Soda Springs, and is one of the happiest and most genial men one might ever expect to find—a part of the credit for which may be accredited to his pleasing and wholesome life in the state of his adoption, but the greater share of which, it is safe to say, springs from the kindly and generous nature which are the distinctive characteristics of this fine old western gentleman.

FRANCES IDA ROBERTS. An elastic phrase is "the sphere of woman." It is measured only by the prejudices and mental limitations of the user. In the homely, honest, actual life of the world women's accomplishments have ranged everywhere. To the independent, courageous members of the sex, the arbitrary distinctions maintained in the drawing-room and academic circles are as paper. Women like Frances Ida Roberts are doers of the word, and their quality of social service and individual achievements suffer nothing by comparison with the work

performed by ablest men. Her career has inspiration, not only for her own sex, but for all who aspire to that level of accomplishment which counts for good in behalf of humanity.

Miss Roberts is a successful newspaper woman in Idaho, proprietor and editor of the *Star Courier* at Star. She is active in politics in the sense that she is an energetic advocate and worker for good government and social justice. She lives a sane and busy life, and is not so immersed in practical duties that she has no time for the finer things and the cultural side of life. A number of years ago she took up a claim in Oregon, lived the typical life of a homesteader, and not only performed all the duties and underwent all the hardships connected with such an experience, but thoroughly enjoyed the doing of it. She has devoted many years to teaching, and in that and other ways has come close to the vital needs of that portion of humanity which her own career has touched. To her credit is much of the hard solid work of the world, and at the same time she has maintained the "sweetness and light" which increase the durable satisfaction of life.

Frances Ida Roberts was born on Friday, February 17, 1860, at the corner of Fourteenth and Clark Avenue, in St. Louis, Missouri. Hers is an interesting family record. The founder of her family in America was a soldier who came with wife and one child from Ireland, and was among the early settlers of Baltimore, Maryland. There is little information at hand concerning the founder of the family, but it is known that he gave his services to the colony during the Claiborne disturbances and he was spoken of as Col. Roberts. The great-grandfather, grandfather and father of Miss Roberts were all born in the old Baltimore homestead. The first of the family in America was a Roman Catholic in religion.

Great-grandfather Patrick Roberts was born in Baltimore, was educated there, took up the law, and served as a private during the Revolutionary war. He cast his vote for Washington, then for Jefferson and in religion was a Protestant, probably the first in the family, and also belonged to the Masonic Order. He came across the Alleghanies to Kentucky about 1811, and laid his land warrant on about one thousand acres of land along the Big Benson River near Frankfort. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Lexington, where he was known as the "Cobbler of Benson" because of his pride and the autocratic bearing which characterized his personal action. In addressing the jury, he "marked time" all over the court room. He won his last case at the age of ninety-five, and fell dead in the arms of his son from the saddle of his old pony "Silver Heels" at his home gate. He was the father of twenty-three children. One son, Edmund A. W. Roberts, still lives at the age of ninety-eight on the old Benson homestead. Patrick Roberts was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Mastin, of Holland Dutch stock and a woman of noted courage. The second wife was Mary Austin, whom he married in Kentucky.

Thomas Henry Roberts, son of Patrick and Margaret Roberts, was born in Baltimore about 1793. He married in Pennsylvania about 1810 Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Campbell, who had come from Scotland. Thomas H. Roberts, who was a printer by trade, moved to Kentucky about 1817, and at Louisville started a paper called "The Microscope" about 1823. Through his newspaper he boldly attacked the evils of Louisville, and its lax

officials. He paid particular attention to the outrages committed by the keel boatmen, and gave much space in his columns to the slum section called the "Swamp." As a result of his fiery denunciation of one Captain Russell, of the boat "Huntress," whom he represented as taking the hand of a girl passenger and saying, "Let me lead you into Swamp-tation, my dear," the boatmen attacked his office under the leadership of this Captain Russell and threw his machinery and other equipment into the Ohio River. On the invitation of a Frenchman who owned a sheepyard, Mr. Roberts crossed the river to New Albany, Indiana, and established there the *Indiana Recorder*, which he published until his death about 1828. His political faith during his latter years was that of a Whig.

In religion Thomas H. Roberts was a Swedenborgian. He had a brother named for Emanuel Swedenborg. He was given to preaching those doctrines and to fiery arguments in support of them. One occasion remembered and given place in the family traditions is connected with an incident when Lorenzo Dow came to fulfill an appointment made a year before and preached from a stump to hundreds of people in a grove between the old or Riverside Park and the new part of New Albany. At the close of the address Grandfather Roberts challenged the preacher and a bitter debate followed for a good part of the afternoon, until as the speakers approached from stump to stump, Grandfather Roberts finally grasped and shook the Great Irregular by a long thin white chin-beard. Thomas H. Roberts was a man of exceptional education and mentality. He was educated in Baltimore, had a fine classical training, and possessed one of the best libraries in Kentucky, its volumes having filled two great covered wagons when brought over the Alleghanies. He wielded a trenchant, sarcastic editorial pen, wrote good lyric poetry, and in his newspapers and his speaking worked with broad liberal sweep to build up the town and the schools, churches and commercial concerns. His wife, Jane Campbell, was a good, intelligent woman. Her brother John was a member of Congress from his district in Pennsylvania for a number of terms. Her people were farmers, Whigs and Quakers, and her parents and brothers, excepting John, moved to Kentucky about 1820. Her mother, Sarah Sinclair Campbell, was born in England, a very stately, stern Quakeress. Her father talked a broad Scotch dialect. Jane Roberts remained a Quaker despite her husband's Swedenborgian doctrine.

The father of Miss Roberts was Thomas Henry Roberts, Jr., born in Baltimore, August 7, 1815, and brought to Kentucky in 1817 at the age of two years. When nine years old in 1824 he began to check type in his father's office, and in 1830 was apprenticed to Shadrach Penn, printer. June 20, 1842, he married at Frankfort, Kentucky, Miss Martha Duncan Thompson. In 1851 he moved to St. Louis, where he was foreman or proofreader on the *Missouri Republican*, and on the *Missouri Democrat* for over twenty years. In 1860 he bought a farm ninety miles southeast of St. Louis, and gradually increased its acreage to more than nine hundred. This old farm had a fine old oak log house built in 1830, and an oak-timbered barn with a double threshing floor. This threshing floor was used for threshing after the old manner of beating out grain with flails by the entire settlement. The farm was four miles from Steeleville in Crawford county, and the forest closed all around it. In 1872 Mr. Roberts started a

paper, the Crawford *Mirror*, which is still in existence, its plant being installed in the remodeled barn. In 1888 he came out to Oregon, started a paper called the Harney *Times*, served as treasurer of Harney county and of Harney City, was notary public, was postmaster at Ironside, Oregon, at the age of eighty-four and died at Cove, Oregon, January 20, 1903. Until 1828 he had been a student in school, but after that educated himself like Lincoln, and taught himself the Latin, Greek and German languages for the sake of their literature. In politics he was a Democrat, was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and from 1861 to 1865 served in the Missouri State Militia. His wife was a daughter of John Bennett Thompson and Ellen Jane (Kelly) Thompson. She was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, May 24, 1824, and was reared after the death of her mother by Nathan Scarce, a planter near Franklin. Her father had served in the Black Hawk war, and her grandfather, Captain Evans Thompson, was a soldier of the Revolution. The Thompson family was English in its ancestry. Mrs. Roberts treasures many memories of her grandfather, Captain Thompson, having seen him and heard many of his army stories and songs. She was named for his mother, Martha Duncan. Captain Thompson came to Kentucky from Virginia, after the Revolution, and his wife, Chloe Bennett, was noted for her fearlessness in riding any distance to help sick women or children in the wilderness. With forebears whose characters and careers were notable for such attainments and accomplishments as have been described it is not surprising that Miss Roberts herself has led a useful life. She was educated in the public schools and the Steeleville Academy. In 1872, when twelve years old, she began to set type in the *Mirror* office. During the summer the family lived on the farm, Oak Lawn, and in the winter lived in St. Louis with the father. In 1877-78 she took a course in piano music under Professor Louis Lybecker in the Orchard Musical Institute at Salem, Missouri. She took up teaching as an assistant, and in 1887 moved out to Oregon and taught in both that state and Idaho until 1906. For a change during vacation she worked in printing offices. In 1906 Miss Roberts bought the North Powder *News* in North Powder, Oregon, handled it successfully until October, 1909, when she sold, and then moved to Boise, where she bought an interest in the Idaho *Unionist*. Her interest in that paper was sold in 1910, in which year she established the *Star Courier* at Star, and has since been identified with journalism and public affairs at that place.

Miss Roberts is a Republican of the Progressive type, and was unable to reconcile herself to the Hilles-Channon minority. During the national campaign of 1912 she served as county organizer and chairman of the state publicity committee for southern Idaho. She is now permanent committeeman and member of the county executive committee, also president of the local progressive club. She has held no political office, and to use her own words, not being a suffragette, has no military record.

At a camp meeting held by Bishop Marvin of St. Louis at Walton Springs in Crawford county, Missouri, in September, 1874, Miss Roberts was converted to the Methodist church, and was baptized January 21, 1876. She has served as church trustee and as an active worker in both church and Sunday school. Fraternally she has affiliated since 1895

with the Rebekah Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held offices as noble grand and D. D. P. She organized the Rebekah Lodge at North Powder, Oregon, Golden Rod Lodge No. 165, and also organized and instituted Haines Lodge No. 170 at Dean, Oregon. She is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World auxiliary, Women of Woodcraft, is clerk of her lodge and an organizer for Boise. She also belongs to the Women's Relief Corps, and to the Boise Typographical Union.

A busy and contented career has never allowed Miss Roberts to consider matrimony seriously. Her home life has been ideal in its relations and her outside interests, especially those which have brought her into serviceable touch with children as teacher, have supplied most of the things which are the rewards of married life. Her mother, who was a woman of fine and strong character, was an invalid for nineteen years, and to her the daughter gave a long and devoted service. Her father was her teacher, critic, and intimate companion. None of the family has cared for money, and she and the others have lived the simple life from day to day with plenty of books and those surroundings of birds, flowers and sunshine and laughter and music which afford the perfect environment for the wholesome and high-minded. Miss Roberts and her widowed elder sister continue the home life which prevailed during the presence of their parents, but now more than ever give their time to literary work. There are children, since Miss Roberts' brother has three fine boys, and her sister has three lovely children. Miss Roberts herself has school children living on a thousand hills in east Oregon and Idaho, and that she has performed a useful and conscientious service to these affords a satisfaction which is a fair substitute for children of her own. Through her paper and through her part in public life, she takes a keen interest in child welfare work, and in fighting the menace of child slavery.

In 1889 Miss Roberts pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Harney county, Oregon, and lived on it until she had proved up the claim. She relates that every minute of that experience was enjoyable from jumping the claim, getting the cabin, ten by twelve feet, set up, and fencing the grounds, to all the work of looking after the stock and other duties connected with homesteading. While living on that claim she walked to and from a little school a mile and a half below her home, also made printer's proof, and occasionally entertained her friends with a dinner at the Frenchwoman's Hotel in Burns. As a newspaper woman she maintains an ideal for a clean local paper, lends her encouragement to all good, assists in fighting the bad, and throughout keeps a cheerful outlook and a steady uplift. She and her sister, Mrs. D. L. Grace, do all their own work at home, and it is a cheerful philosophy which she has evolved from her experience in the world. She says: "We find life easy for folks who work steadily and intelligently, a good living for folk of simple taste and contented mind, who spend no energy in hustling for mere fine clothes and victuals." While always busy Miss Roberts has traveled some, has read much, and has always entered actively into the large, club, home, church, and street concerns about her. And all right thinking people would agree and rejoice with her in her belief that she has been very happily placed in life.

CHARLES V. FISHER. The financial interests of southeastern Idaho are in the hands of capable and conservative bankers, men whose lives have been devoted to the handling of public and private moneys, whose whole training has been along lines calculated to safeguard the interests of investors and depositors. Among these, one who has qualified as an able banker is Charles V. Fisher, cashier of the D. W. Standrod & Company private bank, of Blackfoot. Starting with this firm something more than eleven years ago, in a humble capacity, he has steadily worked his way up the ladder, promotion succeeding promotion, until today he is known as one of the leading financiers of the city. Although shrewdness has been a notable factor of his character, in all of his dealings Mr. Fisher has maintained strictness, fairness and integrity, and his opinion has always carried weight with his associates in financial matters of any nature. A short sketch of his career will be interesting as showing how he has advanced from the school room to the practical directing head of a large and responsible business.

Mr. Fisher was born April 25, 1884, at Marysville, Kansas, and is a son of James C. and Melvina (Moore) Fisher. His father, a native of New York state, moved to Kansas in 1880, and was there engaged in fruit growing until 1889, that year seeing his advent in Blackfoot, Idaho. He is now living retired after a long and successful career. Mr. Fisher has been a lifelong Republican, and has always been more or less active in civic affairs. During the Civil war, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which he was a non-commissioned officer, and took part in nineteen major battles during his five years of service, including Vicksburg and Shiloh, in the latter of which he was wounded. He also participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and his entire service was marked by the greatest bravery and faithful attention to duty. On April 16, 1848, he was married to Melvina Moore, a native of Wisconsin, and they became the parents of four sons, of whom Charles V. was the youngest.

Charles V. Fisher received his education in the public schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, and Ogden, Utah, which he attended until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he was offered his first position, a clerkship in the private bank of D. W. Standrod & Company, at Blackfoot. That was something more than eleven years ago, and today Mr. Fisher has full charge of the cashier's desk, a position which he has held for six years. He is a Republican in his political views, and for the past four years has been deputy county treasurer. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and as a member of the Commercial Club he has been active in advancing Blackfoot's best interests.

In December, 1903, Mr. Fisher was married at Blackfoot, to Miss Maude Sample, daughter of William A. Sample, a native of Oregon, and they have had two children: Charles D., born November 16, 1905; and Maxine, born July 11, 1910.

FRANK W. MITCHELL, M. D. As one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Bingham county and as a vital and public-spirited citizen who commands unqualified esteem in the state of his adoption, Dr. Mitchell is entitled to specific recognition in this publication. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the thriving little city of Blackfoot and is known as a most zealous student of the sciences of medicine and surgery, with the advances in which he keeps in the closest touch.

Dr. Mitchell is a native son of the golden West, as he was born at Adin, Modoc county, California, on the 6th of June, 1872. He is a son of Judge Martin W. and Antoinette (Curry) Mitchell, both of whom were born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in which state the respective families were founded in the early pioneer days. Judge Mitchell was born in the year 1825 and has long been numbered among the distinguished representatives of the legal profession in the West. He crossed the plains to California in 1847, about two years prior to the historic gold stampede to that state, and for sixty-seven years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in California and Oregon, besides which he served six years on the bench of the supreme court of California. He long wielded great influence in public affairs and has been closely identified with the development and upbuilding of our great western empire. A man of the highest intellectual and professional attainments, he has ordered his course on a lofty plane of integrity and honor, and now venerable in years he is living virtually retired at Weiser, Idaho, to which state he came in 1884, about six years prior to the admission of the territory to the Union. His loved and devoted wife, who shared with him the vicissitudes of pioneer life in the West, was summoned to eternal rest, at Weiser, Idaho, on the 9th of November, 1911. Of the five children Dr. Mitchell is the youngest of the number. Judge Mitchell has long been a leading exponent of the principles and policies of the Democrat party and he is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife.

Dr. Mitchell was a lad of about twelve years at the time of the family removal to Idaho and after completing the curriculum of the high school at Weiser, the judicial center of Washington county he availed himself of the advantages of a business college in the city of Portland, Oregon. In 1892 he received the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy from Willamette University, at Salem, Oregon, and he then entered the celebrated Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he was engaged in the St. Louis Hospital, at St. Louis, Missouri, until he entered the Barnes Medical College, in the city of St. Louis, for the purpose of still further fortifying himself for the work of his profession. From this institution he received the supplemental degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903, and in 1901-2 he gained most valuable clinical experience by serving as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, under the distinguished Dr. John Young Brown. Later he served as interne in the general hospital at Rock Springs, Wyoming; in 1907 he completed an effective post-graduate course in the Chicago Polytechnic, and in 1910 he again availed himself of the advantages of leading medical schools and hospitals in Chicago, his professional ambition having permitted him to spare no pains in keeping himself up to the highest standard of efficiency in practice and making use of the most approved modern methods and remedial agents.

On the 10th of October, 1903, Dr. Mitchell established his residence and professional headquarters at Blackfoot, and within the intervening period of nearly a decade he has admirably proved his ability, has built up a large and representative general practice and has gained an inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. He is at the present time vice president of the Idaho State Medical Society, in the affairs of which he takes the deepest interest.

and is also identified with the American Medical Association. He is local medical examiner for fifty-two life insurance companies which control business in Idaho, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In his civic attitude Dr. Mitchell is altogether liberal and progressive, and he takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home town, county and state, with an abiding appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of Idaho. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance, and both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is president of the Parker Mountain Mining Company and has also identified himself with other industrial and commercial enterprises. He has achieved success in a professional way and also has been able to gain definite financial prosperity, his advancement representing the concrete results of his own ability and well directed endeavors. He earned the funds which enabled him to complete his professional education and his cash capital when he engaged in practice at Blackfoot was limited to eighty dollars. In his graduation in Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, he received a gold medal for excellence in deportment and in general average in examinations, this being a trophy in which he may justly take exceptional pride.

On the 1st of December, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Mitchell to Miss Winifred Hopkins, of Weiser, this state. She was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Andrew J. Hopkins, who removed to Idaho when she was a girl. Mrs. Mitchell is a most popular factor in connection with the representative social activities of Blackfoot, is president of the Ladies' Guild of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is past worthy matron of the Blackfoot chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have no children.

LEO HENESH. Among the enterprising and substantial young business men given to Idaho by the great empire of Austria-Hungary is the well-known citizen of Blackfoot to whom this sketch is dedicated. Coming to America as a youth of about eleven years, he has won prosperity and independence through his own efforts, and his sterling character has gained him unequivocal esteem in the community in which he has established his permanent home. He came to America with virtually no capital save energy, ambition, integrity and a thorough knowledge of his trade, and his industry and judgment have enabled him to make rapid and substantial advancement, so that he is now one of the representative business men of Bingham county. He is the owner of a well improved farm property and a fine modern residence and conducts a most flourishing harness and saddlery business at Blackfoot. His pronounced success since coming to Idaho has made him the more fully appreciative of the advantages and attractions of the state, and he has fully identified himself with local interests, as a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Henesh was born at Jaromeritz, province of Moravia, Austria, on the 18th of September, 1877, and is the youngest of the seven surviving children of John and Josephine Henesh, both of whom were born and reared in Moravia, where the father became a successful contractor and builder, besides owning and operating a farm. He died in his native land, on the 16th of January, 1879, at the age of sixty-two years, and his widow still resides at

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Jaromeritz, the subject of this review being the only representative of the immediate family in America. Mr. Henesh attended the schools of his home place until he was thirteen years of age and he had a short term of service in the Austrian army. At the age noted he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of harnessmaker, and in his service of four years he became a skilled workman. After completing his apprenticeship he followed his trade as a journeyman in his native land for seven years, and he then determined to seek his fortunes in the United States, where he believed he could find better opportunities for the winning of success through individual effort. He left Austria on the 16th of February, 1902, and arrived in the port of New York city on the 8th of the following month. Soon afterward he made his way to Chicago, where he was employed at his trade for a short interval, as was he later at Omaha, Nebraska. He next proceeded to Montana, and there he found employment at his trade in Billings and other towns, and on the 16th of September, 1904, he came to Blackfoot, Idaho, his intention being to take up a homestead claim in this vicinity and to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. He could not obtain a tract of land such as he desired, and under these conditions he purchased the established harness business of Benjamin Blarick, of Blackfoot. His skill as a workman fitted him fully for the carrying forward of the enterprise and he soon gained secure hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community, with the result that his business has been signally prospered. His original capital did not exceed twelve hundred dollars, and he now controls a business aggregating about seven thousand dollars per annum. Energy and good judgment have marked his course and also an integrity of purpose that has not failed of popular appreciation. Mr. Henesh also owns and operates a fine farm of forty acres, eligibly located one and one-half miles distant from Blackfoot, and in Blackfoot he has a most attractive modern residence, which represents another evidence of the success which he has achieved.

In politics Mr. Henesh is a staunch Democrat and he takes a lively interest in all that concerns the progress and prosperity of his home city and county, though he has had no desire to enter public office. He is a valued member of the Blackfoot Commercial Club, has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for ten years, and both he and his wife are popular in the social activities of their home community.

At Blackfoot, on the 4th of June, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Henesh to Miss Mary Burnett, daughter of John Burnett, and the one child of this union is Mary, who was born on the 16th of August, 1910.

JOSEPH B. DAVIS, M. D. The medical profession has its full quota of able and honored representatives in Idaho, and worthy of special consideration in this publication is Dr. Davis, of Blackfoot, Bingham county, and who stands exponent of the highest ethics of his exacting vocation, which he has dignified and honored by his character and services, the while his success and popularity afford the most effective voucher for his ability and his hold upon the confidence and esteem of the community in which he finds a grateful stage for his professional activities. In point of years of active practice at Blackfoot he now has the distinction of priority over all other representatives of his profession in this thriving little city, and he is essentially vital and loyal

in his civic attitude, with a full appreciation of the manifold attractions and advantages of the state of his adoption.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in one of his inimitable post-prandial addresses, made the following humorous metaphor of a well known quotation: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." In the final designation of claim for greatness Dr. Davis finds place, as he was born at Lancaster, the judicial center of Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 4th of November, 1869. He is a son of Joseph K. and Hannah E. (Hubbell) Davis, the former of whom died in 1911, in the city of Chicago, where he had been for thirty years a prominent and honored member of the Board of Trade and where his widow still resides. Dr. Davis was a child at the time of the family removal from Ohio to Illinois and the home was established at Evanston, one of the most beautiful of the suburbs of Chicago. There he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools and also of Northwestern University, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was matriculated in the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Davis initiated the practice of his profession at Oregon, Illinois, and continued his earnest and effective labors in that state until his removal to Idaho in 1902. In 1899 he served as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the Third Infantry Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. In 1902 he established his home at Blackfoot, Idaho, and as previously intimated, he is now the oldest practitioner of this place in years of consecutive professional work. He is also a registered pharmacist in Idaho, is a close and appreciative student and keeps in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, the while he is a most effective exponent of the benignant school of homoeopathy. His practice is of essentially representative order and extends throughout the district normally tributary to his home town. The doctor served as county coroner in 1903-4, and simultaneously held the office of county physician of Bingham county. Since 1903 he has been assistant surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and he is medical examiner for each of the following named organizations: Woodmen of the World, Royal Neighbors, Women of Woodcraft, Provident Insurance Company, the Fraternal Aid Association, Royal Highlanders, and the New York Mutual Life, the Prudential Life and the Germania Life Insurance companies.

Dr. Davis has the firmest hold on the confidence and esteem of the people of his home county, not only in matters pertaining to his profession but also as a citizen of high ideals and progressive ideas. He is deeply appreciative of the responsibility of his chosen profession and no matter of expediency can deflect him from his devotion to its ethics, as represented in exalted principle and practice. The doctor is a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance, and he has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty years. He is a talented musician and during virtually his entire period of residence in Blackfoot he has been organist of the local Methodist church.

On the 14th of November, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Davis to Miss Lora E. McCaleb, daughter of Colonel Hubert A. and Sarah E. McCaleb, of Ottawa, Illinois, her father having been colonel of a regiment of heavy artillery in the Civil war and having been one of the youngest officers of

this rank in that great conflict. Mrs. Davis was summoned to the life eternal on the 18th of April, 1910, secure in the high regard of all who had come within the sphere of her gracious influence, and she is survived by two children, Lucille B. and Joseph Cowell, aged respectively, fifteen and ten years. On February 27, 1913, Dr. Davis married Miss Evadale Hubbell, of Harlan, Iowa.

THOMAS C. SALT. One of the most prominent and influential residents of the town of Arco, is Thomas C. Salt, who since coming here to reside in 1907, has been a leader in many phases of the life of the town. In addition to a natural business ability he has the advantages of a good education and years of experience in dealing with men. He is a firm believer in all progressive measures and has been an active factor in promoting the growth of the town.

Born in Washington, D. C. on the 15th of January, 1856, Thomas C. Salt is the son of Thomas John Salt. The latter was born in London, England, and came to America in the early fifties. When his son was two years old he and his wife, Katherine Salt, removed from Washington to New York city and until his death he resided there, as manager for E. V. Houghett and Company, a well known firm of cutlery dealers. His death occurred in 1865, and two years later, his wife, who was a native of Maryland, passed away.

The first schooling which Thomas C. Salt received was in the public schools of New York city. He was only twelve years of age when his mother's death left him all alone in the world, and he then came West, going to work on a farm near West Salem, Wisconsin. He remained here for four years, making his home with Joshua Howe, an old Baptist deacon, who was very kind to the little orphaned lad. He saw to it that the boy received further education and the boy had a happy home with him until his death. At the age of seventeen Mr. Salt began teaching and until 1892 he was thus engaged in various sections of the state of Wisconsin. In 1893 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Trempealeau county, and so satisfactory was his service in this position that he was re-elected in 1894 and again in 1896. He served thus for three terms and it was with regret that the people of the county saw him leave in 1898 to take up his residence in the West. He came to Milton, Oregon, and for four years was the efficient principal of schools in that city.

He decided at the expiration of this time to enter the business world, and coming to Arco, Idaho, in 1907, he became one of the organizers and stock holders of the Bank of Commerce of Arco. From June, 1907, until September, 1909, he served as cashier of this bank, and after resigning this position he established his present business. He is now engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, and has met with much success along these lines. In addition to his business cares he is also notary public, justice of the peace and police court judge. A day with Mr. Salt is therefore, likely to be crammed to the brim with all kinds of matters. He is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land not far from Arco, and owns his own home, as well as other pieces of valuable city property.

In politics Mr. Salt is a member of the Republican party, and on January 6, 1913, he was appointed United States Commissioner for the district of Idaho. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Eastern Star, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes a prominent part in religious affairs and is a staunch supporter of the Baptist church.

Mr. Salt was married at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Emma Bell, on the 1st of November, 1878. She was a native of Pennsylvania and died in February, 1896. On the 13th of September, 1908, Mr. Salt was married to Miss Agnes Robertson, a native of Wisconsin. This marriage took place in Arcadon, Wisconsin, and no children have been born of this marriage. Mr. Salt is the father of three children by his first marriage. Lillian, the eldest of these, is the wife of Dr. J. A. Best, of Pendleton, Oregon; Harry lives in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mertie is the wife of J. Grant and lives in the state of Washington.

WILLARD G. SWEET. After traveling over a large part of the country and living in various sections, Willard G. Sweet has come to the conclusion that Idaho and especially that section of it in which Arco is located is the finest country in the world. He has strong personal reasons for so thinking for it is here that his greatest success has been made. He started here with a small mercantile business and has developed it into one of the most valuable businesses in the town. He has had a wide experience as a merchant and has put this experience to use in the most practical way. He is active in civic affairs and his sound judgment of men and conditions has made him very influential in political affairs and a prominent factor in party matters. He is, in short, one of those men whom the rapidly growing towns of the far West have developed, a man who can handle many interests with the ease with which his eastern brother manages one.

Willard G. Sweet was born in Mattawan, Van Buren county, Michigan, on the 22nd of December, 1858. His father was Aaron Sweet, who was born in Canada, but whose parents were from the state of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1819 and came to Michigan during the pioneer days of that state in 1837. Here he followed the vocation of the day, and as a farmer became fairly successful. Not content to be a farmer alone, he established a mercantile business and was successful in this also. Like his son he took a keen interest in the welfare of the country, and was prominent in local political affairs, filling a number of offices in the town of Decatur, and taking active part in civic matters. He died in 1896 at Decatur, Michigan. Aaron Sweet married Orpha White, a native of Rochester, New York, where she was born in 1829. She is yet living and makes her home in Decatur, Michigan, where she has resided for the past fifty years. Aaron Sweet and his wife became the parents of five children and of these Willard Sweet is the youngest but one.

Until he was seventeen years of age Willard Sweet attended the public schools of Decatur. He was thus early taught how to work, and upon leaving school he took a position as clerk in the store of Joseph Cohen. In this store he learned the clothing business, and until 1889 he followed clerical work of various kinds. In 1889, however, he had saved enough money to go into business for himself and coming west to King, Colorado, he established himself in the mercantile business and became quite successful. He remained thus engaged for two years, and during his residence in this town served as its postmaster, and was a prominent member of the life of the place. From Colorado he removed to Evans-ton, Wyoming, and here became manager for the

Beckwith Commercial Company. In this capacity he was sent to Carbon, Wyoming, and there remained for a year and a half, removing thence to Bay Horse, Idaho, where he took charge of the store and mines of O. G. Salisbury. This was in 1892 and he remained here as the manager of the Salisbury interests until 1894 when the mines closed down and he then went to Custer, Idaho. He remained in business here but a short time, however, becoming assayer and bookkeeper for the Lucky Boy mine. He now went into mining on his own account and for the next fifteen years was engaged in mining in various sections.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Sweet came to Arco, Idaho, and purchased the small mercantile business of Otto Fleischer. In the three years that have elapsed since that time, Mr. Sweet has developed his present large general merchandise business, and has become a successful man. He is also the operator of a three hundred and twenty acre dry farm near Arco, and has been quite as successful a farmer as a merchant.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Sweet has always been active in behalf of his party, and is almost always to be found at the state conventions. He is a member of several fraternal societies, being a Mason and member of the chapter. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Sweet married Miss Ivy Morgan, at Watseka, Illinois, on the 10th of December, 1909. Mrs. Sweet is a daughter of Decatur and Elizabeth Morgan, and a niece of Judge Morgan. She is a native of Illinois, having been born in Watseka. One son, Willard Morgan Sweet, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweet; his birth occurring on the 2nd of November, 1910, at Pocatello, Idaho.

OTTO B. FLEISCHER. One of the prominent and successful business men of Arco, Idaho, is Otto B. Fleischer, who has resided for many years in or near this city. He has been engaged in ranching and farming and through hard work and wise management has become a prosperous man. As a citizen of this community no one is more highly respected, for while winning wealth for himself he has also found the time to take a useful and leading part in the public affairs of the town, and has held a number of important positions of public trust.

Otto B. Fleischer is a native of Germany, as some of his strongest characteristics plainly indicate. He was born on the 17th of December, 1861, at Tilsit, in East Prussia, the son of Frederick. The latter was a prominent man in Germany, being well known throughout the empire as an able educator. He was a German by birth and for thirty years was dean of the Imperial School at Tilsit. He lived and died in Germany, his death occurring in 1882, at the age of sixty-nine, in his home at Tilsit. He married Emma Danielis, who was also German born, and whose death occurred in 1902 at the age of eighty-four. Eight children were born of this union and of these Otto Fleischer was the sixth in order of birth.

Young Otto received his education in the schools of Germany, but at the age of sixteen he put aside his school books and was apprenticed to a brewer. He remained with this brewer for three years and at the end of this time he determined to try his fortune in America. Upon reaching the shores of his future homeland he came directly to Salt Lake City, Utah, and the day after his arrival in the western city found him in possession of a position in the brewery of Henry Wagener. Here he remained for three years, at the end of which time he gave up his

trade never to return to it. He removed to Idaho, settling near Arco, where he became in time a prosperous rancher and farmer. He has been a rancher for twenty-four years and is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of the finest land in this section. He also has valuable holdings in city realty.

In politics Mr. Fleischer is a member of the Republican party and one of the most active workers in the county. For the past fourteen years he has served as United States commissioner, having been appointed by Judge Beaty, and reappointed by Judge Dietrich, his last term expiring on October 25, 1912. He served for fifteen years as justice of the peace, and has also been notary public for a number of years. He was appointed postmaster of Arco in 1902 and served until 1909. He has filled each one of these offices in a way that was an honor to himself and to the community.

In the fraternal world Mr. Fleischer is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Modern Woodmen of America.

Having spent practically a quarter of a century in this section of Idaho, Mr. Fleischer should be considered well qualified to speak of its advantages and disadvantages, and he says that he would live nowhere else, being more than satisfied with conditions as they are now.

DAVID H. BIETHAN. One of the honored pioneers and representative business men of southeastern Idaho is he whose name initiates this review. He conducts a large and well equipped general merchandise establishment in the thriving little city of Blackfoot, Bingham county, and as a merchant he holds precedence over all others save two in this section of the state in point of years of consecutive identification with this line of enterprise. Mr. Biethan has had the judgment to avail himself fully of the advantages offered in the state, which has been his home since the territorial days, and has achieved large and worthy success through his own ability and well-ordered endeavors. No citizen of Bingham county is held in higher confidence and esteem, and this has been shown by his being called upon to serve in various offices of distinctive public trust. His character is the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and as a representative citizen of Idaho he is eminently entitled to recognition in this historical publication.

David H. Biethan was born in Lee county, Iowa, on the 10th of September, 1856, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the fine old Hawkeye state. He is a son of Frederick and Dora Biethan, both of whom were born and reared in Germany and the marriage of whom was solemnized in Iowa, in which state the father established his home in 1847, two years after his emigration to America, his wife having come to America with her parents in 1853 and the family home having soon afterward been established in Iowa. Frederick Biethan was one of the pioneer merchants of Iowa, and was a man whose uprightness and industry gave him secure place in the confidence of his fellow men. He died at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1896, at the age of seventy-nine years, and David Biethan's mother died in 1862, at the age of forty-two years, he being the eldest of their three children. His father was three times married.

In the public schools of his native state David H. Biethan pursued his studies until he had attained to the age of fifteen years and he then entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of harness maker. He served three years and became a skilled workman.

After working one year as a journeyman at his trade he removed, in 1877, to Pawnee county, Kansas, where he secured land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Two years later he removed to Georgetown, Colorado, where he remained two years, during which he followed his trade and was also identified with mining enterprises, besides which he served as a member of the Colorado National Guard.

In 1882 Mr. Biethan came to Idaho and established his home in the little frontier village of Blackfoot, where he engaged in the harness business, beginning operations upon a most modest scale. Ambitious, indefatigable and enterprising, he made advancement of substantial order, and he has been most closely identified with the civic and material development and upbuilding of Blackfoot and Bingham county. He finally engaged in the general merchandise business in 1884, and with the growth and upbuilding of the country about Blackfoot his enterprise has constantly expanded in scope and importance, until the average annual business is now fully one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The Biethan establishment is the largest department store in this section of the state and in equipment and stock is maintained at the highest standard, the whole fair and honorable dealings have given it enviable reputation and secured to it a large and appreciative support. Several clerical employees are retained and the proprietor is known and honored throughout the district from which this trade is derived. He has made large and judicious investments in farm lands in Bingham county and is one of the principal stockholders of the Blackfoot Waterworks Company. He has shown his appreciation of the conditions which have made possible his personal success and has given earnest cooperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises through which the best interests of the community have been conserved.

Mr. Biethan has been a zealous worker in local political ranks and has been influential in public affairs. He served two terms of two years each as treasurer of Bingham county and gave a most careful and able administration of the fiscal affairs of the county. He was city treasurer of Blackfoot for six years, and was treasurer of the board of education for ten years, besides which he was a member of the city council for two terms. These preferments emphatically indicate the high standing which he has ever maintained in his home county, and no citizen has a more generous share of popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Biethan is a charter member of the Blackfoot Commercial Club and is in full accord with its enterprising policies and high civic ideals. He is affiliated with the Blackfoot lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and with the local camp of the Woodmen of the World.

In the attractive little city that has long been his home and the stage of his well ordered endeavors, Mr. Biethan was united in marriage, on the 5th of November, 1885, to Miss Susan E. Holbrook, who was born in Indiana and reared to maturity in Illinois. In 1883, when seventeen years of age, she accompanied her parents on their removal to Bingham county, Idaho, where she has since maintained her home. She is a daughter of B. S. Holbrook, an honored pioneer of Bingham county, and here he died, the mother still residing in Bingham county. Mrs. Biethan is a woman of distinctive culture and is a prominent and popular figure in church, literary and social circles. She is at the present time treasurer of the Idaho State Federation of Women's Clubs, and formerly served as president of the third district organization of this federation. Mr. and

Mrs. Biethan have four children, all of whom were born at Blackfoot—Susan, Leonore, Frederick Howard, and Winifred.

ALFRED M. HOOVER, the energetic and successful proprietor of Blackfoot's leading pharmacy, is entitled to a place among the well-known business men of his section, not because of long residence, for he came here only in 1907, but by reason of what he has been able to accomplish in his chosen vocation and as a citizen interested in the public welfare. Mr. Hoover is a native son of Idaho, having been born at Montpelier, April 2, 1884, a son of Dr. C. A. and Johanna (Claxton) Hoover.

The first of the Hoover name to settle in the United States were three brothers, who emigrated from Germany, and from one of these descended the great-grandfather of Alfred M. Hoover, who was a resident of Maryland. Michael Hoover, the grandfather, was an early settler of Washington, D. C., and there his son, Dr. C. A. Hoover, was born. The paternal grandmother bore the maiden name of Barbara Zell. On the maternal side, Mr. Hoover is also of German descent, his ancestors being of the Quaker religion, and early settlers of Virginia, where his great-grandfather, Jacob Hough, settled in Colonial times. Dr. C. A. Hoover spent his early years in Washington, D. C., where he was educated for and entered the medical profession. In 1880 he came West and settled in Montpelier, Idaho, being engaged in practice in that city until 1904, when he came to Blackfoot to fill the appointment of superintendent of the Idaho State Insane Asylum. After six years, he returned to private practice, and is now the oldest practicing physician in the state. His wife, Johanna (Claxton) Hoover, also a native of Washington, D. C., died in February, 1886, at Montpelier, Idaho, having been the mother of two children, Edward and Alfred M.

Alfred M. Hoover received his education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and Montpelier, Idaho, and the University of Utah, from which latter institution he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. At that time he left home and took up the study of pharmacy, following that vocation in the employ of others for five years. In 1907 he came to Blackfoot and established himself in business, and his drug store is now the leading one of the city, retaining a large and representative business. The growth and development of this business from an establishment of modest proportions into one of the leading enterprises of the city has been brought about by Mr. Hoover's constant attention to business, his thorough knowledge of his profession, the excellence and reliability of his stock, and his infinite care in compounding prescriptions. He carries a complete line of first-class goods, comparing favorably with those to be found in the leading pharmacies of the state, and has attracted customers by a genial and pleasant personality. His political belief is that of the Republican party, but his private interests have engrossed his attention to such an extent that he has not thought of public life. He is interested in fraternal work, belonging to the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Highlanders.

On September 20, 1909, at Blackfoot, Mr. Hoover was united in marriage with Miss Maude Smyers, a member of an old and prominent pioneer family, and to this union there have come two children: Elizabeth Martha, born at Blackfoot, December 29, 1910, and Margarette, born January 11, 1913.

J. E. AND H. C. TOEVS. As the proprietors and operators of one of the largest and most successful mercantile establishments in Aberdeen, Idaho, J. E. and H. C. Toevs are accounted two of the most important representatives of the business world. These two brothers having taken charge of the business established by their father, have proved that they inherited his ability and also the sturdy virtues of their German ancestry. They are not only prominent in the business world, but are active in other ways and have shown their energy and level-headedness in various matters of public interest with which they have been connected.

The father of these two young men is Henry Toevs, who is a native of Germany, having come to this country about 1882. He first settled in Newton, Kansas, where he opened a mercantile establishment and by thrift and industry became very successful. He removed to Idaho in 1908, settling in Aberdeen when there were very few residents of the then new town. He came here in October and in December of the same year he opened the doors of his mercantile establishment for the trade of the people. This new store, which was called the People's Store, became popular immediately and has since that time become one of the leading business houses of Aberdeen. When Mr. Toevs came to Aberdeen he brought his entire family, which consisted of his wife and seven children, and by this addition the population of the town was advanced to nineteen people. His wife was Ann Wiebe, also a native of Germany, who came to America about 1882 or 1883. After retiring from active business Henry Toevs took up his residence on a farm about four miles from Aberdeen and there he has since made his home.

The Toevs brothers were born in Newton, Kansas, and both received their early education in the public schools of that place. J. E. then attended a business college in Newton, and after completing the course here offered he spent two years in Newton learning the clothing business. Henry, after leaving school, also determined that he would go into the mercantile business, so he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there learned the wholesale shoe business. He remained in this business for two years, at the end of this time coming out to Idaho. Upon the retirement of their father from the active management of the People's Store in Aberdeen, John E. and Henry C. assumed charge. The success with which they have met may be realized by the fact that the sales during the past year have amounted to approximately thirty-five thousand dollars.

In politics, both of the young merchants prefer to vote independently. They are enthusiastic and active members of the Aberdeen Commercial Club, and John E. is now serving as one of the governors of this club. In religious matters both are members of the Mennonite church. Both men have always taken an active part in the upbuilding of the town and in all civic matters. John E. is at present chairman of the finance committee of the Aberdeen Company Operative Experiment Station, and has been a prominent factor in the success of this enterprise. The confidence which these two merchants feel in the bright future which awaits Aberdeen and the surrounding country is best evinced by their investments of their money in land. They have taken up homesteads not far from the town and are the owners of considerable city realty. Their enthusiasm over the prospects for the future and the practical manner in which they are showing their confidence in the growth of the town during the coming years makes them valuable members of the community,

for their example cannot but inspire others with the same beliefs.

On June 20, 1912, John E. Toevs was married in Pocatello, Idaho, to Miss Nellie Lichtenheld, a native of the state of Iowa and a daughter of John Lichtenheld. The marriage of Henry C. occurred on the 30th of November, 1910, at Salt Lake City, Utah, when he was married to Miss Louie Hardy. The latter was born in Utah and is the daughter of E. V. Hardy, and they have one child, Helen.

MAHLON L. HAINES. One of the prominent members of the business world of the thriving little city of Aberdeen, Idaho, is Mahlon L. Haines, who was the very first man to locate on the townsite of this new town when it was opened up. He is now one of the leading merchants in the town and has served as postmaster ever since a postoffice has been here located. Having a firm belief in the future of the state and especially of the section surrounding Aberdeen, he has always been active in all matters that tend to improve conditions or add to the attractiveness and advantages of the town. He is one of that class of men who naturally take the lead in public matters and the people of this section have grown to depend upon him to take an active part in all matters of public interest.

Mahlon L. Haines was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on the 4th of September, 1864. His father was Mahlon Haines, who was a native of the state of Ohio. In the early days of the Middle West he moved into Indiana and settled near Indianapolis. This was in 1825 and at this time the city of Indianapolis consisted of one house. He entered land there and for many years followed farming and merchandising with a fair amount of success. He was a stanch Quaker, and descended from an old English family. He lived to be eighty-six years of age, dying in 1902 on the old home place near Indianapolis. He married Mary Phelps, a native of Ohio, where she was born in Hamilton county, in 1825. As a young girl she removed to Indiana with her parents and there she met and married Mahlon Haines. Her death occurred on the 4th of July, 1911, at the old homestead, at the age of eighty-six years. Seven daughters and five sons were born to this union and of these children Mahlon L. Haines was the ninth in order of birth.

Mahlon L. Haines first attended the schools of Carmel, Indiana. He later entered an academy at Westfield, Indiana, which was under the auspices of the Quakers. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He was reared on his father's farm and remained there until he began teaching. He really began this work before he was himself through school, having charge of his first school at the age of nineteen. For a period of fifteen years he followed the profession of his choice, teaching in schools throughout the state of Indiana. He was then elected principal of the Gray schools of Hamilton county, Indiana, and for ten years held this position, doing much during this period to increase the efficiency of the school system of that county.

It was in the spring of 1906 that he determined to come West. He came directly to the town of Aberdeen and he and his wife were the first people to locate on the townsite, as has been previously mentioned. He took up one hundred and sixty acres and proved up on this land, which he still owns and which is now all in a fine state of cultivation. In the fall of 1906 Mr. Haines entered into a partnership with E. W. Harold and together they established the first mercantile concern in the town. They did

a flourishing business from the first, and the partnership continued until 1909, at which time Mr. Harold withdrew and Mr. Haines has since continued the business alone. He has been very successful as a merchant and in spite of the fact that he had the advantage of being the first on the ground he could not have held his trade against the competition of rival merchants had he not had a large amount of business ability and had he not offered a fine class of goods to his patrons.

In politics Mr. Haines is a member of the Republican party and is an active factor in the affairs of this party in Bingham county. In April, 1907, he was appointed postmaster of Aberdeen and has served in this office ever since, to the satisfaction of everyone, no matter what his political persuasion. As a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has always taken an active part in the fraternal affairs of the town. The family of Mr. Haines having been Quakers, he was raised in this belief, but later in life became a member of the Presbyterian church. In Aberdeen he is well known as a worker in that church and is an elder in that denomination, having been sent as a delegate to the national convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1910.

Mr. Haines was married in 1894, on the 22nd of August, to Miss Kate S. Stephenson, the ceremony taking place at Jolietville, Hamilton county, Indiana. Mrs. Haines is a native of the state of Indiana, and is of English parentage, her father and mother being Joseph and Jane Stephenson. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haines. This daughter, Florence, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, May 28, 1895, is an accomplished musician, being gifted not only with a beautiful voice but also with ability as an instrumentalist. She is now attending an Eastern school, where she is completing her musical and literary education.

Although Mr. Haines has lived in Idaho for a comparatively short time, yet the love for the state which all residents of this favored land appear to feel is thoroughly ingrained in him. He declares that he has no desire whatever to return to the East, and believes that no state in the Union offers the opportunities that Idaho and particularly the section in which he resides give to a man.

JONATHAN E. RAWSON. Long and continued association with the lumber business in all its varied forms gave to Jonathan E. Rawson a familiarity and acquaintance with that industry sufficient to entitle him to consideration in any gathering of lumbermen, but in 1911 Mr. Rawson saw fit to withdraw himself from that business and he became associated with E. C. White, Jr., under the firm name of Rawson & White, for the purpose of engaging in the hardware business. He has thus been identified with the business interests and activities of Pocatello since 1908, and his progress has been of the most rapid and insistent order.

Born in Dallas county, Iowa, on the 9th of November, 1873, Jonathan E. Rawson is the son of Dr. Edmond A. Rawson, a native of New Hampshire, who settled in Iowa soon after the close of the Civil war. He served in the Union army during that bitter and protracted conflict, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of medicine, his present home being at Madrid, Iowa. His wife, and the mother of the Pocatello merchant, was Sarah Burton, a native Iowan, and they were married in that state after the doctor located there. She died at the old home in 1876, and is there buried.

The early education of Mr. Rawson came to him through the avenues of the public schools of his

native town and the high school of Slater. He later pursued a preparatory course at Ames College, in Iowa. While attending college Mr. Rawson was seized violently with an attack of Western fever, and he accordingly set out for the West, being about twenty-one years old at that time. He located in the Indian Valley in Idaho in 1894 and worked on a stock farm for about a year, then went to Portland, Oregon, where he spent two years in an architect's office and gave a year to the lumber business. His next move took him to Berkeley, California, where he was occupied in the lumber business for two years for the Pocatello Lumber Company, and then returned to his native state, and in Cambridge he was busily occupied in lumber activities for a period of six years. The call of the West again brought him to Idaho, and for four years he was identified with the J. C. Weeter Lumber Company in Pocatello, after which he went into the real-estate business for a year, in the service of E. C. White & Co. At the end of that time Mr. Rawson became the partner of E. C. White, Jr., under the firm name of Rawson & White, and the new firm established itself in the hardware business in Pocatello, with what success has already been noted in a previous paragraph. A full line of general hardware comprises the stock of the Rawson & White Hardware Company, and they are rapidly forging to the forefront in the business activities of the city and county.

Mr. Rawson is a member of the Congregational church and of the Commercial Club of Pocatello, in both of which he takes an active interest. He is a Republican, but not more than ordinarily active in political affairs, his interest not being beyond that of a conscientious voter.

Mr. Rawson is a devoted student of the violin, and that might be said to be his sole hobby. Certain it is that he derives his chief pleasure from the time he spends in its study, but he takes an unmistakable interest in horses and dogs, and is devoted to the best in literature. Mr. Rawson is unmarried.

WALTER TAYLOR OLIVER. Noteworthy among the pioneers of Idaho is Walter Taylor Oliver, one of the leading business men and a highly esteemed citizen of American Falls, who in his young manhood cast his fortunes with this commonwealth in its territorial days and for thirty-five years has been a resident of Oneida county. Together with all the fearlessness, determination and perseverance required by the pioneer, he brought business ability and throughout his long identification with Idaho he has been an earnest and zealous worker in its upbuilding. While due recognition is given to the splendid professional, business and industrial talent of the state today, yet it has been the pioneer of the trying-out period who revealed the possibilities of the commonwealth and has blazed the way for others. It is with pleasure that we preserve in this enduring form a brief record of one of these worthy workers.

Judge Oliver, as he is familiarly known to his many friends and acquaintances, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, September 25, 1850, a son of Isaac and Fannie E. (Wade) Oliver. Both parents were native Virginians and migrated to Callaway county, Missouri, with their family in 1857. There Isaac Oliver became a prominent farmer and engaged extensively in the raising of mules, being one of the men that has made Callaway county famous in the latter direction. He also entered prominently into the political life of his community as a staunch Democrat. Isaac Oliver passed away in 1879 and was survived by his wife until 1906.

Walter T. was reared on the farm and received his schooling in Callaway county. At the age of twenty-three he left home and went to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed four years with a large contracting firm, the last three years as manager and superintendent. On August 10, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mattie West, a native of Colorado, and on the day following, or August 11, he and his bride started across the plains on their wedding journey with a wagon and two horses, their destination being Oneida county, Idaho. That was thirty-five years ago, before a railroad had entered the country, and Oneida county has remained their home from that time to the present. Here in the earlier days they were surrounded by Indians, and at first their nearest white neighbors were at Ross Fork, twenty-five miles away, and at Albion, Idaho, seventy-five miles distant. Their material resources were their team and wagon, but they were young, courageous and hopeful, and they set about with vigor and intrepid endeavor to win success. Mr. Oliver took up a preemption on one hundred and sixty acres and began farming and the raising of horses and cattle, going into partnership with W. N. Shilling. This association was dissolved in 1885, when Mr. Oliver sold out and moved to American Falls. Here he built the first hotel in the town, which was also the second one in Oneida county, and has remained its proprietor from 1885 to the present time. Since then it has been enlarged a number of times and is well known as the Oliver House. In 1905 Mr. Oliver organized the Oliver & McKown Hardware and Implement Company, of which he owns the controlling interest and of which he has been president from the start. From a modest beginning this store has been developed under the sagacious business management of Mr. Oliver until today it is the largest and most progressive business concern of its kind in Oneida county and carries a \$25,000 stock of high class goods. Enterprise and progressiveness has characterized all of his business relations in Oneida county and no one has labored more energetically or effectively in the upbuilding of this section than has Mr. Oliver. He has always been a staunch Democrat and in 1912 he and his wife and their eight children of voting age all contributed to the remarkably overwhelming Democratic victory of that campaign. They are all ardent admirers and friends of Ex-Governor James Hawley. In an official way Mr. Oliver has served as county commissioner and for many years as a justice of the peace.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have been born nine children, who in order of birth are as follows: Sidney, a resident of American Falls; William, located at Bonanza Bar, Idaho; Vera, at American Falls; Alice, now Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Guy, Irene and Wiley, all of American Falls; Ollie, now Mrs. Jesse Hays, of American Falls; and Frank, the youngest, the only one not yet of voting age. All of the children were born in Oneida county, Idaho, and the daughters were educated in the high schools and colleges of Salt Lake City, Utah, while the sons acquired their education in the schools of Logan, Utah.

A genial disposition, with the capacity of viewing life on the pleasant side, and the amenities of Idaho's climate, have contributed to Mr. Oliver's good health, and today finds him strong physically and strong in business efficiency. He believes thoroughly in Idaho and will gladly correspond with any one who desires to learn of what it has to offer in the way of homes and opportunity.

F. A. STACY, an important factor in the business activities of Mackay, Idaho, where he has been a resident for more than ten years, looks back to the state of Ohio as the place of his birth. It was in Lake county, that state, September 2, 1862, that he was born, son of Byrum and Puah (Stevens) Stacy.

Byrum Stacy, a native of New York state, went in early life to Ohio and pioneered in Lake county when that section of the country was thinly settled. And there for a number of years he was engaged in farming and also kept a livery. When well along in years he moved to Nebraska. There he spent the last two decades of his life, and there he died in 1906, at the age of ninety-one years, his death being the result of an accident. Mr. Stacy's mother, Puah (Stevens) Stacy, was born in Vermont and married in Ohio. She died in Jefferson county, Nebraska, at the age of sixty-four years. Of her five children, F. A., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest.

F. A. Stacy finished his schooling in Nebraska. Then for a time he worked on his father's farm and subsequently he farmed for himself. Before leaving Nebraska, he turned his attention to work at the carpenter's trade, and later he worked at that trade in Kansas and in Colorado. He spent seven years in Colorado, contracting and building, for the most part at Colorado Springs. From there he came to Mackay, Idaho, landing here in March, 1901. For five years he divided his time between carpenter work and mining. May 10, 1906, he launched out in commercial lines, under the name of the F. A. Stacy Mercantile Company. This business was started in a small way, but under his careful management it developed into one of the largest establishments of its kind in Custer county. Also Mr. Stacy has become identified with other enterprises of importance here. He is general manager and a director of the Mackay Telephone Company and owns a one-half interest in the Mackay Coal Company.

Mr. Stacy married, in Kansas, in the autumn of 1892, Miss Maude Morris, daughter of B. W. and Eliza M. Morris. Her father is still a resident of Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Stacy has been given one child, Clifford Morris Stacy, born in Salida, Chaffey county, Colorado, October 2, 1898.

Fraternally, Mr. Stacy is identified with the A. O. U. W., the M. W. A. and the F. O. E. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is fond of out-door sports, especially hunting and fishing. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and state, his circle of friends including many prominent and influential men.

LESLIE E. DILLINGHAM. It is in the newer communities of this country that the power of the Fourth Estate is felt to be the strongest. The editor of a newspaper in a western town has an even greater sphere of influence than has his eastern brother, because, although the number of his readers may be smaller, they are more likely to be influenced by his words. In no profession is there greater responsibility than in that of the newspaper editor, for no matter how strong are the convictions of a man he is bound to be influenced by a powerful editorial. Therefore Leslie E. Dillingham, editor of the *Mackay Miner*, of Mackay, Idaho, holds an important position in the business life of the community.

The ancestors of this progressive young man on his father's side were of Irish descent, came to this country from England and were among the early settlers of the state of New York. On the maternal side his ancestors were French Huguenots, who,

driven from their home by religious oppression, came to America and settled in Tennessee. His father was John D. Dillingham, who was born in the state of New York, and at an early age removed to Illinois. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry and served throughout the four years of the struggle. He was an engineer by profession, and during the later years of his life he came west, and in 1909, at Santa Monica, California, he died at the age of sixty-seven. He married Mary L. Jordan, a native of the state of Illinois. She died in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1910, at the age of fifty-seven. Nine children were born of their union, five sons and four daughters, and of this number three are at present residents of the state of Idaho, Frances C. having married Clyde E. Fisbel, who is engaged in mining at Alto, Idaho.

Leslie E. Dillingham was born on the 8th of February, 1878, at Chenoa, McLean county, Illinois. He received his education in the state of his birth, though his training was rather meager, for he only attended school until he was eight years of age. He learned the printer's trade, and for a number of years followed this in Chicago, becoming an expert in the line and acquiring through his own efforts a considerable amount of education. In September, 1909, he removed to Mackay, Idaho, and found employment with the *Mackay Telegraph*, which was the pioneer paper and at that time the only paper published at this point. He remained with the *Telegraph* for two years, and at the end of that time determined to found a paper of his own, the *Telegraph* having suspended publication.

The *Miner* was established in 1905, and since that time Mr. Dillingham has been the publisher and editor of this very creditable paper. A glimpse at the length of the subscription list is evidence enough of the popularity of the paper and of the success which has greeted the hard work and conscientious efforts of the editor. In addition to the newspaper he has invested money in other enterprises.

The policy of the paper is independent and the politics of the owner is also independent. Mr. Dillingham has taken an active part in the politics of the state and has held a number of public offices. He served as city clerk for three terms, and in 1906 was the Republican candidate for the state legislature. For six years he was county chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and should he care to continue his activity along political lines it is evident that he would make an honest and able servant of the people.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Dillingham is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being one of the charter members of Mount McCaleb Lodge, No. 64. This lodge was named for Jesse McCaleb, an old pioneer frontiersman who was killed fighting the Indians, and as one of its organizers Mr. Dillingham has always been active in its affairs and has taken interest in the order.

Mr. Dillingham was married in Paxton, Illinois, on the 14th of September, 1904, to Miss Pearl Diers. Mrs. Dillingham was born in Illinois, the daughter of Henry and Susan Diers. One child has been born of this union, and this young man, Dudley Prentice Dillingham, was born at Mackay, Idaho, on the 12th of December, 1909.

Mr. Dillingham is an Idaho booster, and believes in the untold opportunities of the state. Personally he would not care to live anywhere else, and being as closely in touch with the pulse of the public as he is, and observing how this section is rapidly settling, he feels that the opportunities here for success are limitless.

F. A. Stacy



ORLA RAY BAUM is a fine example of the rising young attorneys of Idaho and holds the leading place in the ranks of the legal talent of American Falls, Power county. He is a young man well qualified in native talent and in technical training to enter into competitive effort with others of his chosen profession, and though he has been before the bar but a few years he has shown that he not only has abilities but knows how to use them.

Born May 1, 1886, in Phillipsburg, Kansas, he is a son of George and Lavina (Hill) Baum, respectively natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. The elder Mr. Baum is a prominent cattleman of Phillips county, Kansas, and with his wife continues to reside in Phillipsburg. Orla Ray Baum did the usual preparatory work in the public schools of Phillipsburg, Kansas, following that course with high school work at Phillipsburg, Kansas, where he was graduated at the age of fifteen. He next became a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, for two years, and for one year in the University of Kansas, where he completed a course in law and from which institution he was graduated in 1909 as an LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of Kansas in June, 1909, to the bar of Missouri in the same month, and then in 1910 he was admitted to practice in Idaho. Locating at Gooding, Idaho, he became an associate of W. G. Bissell, one of the prominent lawyers of southern Idaho, who is mentioned individually on other pages of this work. He continued to practice at Gooding until February, 1912, when he located at American Falls, Power county, though continuing his former association with Mr. Bissell. The most of his practice is in Power county and he is now county and city attorney at American Falls. Though he has been here but a very short period his substantial attainments and demonstrated merit have made him the leading lawyer of American Falls and have won him high rank among the best legal talent of this section of Idaho. He remains the student, keen and alert for that knowledge which will strengthen him in professional efficiency and broaden his whole outlook on life, and in the very creditable work that he has done it has been evident that he recognizes that painstaking effort is the larger part of genius in law as in everything else. A Republican in politics, he is now secretary of the Oneida, now Power, County Republican central committee and is active in the interests of his party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Phi Alpha Delta legal college fraternity. He is also interested in Idaho opportunities in other than along professional lines, and believing firmly in its future as a successful agricultural commonwealth, he has invested in irrigated farm lands in Lincoln county and in dry farm lands in Elmore county. On the ground and having seen for himself what Idaho has to offer to the homeseeker, the business man and to him ambitious for a professional career, he will gladly and without price correspond with any one who desires information in this direction. Well educated, of pleasing personality and cordial disposition, he easily makes friends and retains them, and in every aspect of his character he is broad, liberal, enlightened and closely in touch with the high and better development of society. Idaho needs and welcomes such young men.

ABSALOM C. SMITH. Among the men of large ability and splendid professional and intellectual attainments who have selected southern Idaho as the field of their activities, a prominent place is held by Absalom C. Smith, of Preston, Franklin county, one of the leading lawyers of this section. His value

to his community, however, is not limited to that of his professional ability, for he is also actively identified with the business life of Preston and Franklin county as one of its most energetic and wide-awake real-estate men. He is a Westerner by birth and rearing and is fully imbued with the Western spirit of progressiveness and accomplishment.

Absalom C. Smith was born March 11, 1871, at Draper, Utah, a son of Asa D. and Amanda (Draper) Smith, the latter of whom was deceased in 1906. His parents, both natives of Illinois, were among the pioneer settlers of Utah in 1849 and the father has long been one of the most prominent farmers and stockmen of Cache county, Utah, as well as a prominent worker in the interests of the Mormon church. William Draper, the grandfather of Absalom C., was the first bishop of the Mormon church at Draper, Utah, which town was named in his honor. Nine children were born to Asa D. and Amanda (Draper) Smith, two of whom are deceased, Asa D. and Mozelle. The others are Roxey Ann, now the wife of Alfred W. Webster, a prominent ranchman of Franklin, Idaho; Absalom C. of this review; Marie, whose husband, Morris J. Swinyard, is a merchant at Lewiston, Utah; Willis A., professor in the Oneida Stake Academy; Dr. Parley F. Smith and Dr. Guy M. Smith, both located at Rexburg, Idaho; and Elva, now Mrs. Daniel Stowal, of Pocatello, Idaho.

Absalom C. Smith grew up in Utah, was educated in the public schools of that state, in the Brigham Young College, the Utah Agricultural College, and took his final course in law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. From 1896 to 1906 he followed the profession of an educator and was successively employed as a teacher at Cove, Utah, and at Franklin and Oxford, Idaho, serving as principal of the schools at the last named place. In the meantime he continued delving into Blackstone, acquiring broader ideas, a finer perception and a still more active public spirit as a result of his deepening acquaintance with those pages. In 1905 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Idaho and soon thereafter began the active practice of his profession at Preston, Oneida county, now Franklin county, where he has risen rapidly in ability and reputation and has built up a very successful practice, being now recognized as one of the leading lawyers of southern Idaho. He is now city attorney of Preston and county attorney of Franklin county. Besides his legal work he is very actively engaged in the real-estate business and has probably built more houses in Oneida county than any other three men engaged in this line. He has numerous personal holdings, among them being a fine ranch at Rexburg, Idaho, and an attractive residence and other city realty at Preston. He started with but his own native resources, but by intelligent effort, shrewd business ability and self-confidence he has achieved that success that places him among the resourceful and forceful men of the state. Mr. Smith is also one of the leading Republican politicians of Oneida county and at present is secretary of the Oneida County Republican central committee.

On November 25, 1890, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Melissa Hobbs, a daughter of Charles W. and Mary Ann (Emms) Hobbs, pioneers of Idaho, the former of whom is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children; LeGrande C., Leora, Kenneth and Gwen H.

ARTHUR WILLIAM HART. A prominent lawyer of Preston, Idaho, is Arthur William Hart, whose identification with the legal profession began about

the time Idaho was admitted to statehood, or in 1890, and who springs from one of the prominent and pioneer families of this state, a family whose name has long held prestige for worth and attainment. He was born at Bloomington, Bear Lake county, Idaho, October 16, 1869, and is a son of James H. and Sebina (Scheib) Hart, both natives of England and pioneer settlers in Idaho in 1863. James H. Hart, now deceased, was a prominent lawyer and legislator during the territorial days of Idaho and served eight years as a member of the Idaho territorial legislature. He was a Mormon in religious faith and was prominent in church affairs, having served as first counsellor to President Budge and having filled the position of emigrant agent for Utah at New York City for twelve years. He passed away in 1900 and is interred at Bloomington, Idaho, where his wife continues to reside. He was the father of nine children, three of whom are deceased. All were well educated and have taken prominent and worthy places in society. Those living are Alice, now Mrs. Anson Osmond, of Logan, Utah; Charles Hart, for thirteen years a district judge of the first district of Salt Lake City, Utah, and now a prominent lawyer of Salt Lake City; Eugene S. Hart, a resident of Ogden, Utah, who was formerly professor of mathematics in the University of Ogden and now a professor of Weber Stake Academy in Utah; Arthur William Hart, of this review; Alfred A. Hart, now superintendent of public instruction in Bear Lake county, Idaho; and Rose H., now Mrs. Ivan Woodward, of Franklin, Idaho.

Arthur William Hart was educated in the public schools of Bear Lake county, Idaho, and in the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, of which latter institution he is a graduate. He was admitted to the bar by the district court of the fifth judicial district of Oneida county in 1899 and located at Preston, Idaho, where he soon became established in a successful practice and where he has continued to the present time, alone except for a short time in 1911 when he was associated with Thomas W. Smith. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Oneida county, Idaho, in 1902, and served two years. In political views he is a Democrat and in religious faith he is a Mormon. He owns a fine ranch near Preston and is much interested in the breeding of fine Holstein cattle, his hobby being the raising of fine Holstein cows. Excellency is his aim along other lines of agricultural activity as well, for in 1912 he took five first premiums at the Oneida county fair on potatoes, apples, pears, squash and corn. Mr. Hart has traveled extensively in both the United States and in Europe.

He was married in August, 1902, to Miss Ada D. Lowe, of Franklin, Idaho. She is a daughter of James G. and Eliza (Doney) Lowe, pioneers of Idaho, the former of whom is now deceased and the latter of whom now resides at Franklin. They have four children, named Arthur J., Halo M., Marcus F. and Reed L.

GEORGE H. BLOOD, cashier of the Idaho Savings Bank at Preston, Idaho, and a prominent promoter of horticultural interests in northern Utah and southern Idaho, is a citizen of worth and of sound business principles who has been and continues a leading spirit in fostering progress and prosperity in this immediate section of the West. This enterprising spirit is a part of his parental endowment, for both his father and mother were early pioneers of Utah and were numbered among those who labored unwearyingly and with commendable in-

dustry and thrift to transform the deserts of that section into fertile land.

George H. Blood was born in Kaysville, Utah, June 21, 1879, a son of William and Jane (Hooper) Blood, natives respectively of England and Scotland. Both were among the settlers in Utah in 1849, at which time the mother was but a child. She held the plow handles for the first furrow made between the city of Ogden and Salt Lake. She is now deceased but is survived by her husband, who is now the oldest citizen of Kaysville, Utah, in point of residence. He is a very successful and prominent farmer in that community and is a member of the Mormon church. Of the ten children in this family, George H. is seventh in order of birth. He was educated in the district schools of Kaysville, Utah, and spent one year as a student in Brigham Young College. At the age of fifteen he became apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith and horse-shoer and spent four years in this line of work. He was then sent to the Samoan Islands as a missionary for the Mormon church and remained there in that service three years. After his return to his Utah home he was elected treasurer of Davis county and was reelected to a second term, serving four years in all. At that time he was aligned with the regular Republican party, but now he is identified with the Progressive party. In 1909 he accepted the position of cashier of the Idaho State Savings Bank of Preston, Idaho, and has filled that responsible position to the present time, being also a stockholder and a director of the institution. He is also heavily interested in orcharding and has six hundred and forty acres devoted to orchard cultivation, one hundred and sixty acres in the Curlew valley of Cache county, Utah, one hundred and sixty acres in Bonneville county, Idaho, and three hundred and twenty acres in Oneida county, Idaho. Besides these interests he is also the owner of business and residence property in Preston, Idaho, and has a fine home in that thriving little city. He is very public-spirited and not only advocates development and progressiveness but is a pronounced leader in setting an example in these directions. In religious faith and membership he is identified with the Mormon church.

On June 24, 1903, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Edith Larkins, who was born in Nevada but was brought up at Kaysville, Utah. She is a daughter of James and Eliza (Seal) Larkins, the former of whom was but a boy when he came to Salt Lake, Utah, in company with Brigham Young, and who for many years has been one of the most prominent ranchers and stockmen of Utah. Both the Blood and Larkins families are very prominent in northern Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Blood has three children: Vailola, Erma and Mildred.

CARL A. VALENTINE. Of Idaho's men of prominence and influence who now direct and control the business welfare of the state, none has had a career more noteworthy in its rise from moneyless youth and the obstacles of fortune than Carl A. Valentine, now president of the Farmers & Traders Bank of Pocatello and an officer and director in half a dozen well known business and financial enterprises of southern Idaho.

Mr. Valentine was born on the 15th of July, 1875, and is still a young man even if he has attained much that would be considered an achievement for a full-rounded lifetime. The name of his birthplace is Ronne Bornhalm, an island belonging to Denmark. A private tutor in his boyhood gave him his early instruction, but when he was ten years old he ventured, alone, to cross the ocean to America and

nearly across the continent to Utah. There his first job as a wage-earner was on a sheep ranch, where he spent two years as a herder and at other work, and at the same time managed to attend school and fit himself for superior activity in this new land.

He was about twelve years old when, in 1887, he came into Idaho, the state which has been his home now for a quarter of a century, long enough to entitle him to distinction as a pioneer. His first experience on a sheep ranch was further continued in Idaho, where he was employed by different firms in the handling of sheep, and he followed that line of work until he was nineteen. He had been trained in the hard school of practical effort, and for that reason was ready to embark in independent enterprise before the majority of young men. On leaving the sheep ranches he established himself in the produce business at Pocatello, and after two years sold out, bought sheep and tried the old industry for himself. Things went fairly well for two years, but then he suffered one of the reverses which are not uncommon in stock raising and lost nearly all he had. To get back to the point where he started his labor was accepted in the Oregon Short Line shops at Pocatello, in the car department, and a little later he was sent out as locomotive fireman. Wherever he has worked he has shown ability, but the varied ventures of his earlier days were all but stages to the bigger accomplishment which he always had in view.

After two years as locomotive fireman he again resumed the sheep business, which he followed this time with fairly even success for ten years, varied at times by work as a traveling salesman. From sheep rancher he became banker, and for about a year was vice-president of the Farmers & Traders Bank. He was then elected president, and has been the active head of this flourishing banking house ever since.

Mr. Valentine is also president of the Gem Valley State Bank at Grace, Idaho; is director in the Bancroft State Bank; is president of the Idaho Pressed Brick Company; has recently organized a bank at McCammon, of which he is president, and is owner of much valuable real estate in and about Pocatello.

At Pocatello on June 25, 1905, he married Miss Alvira Nielson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Nielson, of this city. They have two sons, Carl Dale and Richard Douglas. Mr. Valentine has no regular church membership, but favors and contributes to all denominations. Still a member of the United Commercial Travelers, though it has been some years since he sold goods on the road, he has filled all the chairs in the organization and is now past senior councillor. He also affiliates with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the Pocatello Commercial Club, and while never looking for office for himself has long been active in promoting the success of the Republican party. He has given service as a member of the city council, and his public spirit leads him to the support of everything for the upbuilding of Pocatello and the state. Aside from business he enjoys a hunting trip occasionally, and is fond of the instructive recreations of social life.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, JR. One of the busiest of Pocatello's young business men is William H. Jackson, Jr., a real-estate dealer who is a comparatively recent addition to the business ranks of that city but who has very amply demonstrated that he is by no means the least resourceful, energetic and capable of those there waging a contest for business success.

Born at Richmond, Utah, August 14, 1884, he

made excellent educational preparation for an active and accomplishing business career by completing the common school course at Lewiston, Utah, and then later pursuing a course of collegiate training at Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah. These studies he completed at the age of twenty-two and shortly after graduating from college, or in 1906, he came to Rexburg, Idaho, to take up the duties of his first position, which was that of principal of the commercial department of Ricks Academy. After two years there he came to Pocatello as an employee of the Bannock Abstract, Deposit and Trust Company, with which firm he had been identified about two years when he accepted a position as assistant cashier in the Farmers and Traders Bank at Pocatello. Six months later he established his present business, that of a general real estate, loan and insurance business, with large operations in public lands, and he also practices as a land attorney before the Public Land Office and the U. S. Department of the Interior. Believing that honesty is a paying principle in business he has put his theory to the test and, if results are evidence, he has proved his contention, for his office is always full of eager and satisfied customers and clients and he is one of Pocatello's busiest of business men. As he derives benefit from this wide-awake and progressive community he contributes in return his influence and the best of his energies toward its further development and upbuilding and for this purpose is identified with the Pocatello Commercial Club as a member and chairman of the good roads committee of the club, and is vice-president of the Bannock County Betterment League. Politically he is actively interested in the public problems of the day and in their solution, but while his views are largely those of the Republican party he reserves the right to think and vote independent of partisan ties. His religious faith is that of the Latter Day Saints church, of which he is a member.

Mr. Jackson was married December 23, 1909, at Logan, Utah, to Miss Lillie Spillman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hyrum Spillman, of Pocatello, Idaho. To their union has been born a son, Dee William Jackson.

CHARLES W. GRAY. One of the successful men of Pocatello, head of the real estate, loan and insurance firm of Gray & Gray Company, speaks with an enthusiasm born of his own experience concerning the resources and the certain future greatness of Idaho. It is his opinion that, if the people of the United States should realize the ideal conditions of climate, natural wealth and unlimited opportunities in Idaho, all would want to move into this state in preference to any other region. Mr. Gray has not only found material prosperity in the West, but also what is vastly more essential, health. When, in his young manhood, he left Cleveland, Ohio, a prominent physician gave him just three months to live. He asserts, and his acquaintances would probably agree, that he can now hold his own with any healthy man fifteen years his junior. It is not surprising that he should be one of the most ardent boosters of his home state.

Charles W. Gray was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 17, 1858, and when he was about three years old his parents moved to Ohio, where he lived until he came of age. He attended the common schools and high school and remained at home until he was twenty-one, when he started West in search of health and a career. In Kansas, where he spent four years, he taught school and followed farming. The next ten years were passed in Colorado, most of the time at Gunnison, where he engaged in mining and rail-

roading. From Colorado he came still further into the West to Montana, where he railroaded for a time and also was engaged for some years in raising horses at Dillon. During this period he was also drawn into public affairs, and served one term as county administrator.

Since 1902 Mr. Gray has been permanently identified with Pocatello. His first enterprise in this city was Gray's Book Store, which he conducted four years and then sold out. The Gray & Gray Company was then established, and it is now one of the leading firms in southern Idaho for handling general real estate, loans and insurance. The members of the firm are C. W. Gray and C. M. Gray.

Mr. Gray was married at Gunnison, Colorado, in June, 1885, to Miss Lulu M. Long, daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Long, who were formerly residents of Ohio. The two children of their marriage are: Clyde M., who is the junior member of the firm above mentioned; and Carrie G., the wife of Donald D. Burnside, of Pocatello. Mr. Gray fraternally is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and as an independent Republican takes an active interest in politics. His recreations are in hunting and fishing and baseball, and he enjoys a good speech or lecture.

LOUIS RUEBELMANN. One of Idaho's worthy pioneers is Louis Ruebelmann, of Pocatello, who cast his lot with this commonwealth in 1884, saw it attain statehood and has remained for nearly thirty years one of its most loyal and progressive citizens. Since 1887 his home has been at Pocatello, of which city also he is a pioneer and where he enjoys an enviable standing as a citizen and as a keen and substantial business man.

Mr. Ruebelmann was born in Herman, Missouri, November 16, 1853, and was but an infant when his parents removed to Illinois, in which state he grew to manhood and obtained his education, first as a student in the public schools and then later in a night school in Chicago, where he pursued a commercial course. His home in that city was with an uncle, who was a manufacturer of billiard tables and in whose office he first began to acquire practical business knowledge. Later he became an employe in a large hardware store there, which was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of 1871 and was not re-established. After that he followed various occupations in that city until 1877, when he decided to try out his fortunes in the West. His first location in this great section was at Laramie, Wyoming, where he remained three years and was employed in various ways, part of the time assisting a post trader at the old fort there. The next three years were spent at Denver, Colorado, and from there he came to Idaho in February, 1884. His first winter in this state was passed at Shoshone, where he helped to build the shops of the Oregon Short Line railroad, and from there he went to Caldwell, where he was employed in similar work and also had a fishing outfit. In 1887 he came to Pocatello, which then gave little promise of outstripping scores of towns of equal and of greater size and of becoming the second city of Idaho, but this it has accomplished and that by the means of such keen, alert and resourceful business men and sterling citizens as Mr. Ruebelmann. For some years after locating at Pocatello he continued to be employed in railroad work. In 1894 he ventured into independent business activity by opening a small fuel store, where he handled coal only; then gradually he began to branch out and

to include in his stock feed, hay, grain, poultry supplies and other such commodities until today he operates a very extensive and thriving business along this line and one that from its beginning has been a money maker. To begin with, he had shrewd business discernment, ability and practical experience and these assets applied as the city has grown have resulted in an establishment that is not only a profitable one to Mr. Ruebelmann but one that by its enterprise and volume of business both reflects the progressive business spirit of the city and adds to its prestige. Mr. Ruebelmann's son, Harold B., is now associated with him, the firm style being L. Ruebelmann & Son. In political views Mr. Ruebelmann is inclined toward the tenets of the Democratic party but he is an independent thinker and voter and takes no active part in political affairs. In the way of recreation he is fond of hunting and of camp life.

In 1881, at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Ruebelmann was joined in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Traynor, formerly from Missouri. To their union came two sons: Charles, now deceased, and Harold B., who is married and is associated with his father in business.

ALFRED MOYES. It was a little more than three centuries ago that England first contributed settlers for the upbuilding of the American commonwealth and many have been the sons and daughters of English soil that since have become of us. One of these is Judge Alfred Moyes, of Pocatello, an Idaho pioneer, not only in point of time but in service also. He has spent half a century in the West and no one knows better than he of the order of life that obtained in this great section in that earlier day or of the transformation that has taken place here since then. He knows of Indian warfare by actual experience; he saw those industrious and thrifty earliest of Utah settlers battling with the discouragements of the desert and transforming it, by irrigation, into fertile land; he was in California in its earlier and exciting days; and since 1881, or for more than thirty years, he has been a worthy and loyal citizen of Idaho. For twenty-five years he has been a resident of Pocatello, has lived there, as always, an industrious, upright and honorable life, and no man of that city stands higher in public confidence, esteem and love than Judge Moyes. Now seventy-eight years of age, the gloom of his life's twilight shadows is dispelled by the warmth of the many and sincere friendships which are his.

Alfred Moyes was born in England May 12, 1835. He grew up there to the age of fourteen and at a very early point in his life began to learn that great industrial lesson that the world pays only for what it receives. His father was in the bus and hack business in London and at the age of thirteen Alfred was driving a three-horse delivery van in the streets of that city. His earlier education, obtained in the public schools of London, was somewhat limited, but in subsequent years, by self-instruction, he mastered different of the higher branches and by remaining always a student, whether of books or in the practical schools of experience and hard knocks, he has acquired a truly broad education. In 1849 his parents emigrated to the United States and after about four years of residence in New Orleans removed to Utah. Here Alfred spent five years, farming when he was not fighting the Indians, then so troublesome that the settlers had to band together for protection. In 1858 he went to California and remained in that state until 1870, at which time he returned to his father and mother in Utah at the request and on account of the serious illness of the latter, who

later passed away. While he was in California he followed various occupations. For a time he was a stage driver for the Wells Fargo Express Company, then did farming and general hauling, and finally engaged for himself in the hay and grain business, which interests he subsequently closed up to return to Utah. After his return he remained in the latter state about eleven years and during that time was engaged in the wholesale fruit and vegetable business. In 1881 he sold his business interests in Utah and removed to Idaho, locating at what is now Idaho Falls, where he remained six years and was in the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company. When the railroad shops were removed from there to Pocatello in 1887 he changed his residence to the latter town, where he continued in the employ of this railway company until 1908, closing at that time a continuous service of about twenty-eight years. It is only metal that rings pure that stands such tests and this long period of service speaks most eloquently of the character of the man and of the workman. Shortly after discontinuing this employment he was elected police judge of Pocatello, being later also elected a justice of the peace, and he is now filling both of these offices, having been re-elected in the fall of 1912. He has also been a United States commissioner for Idaho, was once deputy assessor and collector for Pocatello, and was one of the first county commissioners of Bingham county and served in the same capacity again in Bannock county after its organization. In political views he is a Republican and he has always been actively interested in Republican political affairs. At North Ogden, Utah, in 1871, Judge Moyes was joined in marriage to Louisa Hopkins, formerly from New York. To their union came seven sons and two daughters, of which family but two sons survive: Oscar L., who is a conductor on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is married and resides at Pocatello; and Walter A., a machinist, who is single and also resides at Pocatello. In religion Judge Moyes was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church but he recognizes the good work which all denominations do.

Judge Moyes is an ardent and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and has devoted much of his time and talents to that eminent order, the foundation of which goes back to the dawn of authentic history. He has filled all the offices of the blue lodge and some of them two or three times, and he is a Past Grand Junior Warden of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Idaho. He is so well posted on the teachings and work of this order that for a time he served as its grand lecturer in Nevada and California, for which work he was additionally well qualified as the possessor of considerable ability as a public speaker. He is at the present a prominent member of the Grand Lodge of Idaho. This, in brief, is the life history of one of Idaho's honored pioneers. Always loyal to truth, honor and right, he has justly regarded his self-respect and the deserved esteem of his fellow men as of infinitely more value than wealth, fame or position, and his name will go down in the annals of this state supported by all the attributes of a well spent life.

CHRISTOPHER E. LAYTON, of Downey, is one of the prosperous business men of Bannock county, Idaho, whose citizenship has been of such a character as to make him one of the representative men of his community, both for his business talent and for his personal worth and integrity.

He was born at Kaysville, Utah, September 6, 1867, and remained a resident of that state until thirty years of age. The public schools of his native

locality provided him his educational discipline, and as he grew up on a farm he very naturally turned to agricultural pursuits when taking up life for himself. At fourteen years of age he earned his first money working on a farm; then a few years later he rented this same place and continued engaged in its conduct for five or six years. In 1887 he became owner of a farm of 640 acres in Alberta county, Canada, which he sold in 1900. Subsequently he purchased a farm in Davis county, Utah, which he operated until 1893, when he was detailed for missionary service for his church, that of the Latter Day Saints. After about two and a half years spent in that service he returned to Kaysville, Utah and resumed farming, this time building himself a beautiful home there. These interests were disposed of, however, in 1900, when he changed his location to Hunter, near Salt Lake City, where he engaged again in farming and also served his church three years as a bishop. At the end of that period he returned to Kaysville to settle up his father's estate and at the conclusion of those matters he removed to Downey, Idaho. That was in 1907. For the first few years he worked with the W. A. Hyde Company, in which company he became a stockholder and is now a director and which operates the leading mercantile establishment in this section of Bannock county. In July, 1911, Mr. Layton established the Downey Furniture Company, and on January 20th, he consolidated with Mr. Evan Morgan and son J. D. and the firm is known as Downey Hardware & Furniture Co. Mr. E. Morgan is the president; Mr. C. E. Layton is vice-president and secretary and J. D. Morgan is treasurer, and the above are also the directors of the firm. Besides carrying a full line of furniture the company also conducts an undertaking establishment. A man of strong common sense, capable and foreseeing, Mr. Layton has proved a competent business man in his each and every position and is of the very first rank of the influential men of this section. He is a member of the Downey Commercial Club, and in political views is aligned with the Democratic party and is active in its behalf. He is appreciative of music, reading, a good speech or lecture, and in the way of outdoor recreation his preference is for hunting and fishing. As previously mentioned, he is a member of the Latter Day Saints church and is a member of the High Council of the Pocatello Stake.

On November 27, 1895, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Layton was joined in marriage to Miss Clara M. Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rosel Hyde, of Kaysville, Utah. To this marriage have been born three sons and four daughters, as follows: Corydon, now deceased; Gladys, Mabel, Lena, Willis, Charles and Alice.

WILLIAM H. COFFIN, of Downey, is the representative of a family that has been favorably known in Bannock county, Idaho, since pioneer days and who himself is vice-president of the Downey State Bank, and as a large land owner and extensive agriculturist of that county has been a potential factor in stimulating commercial activity thereabout and in promoting the development of the natural resources of that section. A further distinction is his, that of being a native of this very locality, and here where he has been known from childhood he is recognized as a successful farmer and business man, just in his dealings with his fellow men, fixed in his principles and tenacious in his adherence to them, honest and sincere, one whose career has been honorable and useful. Whether we consider the virtues that adorn character, of the benefits which a use-

ful and successful man confers on his community, the subject of this sketch is equally deserving of mention in this work.

William H. Coffin was born in the Marsh valley of Idaho, near the present town of Downey, Bannock county, November 10, 1867. His educational advantages were first those of the public schools of Idaho and then later a course in Brigham Young college, Logan, Utah. The father of Mr. Coffin was a pioneer stockman in Marsh valley who knew well the hard conditions of the frontier life. William spent his youth on his father's ranch and experienced considerable of the adventurous toil and danger of stockmen in the earlier day. He was about twenty years of age when he began following the stock business for himself and continued to do so for some seven or eight years. He then took up ranching near Downey and has continued it to the present time, his ranch and home being about two miles from the town. It has been his to witness the evolution that has taken place in Idaho as regards farming, the entrance of King Irrigation and the making of gardens out of lava dust; to see a desert land peopled only by the coyote and jack-rabbit, and producing only sagebrush, becoming smiling fields of grain and heavily laden orchards, with villages springing up here and there. This transformation has come about through the faith and energy of strong men, and one of these is Mr. Coffin. What has been accomplished in Idaho up to this time he considers but a beginning of what is possible in this state and he has the faith that eventually the possibilities will become realities. Besides his extensive farm interests his attention is also given to banking as the vice-president of the Downey State Bank, which he assisted in organizing in 1910 and in which he has since held his present position. He is president of the Downey Commercial Club. Politically an active Republican, he has served his party as a member of the Bannock county Republican central committee many years and is now a member of its executive board. His official service has included a term as assessor and collector of Bannock county and two terms as a school trustee. In religious belief he leans toward the Latter Day Saints church.

ADELBERT O. MERRILL. For more than forty years a resident of Idaho, Mr. Merrill was reared and educated partly in this state, and since taking up active life, has become a prominent business man of Preston. In association with his brother, he is one of the members of the firm of Merrill Brothers, general dealers in coal and produce, and they have built up a very gratifying prosperity and a business which ranks second to none in its class in Oneida county.

Adelbert O. Merrill was born at Smithfield, Utah, on the fourth of September, 1871. The Merrill family were pioneers in the West, and have lived in Idaho since the territorial period, Mr. Merrill lived in Utah until he was about ten years of age, at which time the family moved to Idaho. From the public schools of Smithfield, his native town, he continued his education to some extent after coming to Idaho, and as soon as he was ready for independent venture, he took up farming, an occupation which he followed up to 1904. In that year he and his brother Samuel T. established the present business under the firm name of Merrill Brothers.

At Ogden, Utah, March, 1901, Mr. Merrill married Miss Mary Biard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Biard, of Ogden. The home circle consists of five children, four sons and one daughter, whose names are Stella, Roland, Eugene, Leroy and Blaine. Mr. Merrill and family are members of the Church of the

Latter Day Saints. In politics he is a Democrat, although he is not an aspirant for public office nor does he take much part beyond voting. His brother Samuel T., however, is the present sheriff of Oneida county, and one of the most influential men in public affairs. Outside of business, Mr. Merrill finds his chief enjoyment in his home and family, but he is also a reader of good literature and enjoys the outdoor sports of baseball and horses. His family having been long identified with the West, both he and his brother are among the most enthusiastic boosters for Idaho, and this enthusiasm is based upon an affection for the state, on account of its intrinsic resources and opportunities. Mr. Merrill confidently looks forward to the time in the near future when Idaho will have rank among the greatest of American states.

SWEN F. JOHNSON. Among the men who are live factors in the business and public life of Downey and of that community must be mentioned Swen F. Johnson, whose standing in the community is such that he was the choice of his fellow citizens to become the first mayor of Downey, in which executive position he is now serving. He is also identified with the leading business concern of that place, the W. A. Hyde mercantile establishment, as head clerk, and he holds valuable farming interests in that vicinity.

Born in Sweden on December 6, 1869, he grew to man's estate in his native land and there acquired a good, practical education, first attending the public schools and then later completing a course in the College of Latin at Gothenberg, Sweden. When about twelve years of age he began to learn the printing trade and served an apprenticeship of seven years, mastering thoroughly every detail of that trade and following it continuously for about twenty years, or until he came to Downey, Idaho, in 1899. His wages at first were about one dollar a week, his earlier earnings being given to his parents. He emigrated to the United States about the time of attaining his majority and located at Salt Lake City, Utah, where for nine years he followed the printing business, four years of that time as manager of the Norwegian-Danish weekly called the *Bikuben* and published in that city. He came to Downey in 1899 to accept his present position as head clerk in the mercantile establishment of the W. A. Hyde Company, of which he is also a stockholder. He also gives a portion of his attention to a two-hundred acre farm near Downey that he owns and has operated with much success. Believing intensively in a most prosperous future for Idaho he supports that sentiment by consistent activity in contributing to the commonwealth's upbuilding and is a member and a former vice-president of the Downey Commercial Club. Politically Mr. Johnson is a staunch adherent of the tenets of the Republican party and actively participates in local political affairs. Besides being honored by being chosen the first mayor of Downey he has given other able official service as a justice of the peace for four years and is now land commissioner for this district under the Carey act. He also was a school trustee for a number of years. Whether as a printer, a business man or an official, he has always given to the duty at hand his highest order of service and thus has earned his enviable reputation for integrity and worth.

He is a member of the Latter Day Saints church, is stake superintendent of the Pocatello Stake Sunday Schools and takes an active and leading part in local church matters. Recreation must have a due place in every well-balanced life and in this direction

Mr. Johnson gets pleasure out of almost all of the outdoor sports and especially out of a good, spirited game of baseball, while of the gentler diversions his preference is for reading and music and he is choir leader of his church.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson took place at Logan, Utah, March 11, 1891, when he was united to Marthine Petersen, formerly from Norway. To their union have been born nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Henry J., John F., Ejnar V., Viggo A., Alida J., Florence E., Sigrid V., Arley W. and Nina L.

JACOB N. LARSEN, the present mayor of Preston, Oneida county, is an energetic young business man, identified with many of the most important enterprises of the valley of Idaho, who has brought to public office the same efficiency and devotion to the public interests which for many years he has displayed in the promotion of private business enterprise. Mr. Larsen is now in his second term as mayor, and was elected to that office, not in the ordinary routine of politics or as a mere figurehead, by the community, but on a definite platform demanding certain things which he has worked with all his energy and influence to see carried out. Mr. Larsen has spent all his life in Utah and Idaho, and is one of the best representatives of this western country.

Jacob N. Larsen was born at Paradise, Utah, on the eleventh of March, 1871. He graduated in the public schools of Paradise and then entered the Brigham Young College at Logan, where he was graduated in 1892. During his school days, when a boy, he worked on his father's farm, but early had ambitions for more pretentious and important endeavors. After leaving college he took up teaching, and for about nine years was engaged in that work in Utah. For two and a half years he was employed in a mission by his church in the states of Nebraska and Missouri, where he maintained himself at his own expense. On his return to Utah he was elected county clerk of Cache county, and gave four years of service to that office.

After his term of county clerk at Paradise was concluded, Mr. Larsen took up his residence at Preston, where he at once became an important factor in business affairs. In this little city of southeastern Idaho, he established the Idaho State & Savings Bank, of which he was cashier for three years. Resigning that position, he established his present office in real estate, loans, insurance, and related business. In addition he is connected with other important business affairs, and is one of the leaders in the enterprise and public spirit which are making a flourishing center of business at Preston.

At Logan, Utah, in May, 1895, Mr. Larsen married Miss Ella Bickmore, a daughter of Isaac D. Bickmore of Paradise. There are five children in the family, three sons and two daughters, whose names are Vincent, Nelsen, Thelma, Paul and Ellen. Mr. Larsen and family are communicants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, he being a member of the Bishopric for the Fourth ward. In national politics, he is a Republican, and gives active support to his party. Mr. Larsen was formerly a member of the Preston City Council and is now a member of the school board. During his residence in Paradise, he served as the last justice of the peace under the old territorial government, and was the first at that place under the new state government. Mr. Larsen, who is now serving his second term as mayor of Preston, was first elected to this office on a platform declaring for municipal ownership of the water-

works. His campaign for election was based upon a vigorous advocacy of this proposition, and since his election decried popular support for the enterprise, he at once set to work vigorously to carry it out. At the present time the plant has been installed, and is in operation to the entire satisfaction of all residents of this locality. There are twenty-seven miles of water mains and service pipes laid through the streets of the corporation, and water has been placed in available positions in front of every residence in town. The corporation of Preston includes an area of two and a half square miles, so that it can be readily seen that the enterprise is a large one, and also one effecting widely the welfare of every citizen of this town.

Mr. Larsen is vice-president of the First National Bank of Preston. He is a director in the Lundstrom Furniture & Carpet Company, a corporation which operates two stores, one at Preston, and the other at Logan, Utah. The recreations of this business citizen of Preston are largely in the outdoor sports of hunting and fishing and baseball. He is also fond of horses, and the quieter recreations of music and good books and good speaking. He has done much as a public speaker himself, and in a number of campaigns has assisted his friends and fellow-candidates on the ticket. As a young man whose enterprise has given him an enviable position in business and civic life, Mr. Larsen is an ardent supporter of all movements for the benefit and upbuilding of this section of Idaho, as well as for the whole state. He is well informed on the possibilities of the country, and has cheerfully answered and continues to answer all letters of inquiry directed to him concerning this country.

EARL A. RAYMOND. The active head of the Preston Plumbing & Heating Company, which is easily the leading concern of its kind in the city, and one of the largest in southeastern Idaho, is a young man of active enterprise and modern ideas who has been a resident of this state since he was seventeen years of age, and has made practically all of his successful career during this period in Idaho. At the age of fourteen, he was thrown upon his own resources, and from that time on had to be self-supporting and at the same time to procure the means for the advancement in the larger spheres in activity and responsibility. Under these conditions his success is the more notable.

Earl A. Raymond was born in Montgomery, Michigan, November 24, 1886. When he was four years of age his parents moved to the state of Oregon, which was his home until he was seventeen years of age. As a boy he secured a fair education in the public schools of Oregon, followed by a course in a high school and subsequently took studies in a commercial college, but part of his schooling was obtained after he had begun life for himself. When he was seventeen years of age, he located at Caldwell, Idaho, which was his home for about nine years, and on locating there he had begun to learn the trade of plumber and stationery engineer. From working at his trade he in time was able to turn his skill to the benefit of his independent enterprise, and in partnership with Mr. Hiram S. Geddes, he established the Preston Plumbing and Heating Company, which does a general plumbing and steamfitting business, and carries a complete stock of equipment in these lines. Mr. Raymond is a member of no special church, though he favors and supports all denominations. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows through the highest branch of the order, and also with the Woodmen of the World. A Repub-

lican voter, Mr. Raymond takes no active part in politics beyond casting his vote as a good and intelligent citizen. His recreations are chiefly hunting and fishing, and he enjoys books and music, and the other diversions of social life.

COLUMBUS J. HUDDLE has been a resident of the state of Idaho since 1903, and the years in passing have found him identified with various branches of industrial life, but principally with stock-raising and ranching. It was not until 1907 that he entered the United States Forestry Service, and from the humble position of forest guard, he has advanced by a series of successive promotions from one step to another until today he holds the responsible position of supervisor of the Lemhi forest, which he has held since 1909. Especially fitted by inclination and nature for the work of his office, it required only that he come into touch with the forestry service in the least important capacity to bring out the latent possibilities for the service which he possessed. His success has been of a high order and is particularly pleasing to contemplate, in view of the fact that he has made his way alone in the world from earliest boyhood, depending upon none for guidance or aid.

Born in Madison county, Ohio, on October 21, 1875, Columbus J. Huddle is the son of Columbus and Kathryn (Brown) Huddle. The father was a farmer, born and reared in Ohio and still a resident of that state, living on the old homestead where the subject was born. He was a participant in the activities of the Union army during the Civil war and served in Company B, of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his service extending throughout the entire war period. He fought in the battle of Shiloh, and was with General Sherman on his "March to the Sea." He is now in the seventy-third year of his life. The mother, also a native of Ohio, born in Franklin county, died in Madison county in 1883, at the early age of thirty-six years. She left a family of five young children, of which the subject was the youngest and the only son.

Columbus Huddle was sent to the schools of West Jefferson and later attended the State Normal at Ada, Ohio, after which he engaged in school teaching, his pedagogic work being confined to the district schools of Madison county, and extending over a period of about two years. He gave up that work and came to the West in 1897, and for a time was occupied with work in mercantile lines at Lima, Montana. He prospered there and in time came to be the owner of a fine cattle ranch in that vicinity, and after four years at that business he came to Idaho, here settling on Lost River, where he owned and operated a thriving ranch. It was in the year 1907 that he entered the United States forestry service in the capacity of forest guard, and in October of the same year he was promoted to the post of assistant forest ranger. In June following he became forest ranger and acting supervisor of Dixie National Forest, and in 1909 was again promoted to the position of supervisor of Lemhi forest, which important post he now fills.

Mr. Huddle is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has his local associations with the Blue Lodge of McCaleb. In politics he is independent. On December 27, 1900, Mr. Huddle was united in marriage with Miss Nellie S. Baily, the daughter of Eugene and Clara A. Baily, both of whom are still living and make their home in Mackay, Idaho. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huddle: Ruth, born on June 15, 1905, and attending school in Mackay, and Clara Eugenia, born November 26, 1911,

at Mackay, Idaho, where the home of the family is maintained.

CHARLES W. BERRYMAN, JR., is one of the most successful merchants of Blackfoot, Idaho, and he owes this success in a large part to his thorough knowledge of his business, gained by years of experience as a salesman. In addition to this he is possessed of the energy and ability to work and work hard that must belong to any man who would succeed in the wide awake state of Idaho. He has been in business in Blackfoot for only three years, but his grocery store is the largest of its kind in the city and he has a large and growing trade.

The father of Charles W. Berryman, Jr., is Charles W. Berryman, Sr., and the latter is one of the oldest settlers in the state. He has grown in prosperity as the state has been developed and is now known as one of the most successful and prominent men in Idaho, being president of one of the largest banks in Blackfoot. The mother of Charles W. Berryman, Jr., is Mary Ann (Loones) Berryman, who was born in England, and she and her husband have become the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters.

Charles W. Berryman, Jr., the eldest of the children of his parents, was born on the 21st of November, 1875, at Corinne, Utah. He received his first knowledge of books from the public schools of Blackfoot, Idaho, and as a young boy came east to Quincy, Illinois, where he entered a business college, remaining until he was nineteen years of age. He also spent some time in a military college, at Logan, Utah, and later in life served as first lieutenant in Company "A."

Upon completing his education his first work was in his father's general merchandise store, at Park City, Utah, and during the two years that he spent here he gained a valuable knowledge of the fundamental principles of the mercantile business. His next position was as traveling representative for the firm of F. J. Riesel and Company, a large wholesale grocery firm, of Ogden, Utah. His territory consisted of the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, and he remained with this firm for fourteen years, and after such experience no man could be better fitted than he to open a grocery store of his own. Before doing this, however, he spent one year in the Klondike region, and in the Alaskan gold fields managed to pick up a fair bit of gold. With this and what he had been enabled to save during the years in which he was on a salary, he came to Blackfoot, and there opened up a grocery store of his own. It was on November 21, 1909, that the doors of his store were opened for business and his trade has grown steadily from that time. He believes most heartily in giving measure for measure and people have learned that they can be sure of getting a fair value for their money if they trade with him, and this explains in part his rapid strides forward.

In politics Mr. Berryman holds allegiance to no party, preferring to vote independently. He is a member of two fraternal societies, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, holding his membership in the lodge at Ogden, Utah, and the Odd Fellows lodge No. 7, Park City.

Mr. Berryman was married at Ogden, Utah, on the 12th of November, 1908, to Miss Hazel Martha Burnett, who was born in the state of New York, and is the daughter of James E. Burnett. Mr. and Mrs. Berryman have no children.

One would have to go far to find a more enthusiastic champion of Idaho than Mr. Berryman. He is one of the staunchest of the "Idaho Boosters," and

says he would not leave Idaho under any conditions. He can afford to speak with authority, for his travels have made him rather intimately acquainted with the western states, and in none of them was he able to find conditions that suited him as well as did those of Blackfoot.

CHRISTIAN JENSON. Among the progressive citizens of Rexburg who have seized the elements of this city's prosperity and molded and directed them into channels of the highest efficiency, few have gained a greater measure of success than has come to Christian Jenson, of the well-known Hegsted-Jenson Mercantile Company. His career since early youth has been one of tireless industry, and his activities have served to place him in a position of prominence not alone in the field of business, but also in public and social life. Mr. Jenson is a native of Denmark, born May 14, 1866, a son of Jorgen and Martha Jenson, who emigrated to the United States in 1875 and located at Smithfield, Utah, where the elder Jenson was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1892 the family moved to Mink Creek, Idaho, and there the mother died in 1906, at the age of sixty-nine years, the father surviving four years and being eighty-four years old at the time of his demise.

The sixth in order of birth of his parents' eleven children, Christian Jenson began his education in his native country and completed it in the public schools of Smithfield, Utah. Thus prepared for a business career, he became a freighter, a vocation which he followed between DeLamar and Nampa, Idaho, and into eastern Montana for seven years. Subsequently he drifted into railroad work, as a contractor, but in 1893 sold his interests and came to Fremont county, here purchasing a farm of some 720 acres, on which he carried on successful operations for a number of years. He still is interested in this farm, which is operated by hired help and which produces large crops. Mr. Jenson's advent in Rexburg occurred in 1899, after having been engaged in the mercantile business at Roberts and Lyman. Associating himself with Mr. Hegsted, he founded the Hegsted-Jenson Mercantile Company, a concern which has grown from a small start into one of the largest establishments of its kind in this section. A complete stock of all kinds of general merchandise is carried, and six clerks are regularly employed in handling the large trade which has been attracted by the excellent quality of the company's goods and the honorable methods used in conducting the business. Mr. Jenson has not confined himself to this one enterprise, but is interested in other lines of business activity, and is president of the Farmers Implement Company of Rexburg. He has been prominent in political matters, serving as a member of the Eleventh General Assembly, in 1910, and acting as chairman of the Fremont county central committee in the same year. In 1912 he cast his fortunes with the new Progressive party, of which he was chairman for Fremont county. He is popular with the members of all parties, and it may truthfully be said that he has never willingly made an enemy, and that he has never lost a friend except through death.

In August, 1900, Mr. Jenson was married in Fremont county to Miss Effie Robinson, and to this union there have been born five children: Martha, born in 1903, and Clarence, born in 1905, both attending school in Rexburg; and Beatrice, born in 1907, Edgar, born in 1909, and Ralph, born in 1911, all at home.

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HENRY J. FLAMM. It is not possible for every son of an illustrious father to attain success, but in the case of Henry J. Flamm, of Rexburg, it appears as though the mantle of his father's greatness had descended upon his shoulders. As manager of the Henry Flamm Mercantile Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West, he occupies an acknowledged position of prestige in the world of business, while in social, religious and public circles he is also well known for the large movements with which his name has been connected. Mr. Flamm is a native-born Westerner, his birth having occurred July 14, 1870, at Logan, Utah, and is a son of Henry and Helen (Bock) Flamm, natives of Germany. Mr. Flamm's parents emigrated to the United States as young people, and at an early date came overland across the plains to Utah, from which state they came to Idaho in 1883, settling in Rexburg when this section was naught but an arid desert, on which nothing but sage brush and grass grew. Here Mr. Flamm organized in a humble way what was the nucleus for one of the largest enterprises in the West, the Henry Flamm Mercantile Company, which grew by leaps and bounds. This did not engross Mr. Flamm's entire attention, however, and he interested himself in various movements of an extensive nature, including farming, stock raising and the manufacturing of underwear and knit goods, such as sweaters, hosiery, etc. He also erected the Rexburg Opera House, in a material manner advancing the development of the city of his adoption. He is now living a retired life, at the age of seventy-five years, honored and respected by all who know him. Mrs. Flamm passed away in 1883, when fifty-five years of age. They had a family of nine children, Henry J. being the sixth in order of birth.

Henry J. Flamm received the benefits of a careful home training, being reared to habits of industry, thrift and integrity. He attended the public schools of Logan, Utah, after leaving which he entered his father's employ, and with him came to Rexburg. Here he has continued in the mercantile business, and in 1900 took over the management of the store, which he has continued to handle in the same able manner that characterized his father's operations. Like his father, also, he has branched out into other lines, being interested as a director in the First National Bank of Rexburg, and as vice-president and one of the organizers; manager of the Flamm Opera House, and owning an interest in business houses and holding a valuable realty in the city and country. Politically a Democrat, in 1912 he was his party's candidate for representative of his district in the general assembly. His religious connection has been with the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and at this time he is bishop of the Second Ward.

On December 16, 1902, Mr. Flamm was married at Logan, Utah, to Miss Lorena Eckersell, daughter of James and Henrietta (McFail) Eckersell, of Wellsville, Utah. They have had no children. Like all virile western men, Mr. Flamm is fond of hunting and kindred sports, and is known as an excellent shot. He is enthusiastic as to the opportunities offered in Idaho both for the sportsman and the man who would succeed in business, and has stated it as his decision to never live in any other state. Rexburg has no greater admirer, nor has the city a man more greatly admired.

HARDER F. HARDER. After a long and successful career as a merchant, Mr. Harder is now living retired on a beautiful country estate just outside the limits of Twin Falls. His business career has been followed in a number of different localities in Amer-

ica, and until his retirement he was proprietor of one of the largest baking and grocery establishments in this section of the state. Mr. Harder belongs to that substantial class of men who are of foreign birth, and despite the handicaps of a strange country and a new language, reached a place of influence and generous success in America.

Harder F. Harder was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 2, 1859, the second in a family of seven children born to Harder and Dorothy (Witt) Harder, the father having been a farmer by occupation. The parents both died in Holstein, in which province, at one time a portion of Denmark, and now in the German empire, they had lived for many years, and their forefathers before them.

Harder F. Harder was reared in Holstein, attended the public schools, and with a practical education applied himself to learning the milling and baking trade in that country. When his apprenticeship was completed he followed his trade as a journeyman until he was twenty-one years of age, and then took passage for America, in 1880, and transferred his energy to the new world. In New York City, where he first landed, he spent three years at his trade, and then sought better fields in the West. At Grand Island, Nebraska, he spent one year and for one year was at Denver, Colorado. At Denver, after his first year's experience in working for others, he engaged in the bakery and grocery business on his own account, and continued there successfully until 1904. The following months were spent in travel and looking about for a location, and his quest was decided in January, 1905, when he came to Twin Falls, and opened up in business in bakery goods and groceries. During the next four years Mr. Harder built up the largest trade in this vicinity in his line, and finally sold out at profitable advantage to the firm of Bainbridge & Shroeder, who now carry on the flourishing concern, the foundation of which was laid by Mr. Harder. On leaving business Mr. Harder retired to a country place near Twin Falls. His rural home is one of the show places of this vicinity, and has been improved and developed from the standpoint of attractiveness and beauty as well as comfort and usefulness.

In Denver, Colorado, on May 25, 1885, Mr. Harder married Miss Calonina Nyber, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Peter Nyber, a former resident of Prentice, Wisconsin. The two children of Mr. Harder and wife are Fritz W. and Carl A., both at home. In politics Mr. Harder is a Republican, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and stands very high in social and civic circles in Twin Falls.

DANIEL G. MARTIN. The life of Daniel G. Martin, whose activities in the line of civil engineering have made his name familiar throughout the Northwest, began in the little town of Nairn, Scioto county, Ohio, June 19, 1865. He was of good parentage, his father, John Grant Martin, being a native of Scotland and an emigrant to America in 1836. There he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war, through which he served in the Union army, and at its close returned to the occupations of peace, continuing to till the soil until his death, which occurred in Chetopa, Kansas, July 19, 1900, when he was seventy-six years of age. Outside of township affairs, he took little or no interest in public matters, and was never a seeker for political preferment. He married Isabelle McIntosh, who was born of Scotch parentage, near Wellsville, Ohio, and she passed away at Chetopa, Kansas, in 1882, when fifty-five years of age.

Daniel G. Martin was the youngest of his parents' eight children. He was given excellent educational advantages, attending the common and country schools of Labette county, Kansas, and the public schools and a private academy at Chetopa, Kansas. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Kansas Normal College, Fort Scott, Kansas, where he spent the better part of four years completing his education. While attending college, Mr. Martin spent his spare time in teaching school, and this vocation he took up after completing his education, following it until the spring of 1890, at which time he was principal of the schools of Mound City, Kansas. In August of that year he turned his face toward the setting sun, seeking a home in Idaho, which state was attracting the attention of ambitious young men of the country. Whether by the exercise of sagacious judgment or affected by that tide which leads men to fortune, he determined to settle in Idaho Falls. There surely was little in the village at that time which was calculated to strike the fancy of a young man who had been reared among the smiling Kansas prairies; the entire population did not much exceed the rural village from which he had come. The eye that looked upon the rugged mountains and arid plains needed the keener vision of the seer to discern the gathering multitude, with the bewildering hum of industries and trade that was soon to change alike its character and its future. He joined his fortunes to the rising town and lived, while helping on its growth and sharing its busy life, to see it become the center of a district which promises to be one of the most productive in the Northwest.

On settling in Idaho Falls, August 26, 1890, Mr. Martin took up civil engineering as a profession, associating with the Idaho Falls Townsite Company in the location of lands, canals, etc., and continued with this company for about one and one-half years, at that time forming a partnership with John M. Taylor, now Dr. Taylor, of Boise, the firm being known as Taylor & Martin. They continued a private engineering practice until the fall of 1896, since which time Mr. Martin has continued to practice alone, being exceptionally successful, especially in the line of irrigation work. The limits assigned to this sketch do not allow of space for the enumeration of the various great enterprises with which Mr. Martin has been connected, but a few of the more important may be mentioned, among them the Idaho Canal Company, the Butte and Market Lake Canal, and the Fort Hall Reservation Canal, covering a tract of 50,000 acres, of which he had charge in 1896. In 1897 he located and built the Marysville Canal, now in Fremont county, and the Independent Canal, St. Anthony; in 1898-99 the Marysville and Idaho Canal; in 1899 the Snake River Valley Canal; and in 1900 made the survey for the new Sweden Irrigation district. During 1901 he made the surveys for the Twin Falls Canal System, which waters 200,000 acres in the southern part of the state; in 1903-04 was in charge of the construction of the Milner Dam for the Twin Falls Canal Co; in 1904-05-06 was in the Reclamation Service, having charge of the Minnidoka project; in 1906-07-08 was in charge of Belle Fourche Dams, in South Dakota; in 1909 was Carey Act inspector for the state of Idaho, and from 1908 until 1912 (except during 1909), he had charge of the running and distributing of the stored waters of Jackson Lake, Wyoming, to the Minnidoka and North Side Twin Falls projects for the reclamation service.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. Martin was made surveyor of Bingham county, in which office he served four years, and at various times he has been the in-

cumbent of other offices of responsibility and trust. In April, 1910, he was appointed state engineer to fill out the unexpired term of James Stephenson, Jr., acting in that capacity until March, 1911. He is a Republican in his political views, but has taken little interest in public matters. In February, 1912, Mr. Martin was elected president of the Idaho Society of Engineers for a term of one year. He is a director of the Martin Canal Company, Incorporated, of Bonneville county, and farms 320 acres of land six miles west of Idaho Falls. His family resides on this land, which is rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful and valuable properties in that prosperous part of the country. Fraternally, Mr. Martin is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in South Dakota, and the Knights of Pythias, in Idaho Falls, and his religious faith is that of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a stalwart member of the Idaho Falls Commercial Club and a great Idaho booster, believing that this state is fast becoming one of the richest in the Union.

On September 29, 1887, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Luella M. Sanders, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and they became the parents of five children: Genevieve D., Carroll S., Mildred I., Avis M., Kieth A. Mr. Martin's career illustrates most forcibly the opportunities that are open to the man of ambition, determination and ability in Idaho. The facility with which the poor country school teacher rose to the top in an honored profession should be inspiring to the youths of today, who perchance like he, must needs venture forth upon the battle of life equipped only with sturdy heart, trained mind and willing hands.

HOWARD L. HOPPES. No further evidence is needed of a man's integrity or probity of character than his appointment to the office of postmaster. The responsibilities involved are of such a character as to make it requisite that their past records bear no stain or blemish, and that their present abilities are such that they can capably handle the work of the government. Thus it is that Howard L. Hoppes, of Rigby, postmaster since 1910, bears such a high reputation among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Hoppes is a sane, level-headed man, who views things with a clear and proper perspective; who attends to his job, does his work, undertakes all his responsibilities and meets all of his obligations, and withal proves a popular and efficient postmaster. He bears the added distinction of being a self-made man, and his career from early youth has been one of constant industry, and perseverance. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, July 27, 1871, and is a son of Alonzo and Rhoda (Bailey) Hoppes, natives of the Buckeye state. At an early date the family came West, settling at Sheridan, Wyoming, where the parents still reside, each being sixty years old, Mr. Hoppes being a retired railroad man.

The oldest of seven children, Howard L. Hoppes attended the primary schools of Pomeroy, Ohio, and graduated in his eighteenth year from the high school at that place. In young manhood he engaged in mercantile lines, but in 1894 left Pomeroy and went to South Dakota, there taking up railroad work, which he followed until coming to Idaho in 1904. Mr. Hoppes established himself in the furniture business in Rigby, but this did not prove satisfactory and after one year he sold out and went to Kansas City, Missouri, where for two years he was employed in a general store. Returning to Idaho at that time, he secured employment as book-keeper with the Falk Mercantile Company, at Nampa, remaining thus employed until 1910, when he came

to Rigby and purchased property, and in December of that year was appointed to the postmastership, which he has continued to fill to the present time. He has conscientiously discharged the duties of his office, and his administration has proved very popular with the people of this place, among whom he has made many friends, attracted to him by his genial manner and evident sincerity. He has interested himself in various enterprises here, and at this time is a director in the Rigby Hardware Company.

In December, 1904, Mr. Hoppes was married at Rigby, to Miss Maude Hall, daughter of T. H. Hall, a well-known farmer of this section of the state, and they have had one daughter: Marcelline, born in 1905, and now attending school in Rigby. By a former marriage, Mr. Hoppes had one son: Roland, born in 1902, at Forsyth, Wyoming, and now attending school at Sheridan, Wyoming. Mr. Hoppes is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Secretary of the Rigby Commercial Club. Politically a Republican, he has ardently supported the principles and policies of his party, but has never held official position outside of that of postmaster. Like all wide-awake and active men, he is very fond of out-door life, and when he can spare the time from his official duties delights in hunting and fishing trips. His usefulness is not near its close, and it would not be surprising if higher honors awaited this progressive citizen, who personifies what is best in Idaho's public men.

MATERNUS F. ALBERT. The present popular and efficient incumbent of the office of cashier of the First National Bank, at Payette, Idaho, Maternus F. Albert, has here resided since 1892. His citizenship has been characterized by intrinsic loyalty and public spirit of the most insistent order, his aid and influence being freely given in support of all measures and enterprises tending to forward the best interests of his home community.

In Pennsylvania occurred the birth of Mr. Albert, the date of his nativity being July 18, 1859. He is a son of George and Eliza Albert, who resided at Dushone, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where the former died in 1890, at the age of fifty-nine years. George Albert was engaged in farming operations during the greater part of his active career, and his wife now survives him and maintains her home in Payette. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert, the subject of this review having been the firstborn.

After completing the curriculum of the high school at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, M. F. Albert attended the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. For the ensuing ten years he was engaged in teaching school in his native state and in 1892 he came to Payette, where he was superintendent of the Payette school for another ten years. In 1902 he was elected cashier of the newly organized Bank of Commerce, at Payette, and he retained that incumbency for the following four years, when the above institution was absorbed by the First National Bank of Payette. He is a member of the board of directors in the Continental Life Insurance & Investment Company, of Salt Lake City, and is likewise a director in the Payette Land and Orchard Company and in the Payette Canning Company. He is president of the Payette Commercial Club, and is known for a shrewd financier and a business man of unusual executive ability.

In politics Mr. Albert is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and he is a member of the Payette board of education. In religious matters he and his wife are zealous members of the Presby-

terian church, in which he is an elder, and in a fraternal way he is a thirty-second degree Mason. He maintains that Idaho has one of the brightest futures of any state in the Union on account of her water power facilities, and her great agricultural and horticultural possibilities.

In Pennsylvania, June 4, 1888, Mr. Albert was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Troup, a daughter of Theo. R. and Sarah Troup. There have been four children born to this union, namely: Lester Freeman, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, July 5, 1889, was graduated from the Idaho State University in June, 1912, and is now in the employ of the Idaho-Oregon Light & Power Company; David W., born July 21, 1892, in Pennsylvania, is a student in the University of Idaho; Marvin D., born at Payette, Idaho, in 1896, is attending high school in this city; and Marjorie, born at Payette, in 1900, is a pupil in the graded school.

WILLIAM P. HEMMINGER. Everywhere it is recognized and acknowledged that in the profession of law there is no "royal road" to success. The law is a jealous mistress, demanding of her devotees constant attention, but her rewards are commensurate with the services demanded, and those who devote their lives to this calling are invariably found among the leading men of any community. Long and faithful training, assiduous study and inherent ability have brought William P. Hemminger, of Rigby, Idaho, to the forefront among the younger generation of Idaho legists. Mr. Hemminger was born at Toledo, Ohio, on February 5, 1883, and he was the youngest child but one of Charles A. and Katherine (Gilscrist) Hemminger, natives of the Buckeye state, where they are now living. They have four children: Mrs. Grace Webb, residing in Toledo; Mrs. Janet Bartolette, of Shreve, Ohio; William P., of this brief review, and Roy S., who is a resident of Toledo, Ohio.

William P. Hemminger was graduated from the Illinois College of Law in 1908, being admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Idaho during the same year. Mr. Hemminger located at Rigby in the fall of 1909, and he soon came to be recognized as an attorney of rare promise and of unusual attainments for one of his experience and years. This recognition has brought him a large and constantly increasing professional business, to which he has given the closest attention, bringing to his work an enthusiasm that only has its birth and origin in an inherent love for the profession. He has never had reason thus far to regret his choice of a locality for the exercise of his life work for his practice is an assured one, and he realizes that his adopted state has a very bright future. A pleasant and courteous personality has drawn about him a wide circle of warm and close friends, who have been much gratified by his steady rise in his profession, and who look to see him achieve greater things in the coming years.

Mr. Hemminger is a Republican in his political proclivities, but thus far has been too engrossed with the duties of his calling to give much thought to public matters. However, he is ever ready to contribute of his time and labors to movements that have a tendency to make for the betterment of his community and its people, and as a member of the Commercial Club of Rigby he has identified himself with enterprises for the promotion of progress.

ROBERT A. SIDEBOTHAM. In the American state the great and good lawyer must be always promi-

nent, for he is one of the forces that move and control society. Few of the pioneer citizens of Idaho exercised more beneficent influence over not only the affairs of their immediate profession, but also over the larger field of material development and good government, than the late Robert A. Sidebotham. He was one of the earliest members of the bar of Idaho, was given many official preferments and throughout his long residence in this state his career was marked by higher usefulness and service to his community whether that community was his home town or the larger area bounded by the state lines. Few names are so deservedly included in the list of Idaho's great men as that of Mr. Sidebotham. Robert A. Sidebotham was born on the Ohio River in the southeastern part of the state of Pennsylvania, December 6, 1834. His father, Robert Sidebotham, was a native of England, while his mother, whose maiden name was Mehitable Wheeler, was a native of Virginia, in which state the parents were married. Robert A. was the second in a family of five children, and all were reared in Virginia, which remained the home of the parents for many years. The father was engaged in manufacturing, and during his youth Robert A. Sidebotham attained much experience in practical affairs and was given liberal advantages in school. He attended Oberlin College in Ohio, and was graduated from the law department of that institution.

At the beginning of his career he came west, spending some time in California and Utah, and was engaged in teaching school in Utah. In the very early days of settlement and development in Idaho territory he located at Rocky Bar, where he opened an office and began the professional career which was to mark him as one of the most eminent of Idaho lawyers. He spent a great many years in Rocky Bar, and it was while there that he rose to a place of large influence in political affairs. He was always an active Republican and while at Rocky Bar was in the midst of a strongly Democratic community. Notwithstanding this fact he was sent to the state legislature and also served a term in the state senate as the representative of the people in that vicinity. In his home county he held every office that was in the gift of the people of that locality, and though it was a Democratic county he always carried his own election and never asked for any honor which was refused.

In 1878 Mr. Sidebotham moved to Boise. This removal to the capital was the result of his appointment by President Hayes as secretary of the territory, a position now equivalent to that of lieutenant governor. This office he held for two years, at the end of which time he moved to the state of Colorado, and from that time was actively identified with mining interests, both in Colorado and in the Wood River district of Idaho. His home, however, throughout this period was in Boise. In Elmore county in particular, during his years of residence there, he took a very active part in the development of material facilities and resources. He was instrumental in building a wagon road from Rocky Bar to Mountain Home, an enterprise which did much to open the country between these two localities.

An incident of his career is of interest as illustrating the personal dangers to which Idaho citizens were subject as late as a single generation ago. During the Indian war of 1878 he undertook at the risk of his own life to deliver arms to the settlers in the hostile country. At one time he went out alone to save the life of a boy who was tending stock at a stage station. He was surprised by the Indians who fired on him, the bullets passing through

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his hat and coat. After a breakneck ride of several miles he met the soldiers and the oncoming savages were repulsed.

Mr. Sidebotham was married in 1878 to Miss Elizabeth Russell. Their marriage was celebrated in the house at 1035 Warm Springs Avenue in Boise where Mrs. Sidebotham still makes her home. That residence was then a rural homestead, the family seat of the Russell ranch situated on the Warm Springs road. Mrs. Sidebotham is a native of Illinois and a daughter of George W. and Mary L. (Baird) Russell, her father being a native of Ohio, and her mother of Pennsylvania. There were five children in the Russell family, of which Mrs. Sidebotham was the third in order of birth. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser and was identified with Idaho for a number of years, his death occurring in Boise in 1901. Her mother died in this city in 1902. Mrs. Sidebotham has two sisters: Mrs. G. W. Lewis, of Boise; and Mrs. H. S. Dorman, of Spokane, Washington. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sidebotham were: Mary; Lois, who is now the wife of H. P. Umben of San Francisco; and Robert R., who married Miss Blodwen Evans of England, and now resides in Boise. Mr. Sidebotham was an active member of the Methodist church, as is also Mrs. Sidebotham. He became affiliated with the Odd Fellows Lodge in Hailey, Idaho, and was always faithful to the precepts and associations of that craft. His death occurred December 27, 1904, while he was on a train bound from Cripple Creek to his Idaho home. Although seventy years of age, his death came as a distinct loss to a large community of Idaho citizens, for few men have identified themselves to a greater degree as closely with citizenship and with affairs in any community.

GEORGE WHITFIELD RUSSELL. The life of such a pioneer as the late George Whitfield Russell is a credit to any state or nation, and its record has a value enlarging as the perspective of American history grows more perfect.

George Whitfield Russell was born January 21, 1830, in Gallia county, Ohio, and at the early age of twelve years, in company with his parents, brothers and sisters, removed to Knox county, Illinois, where they located on a homestead near Knoxville, that place being still in the Russell family.

On December 2, 1856, Mr. Russell and Mary L. Baird were united in marriage at Peoria, in Knox county, Illinois. To them were born five children: James Harrison; William A.; Elizabeth Sidebotham; Olive Lewis and May Dorman. The late Mr. Russell was a California forty-niner. He went round Cape Horn, as the expression then was, in the early gold excitement of the Pacific coast, and returned home by the way of the Isthmus of Panama via New York City. After remaining a few years in the east, in 1862 he set out for Oregon, being a member of a large train of immigrants. Mr. Russell had the finest equipped outfit in the train, having four large claybank horses, which he had formerly had the honor of driving in a parade during Abraham Lincoln's presidential campaign in 1860. President Lincoln honored him by riding behind these horses. The immigrant train on its way to Oregon passed down the Boise Valley and made one encampment across the river from Boise on the south side. For the succeeding winter they encamped in the Rogue River Valley of Oregon. Then in the spring of 1863 they journeyed on to Salem. During the journey across the plains, the train was several times disturbed by Indians, and the settlers had to form their wagons in a circle for protection. After locat-

ing his family on the Stanton farm near Salem, Mr. Russell came back to the Dalles, from which point he was engaged in the operation of a pack train into the Boise basin of Idaho, which was then a booming mining camp.

On August 10, 1864, Mr. Russell brought his family to Boise. Having become a partner with Captain Griffin in the Idaho Hotel (where now a portion of the Overland block stands) he took up his first residence in that old hostelry. A little later he bought the Half Way House between Boise and Idaho. Still later he acquired a homestead and pre-emption east of and adjoining Boise. This homestead is notable history in the growth of Boise, and is known as the East side. To that place he moved his family in 1868.

The famous Warm Springs Avenue in the finest resident section of the city runs through the old Russell homestead, from the cottonwood flume on the west to a point beyond the Natatorium. The farm extended from the river out onto the foothills. This farm in itself was quite a source of revenue but Mr. Russell did not confine himself to farming, but entered quite extensively into the stock raising and had large herds of both horses and cattle. He also owned two or three threshing outfits, among the first in that locality, and owned the first train of wagons on which he transferred freight from Kelton, Utah, to Boise, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles—one entire month being consumed in making this trip.

Throughout these early years in Boise, Indian uprisings were not uncommon and some of the freighters and wagons were burned. Mr. Russell, however, was fortunate in escaping without loss of life or property. During the Bannock war he accompanied the Volunteers on the Overland road to the scene of the depredations of the Indians.

Although a quiet and unassuming citizen, his opinions always carried great weight, and it was frequently said "George Russell's word was just as good as his note." Mr. Russell was a shareholder in the Capital State Bank when it was organized, and that old financial institution occupied the site where now stands the Pacific National Bank. He was also active in installing the first street car line ever operated in Boise, the Rapid Transit Company, of which he was secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell had an ideal home life on their homestead until the time of his death, which occurred after an illness of four months on December 5, 1901. His wife survived him only seven weeks, passing away on January 26, 1902. Their family were all near them to the end of their lives, and this fact was a source of great comfort in their declining years. The Russell homestead was located by G. W. Russell about the year 1868 and he moved his family onto it from the Half Way House on the Idaho City road and it was their home continuously until their death, when it passed into the possession of their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Sidebotham, widow of the late Robert A. Sidebotham. The famous Warm Springs Avenue runs through the middle of the homestead, which is now known as East Side Addition and was called Warm Springs road because it led to the Kelley Hot Springs. It is now the finest residence part of the city. Here they reared all their children and a number of their grandchildren were born here. Their hospitality was widely extended and many friends and relatives often gathered around their bountiful table and enjoyed their hearthstone. A goodly portion of the homestead and pre-emption remained in their possession at the time of their death and was divided among their children, all of whom survived them.

HON. ADDISON TAYLOR SMITH. In no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of law, a profession whose votaries must, to be successful, be endowed with native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose, while equally important concomitants are close study, careful application and a broad general knowledge, in addition that of a purely technical nature. It has been through the medium of these characteristics that the Hon. Addison Taylor Smith, member of Congress from Idaho, has reached his present position as one of the foremost citizens of the state. A farmer's son, in early life he set his aspirations high, and his career has been distinguished by constant and steady advance along well-defined lines. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and is a son of Isaac and Jane (Forsythe) Smith, the former of whom served three years as a soldier of the Union army during the Civil war. Both were descended from Revolutionary patriots.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools, Addison T. Smith entered the Cambridge high school, where he was graduated in 1882. In the meantime he had worked on his father's farm in Guernsey county, but on completing a course in the Iron City Commercial College, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he secured a position as bookkeeper for a large business house, and was later advanced to the position of salesman. In 1891 he became secretary to Senator Shoup of Idaho, and he subsequently served in a like capacity with Senator Heyburn until 1912, and in the meantime had also acted as committee clerk in the United States Senate, at Washington, D. C. During this time he had also taken a course in the law department of George Washington University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1895, and in 1896 took a post graduate course in the National Law School, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of LL. M. In 1904 Mr. Smith became a homesteader on the Twin Falls tract, where he is still the owner of a valuable property. In 1907 he was made register of the United States Land Office, at Boise. He has always been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and served as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho, from 1904 to 1911. On November 5, 1912, he was elected a member of Congress from Idaho, by a plurality of 13,393. Mr. Smith's record in Congress has been that of an active worker, and he is always alert to advance the interests of his constituents.

On December 24, 1889, Mr. Smith was married at Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary Adele Fairchild, a daughter of Benjamin and Calista Fairchild of New York, and a sister of Hon. B. L. Fairchild, a former member of Congress from that state. Three children have been born to this union: Hugh Fairchild, Walter Shoup and Benjamin Taylor, the last named of whom is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their son Walter are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, of Twin Falls.

WILLIAM WANKE was born in Austria, on the 10th day of March, 1862, and is the son of Vincent and Anna Wanke, both natives of that country. The father, who was a tailor by trade, passed his life in his native land, and died in 1886 when he was sixty-two years old. The wife and mother came to America in 1890 to join her son, William, of this sketch, and is now a resident of the state of Nebraska. These parents had eleven children, and William was the fifth born of that number.

William Wanke attended the schools of his native land until he had reached the age of ten years, such education as he acquired after that being entirely due to his own efforts. Until he was twenty-two he followed various kinds of work in Austria, and then came to America, settling at first in Antelope county, Nebraska, in the town of Tilden. For two years he followed farm work there, and for five years thereafter was engaged in railroad work. As the result of the savings of seven years he was able to enter into business on his own responsibility, and at Foster, Nebraska, with a capital of \$500 he engaged in the general merchandise business. From that small beginning, through the application of the qualities of thrift and economy, with dogged persistence and energy, his present success has been evolved. In 1902 Mr. Wanke sold his business in Nebraska and removed to Idaho, settling in Fremont county. There he purchased land and for five years was occupied with farming activities, after which he sold the farm, removed to Ashton and once more engaged in the mercantile business. On May 1, 1912, he formed a partnership with Joseph Schroll, proprietor of one of the leading general stores of Ashton, and the union of forces has resulted in the establishment of the finest store in the town, the firm being known as that of Wanke & Schroll, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. Both are prominent and popular among the business men of the city and are known for sturdy, substantial representatives of the best commercial interests in the place.

Mr. Wanke is a Republican, but not active in politics. He holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Highlanders and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Ashton, and affiliates with the Methodist church.

He married Mrs. Laura L. Heath, the daughter of Ezra Austin, a native of Illinois. They have no children.

The splendid success which has been the fortune of Mr. Wanke is largely, or indeed, entirely, due to his own unaided efforts in a business way, as he was utterly without resources when he came to America as a young man of twenty-two. That he has forged to the front as he has done is evidence of the many excellent qualities which characterize the man. He is a splendid example of the good citizenship that this country is rich in among its many foreign born Americans, and he is especially enthusiastic in his regard for the state of Idaho, where he has met with so much of his success and prosperity.

ORANGE M. DRAKE. Thoroughly abreast of a profession that in late years has accomplished marvels in the alleviation of human ills, Dr. Orange M. Drake, of Idaho Falls, secretary and treasurer of the Idaho State Board of Examiners in Optometry, appointed by Governor Hawley for four years, is recognized as one of the leading optometrists of the Northwest, and in a few short years has gained an enviable position among his confreres. In the business world he holds equally high prestige as the directing head of the Drake-Simmons Optical Company, Boise, and among his business associates, as in the community at large, he is noted for his uncompromising integrity. His sympathies are keen and broad, leading him to cooperate in every scheme calculated to advance the general good or to ameliorate the condition of his fellow men. Orange M. Drake was born at Brooklyn, Iowa, January 15, 1869, and is a son

of Isaac C. and Catherine C. Drake, natives of Ohio, who migrated to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1854, by wagon, and there Isaac C. Drake spent the rest of his life in farming. His death occurred in 1889, while his widow still survives and makes her residence in Ohio, being sixty-six years of age. They were the parents of six children, of whom Orange M. was the oldest.

After attending the public schools of Oskaloosa, and Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, Orange M. Drake came to Idaho, settling in Boise, October 11, 1902. Following this he removed to Caldwell, where he established himself in the mercantile business, but subsequently decided upon a professional career, and sold his business interests to enter the Jacksonian Optical College, at Jackson, Michigan. On graduating therefrom in 1906 Dr. Drake spent one year in practice in Portland, Oregon, and then returned to Boise, where he opened an office and became connected with various optical companies. In 1911 he came to Idaho Falls and established the Hawkeye Optical Company of which he is president and manager.

On January 27, 1889, Dr. Drake was married at Oskaloosa, Iowa, to Miss Nancy A. Suiter, daughter of Mordecai and Ellen Suiter, well-known residents of Oskaloosa. Seven children have been born to this union, namely: Hazel, born October 28, 1889, who married Dr. A. E. Von Harten, of Salt Lake, Utah, and has had two children, Rush Minor, deceased, and Anthony Earl; Alfred Earl, born January 2, 1891, at Newton, Iowa, a resident of Oregon; Verald Minor, born July 12, 1899, at Austin, Minnesota, now attending school in Boise; Charles Clyde, born October 22, 1901, living at Spirit Lake, Iowa; Clarence Oliver, born May 28, 1903, at Boise, Idaho, where he is attending school; Ruthelda Pearl, born December 29, 1904, at Caldwell, Idaho, and also a school student in Boise; and Muriel, born September 6, 1909, at Burley, Idaho.

Dr. Drake is a member of the National and State Optical Association, is secretary and treasurer of the State Board of Examiners in Optometry, and president of the second district of the Idaho Association of Optometrists. He has devoted much time to the study of his profession, being a graduate of the Oregon College of Optometry, at Portland, and of Needles Institute, Kansas City, Missouri, class of 1911. He has succeeded in his chosen vocation through the medium of his own efforts and is justly worthy of the title of self-made man. Dr. Drake also takes an interest in Idaho's horticulture, having 40 acres in orchard, three miles from Nampa, and recently disposed of a five-acre orchard near Boise at \$1,500 per acre, one of the very best in the state.

E. C. SMITH. As one of Downey's flourishing business men, E. C. Smith occupies a place in the front rank, which he has attained simply through close and intelligent attention to business. A native of Utah, he is a son of Samuel and Jeannette (Smith) Smith, both of whom were natives of England, coming in early life to America and crossing the plains. They were married in Utah, where they reared their children and where the mother still lives, a resident of Smithfield, Utah. Samuel Smith was a business man who was engaged in mercantile lines, in railroad contracting and in other commercial enterprises at Brigham City. Seventh in order of birth of the eight children, was E. C. Smith, the subject of this review. He was born at Brigham City on August 18, 1876.

In his juvenile days E. C. Smith gathered the usual intellectual material of youth from the schools of Brigham City and from the Agricultural College at Logan, later attending the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. Before his graduation, Mr. Smith left college in order to go on a mission to England and on his return entered upon his business career.

Smithville, Utah, was Mr. Smith's first location as an independent business man. There he worked in a flour mill, continuing in that enterprise for six years. On October 9th, 1908, he came to Downey, where he established the Smith mercantile business, in conjunction with his brother. They started in a modest way, in a frame building, and from that modest start the project has developed into one of the largest and most substantial concerns of its kind in the section. Such wonderful strides has Mr. Smith made in his business that he has erected a large two-story building in which the mercantile affairs are carried on, which is owned by Mr. Smith and his brother. At the present time the Smith mercantile business is counted one of the most substantial concerns of its kind in this section.

In the year 1909 Mr. Smith founded his domestic establishment. On April 12 of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Laurenson, at Pocatello. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurenson of Downey. In the years succeeding the Laurenson-Smith marriage, one child has been added to the home: Della Smith was born on August 14, 1911, at Downey, Idaho.

In political affiliation E. C. Smith is allied with the Republican party. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens of Downey, who have elected him to the office of mayor, which civic position he now holds. He is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

JOHN MERRITT HALE. A business man of Jerome, Idaho, Mr. Hale for the past six years has been very closely identified with affairs in that little city, having a successful record as a real estate man, banker, civic leader and in Republican politics.

John Merritt Hale was born in Topeka, Kansas, April 3, 1870, a son of Miles Miller and Elizabeth (Merritt) Hale. Grandfather Eli Hale immigrated to Ohio early in the nineteenth century, from North Carolina, being a member of a large colony of Friends (Quakers) to which faith the Hale family had belonged for several generations. At the same time came Ann Hadley, whom Eli Hale afterwards married. Both were of old families, and numerous representatives of both names are widely scattered over the country. Miles M. Hale, who was born at Richmond, Ohio, about eighty-three years ago, served three years in the Civil war, going out from Waynesville, Ohio. In 1869 he moved out to Topeka, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming until 1882. Moving into town, he conducted a mercantile business there until about 1887, and in 1890 was elected treasurer of the city, an office which he filled with credit for twelve years, finally declining to become a candidate again because of his old age.

In 1859 Miles Miller Hale married Elizabeth Merritt. Because she was not of the Friends' church, and because he would express no regret at having broken one of the church laws, he was excommunicated and since that time neither he or any of his family have had connection with the Friends. He voted the Republican ticket from the first campaign of that party in 1856, has always lived a clean upright

life, and is yet today a hearty old man, lovable in disposition, honored and trusted by all who know him. Elizabeth Merritt, his wife, was born and reared at Waynesville, Ohio, was a graduate of Knox College, and was married at the age of twenty years. Her father, who, from his name, was of Irish stock, was a carpenter by trade, while her mother came from Mount Holly, New Jersey. Elizabeth Hale was an ardent church worker, and was identified with the Second Presbyterian church in Topeka, from the establishment of that church, and always a leader in its activities. Her death occurred December 23, 1911. She was the mother of the following children: Clara, who died in 1887; Mary, wife of J. H. Stuart of Topeka; Emma, wife of J. A. McLain of Topeka; Alberta of Topeka; John Merritt; and Fred, a commercial traveler, who lives at Salina, Kansas.

John Merritt Hale was reared in Topeka, and at the age of fifteen left school and went into a tin shop, where he learned the tinner's trade. Leaving Topeka, and his home in 1889, he has since that year been on his own responsibility. His first employment was in a wholesale hardware house at Denver, where he worked as handy man for the buyer, and was promoted to be price clerk and city buyer. In 1892, during the boom at Creede, he located there as buyer for a retail hardware store, but was taken sick and went home. In 1894, having a thorough experience in merchandising he went on the road selling hardware, and traveled for two years over Oklahoma, five years in New Mexico, and two years in Kansas. After that his territory was changed to Idaho, and after four and a half years of travel, during which he "made" practically every town of importance in the state he gave up the business of traveling salesman, and established his permanent home at Jerome on July 15, 1907. On locating there he built an office which he is still using for his real estate business. He was at the beginning of things in this community, and among other evidences of his public spirit was his establishment of the first school at Jerome, and he became chairman of the school board. In 1909 Mr. Hale organized the farmers and merchants bank, was made vice president and was one of the executive managers of the institution until he sold his interests in 1912. Mr. Hale has erected several buildings in Jerome and has always been one to help in any movement that would improve living conditions and build up the community.

An active Republican, Mr. Hale was chairman of the County Republican committee during the campaign of 1910, and through his personal work carried the county for his party at a time when the state as a whole went largely Democratic. Mr. Hale is still an active member of the United Commercial Travelers, in which he is a past councillor, a title which means that he has been elected to all the offices in the gift of the council. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and served as the first chaplain of the Jerome Lodge of Eagles.

At El Paso, Texas, October 5, 1898, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hale to Miss Stella Isherwood. Mrs. Hale is a graduate of the Davenport high school of Iowa. Her father, Thomas J. Isherwood, was a steamboat builder, and a boat captain at Davenport, and during the Civil war he made a record on the river. Captain Isherwood married Miss Ruby Polk, who was descended from the same family to which President Polk belonged. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have no children.

There need be no apology spoken for Mr. Hale's success, as a business man and a citizen, but it is worthy of note that after he left home and got out into the world he found himself sadly in need of more education than he had attained during his limited school days. With his realization of that deficiency, he attended night school for two terms. During that period of study he discovered that his eyesight was very defective and that, though not understood in his boyhood days, was no doubt the chief reason for his having failed to accept all the opportunities for learning presented to him before he left home.

JACOB C. JACOBSEN. A worthy representative of that element of citizenship which has exerted most potent influence in connection with the upbuilding of our great empire of the West, Mr. Jacobsen is a scion of the staunchest of Danish stock and may well take pride in claiming Denmark as the land of his nativity. He was born in that fair part of the Northland on the 3rd of August, 1869, and through his own energy and ability he has gained distinctive success in the land of his adoption, where he is known as a man of sterling character and distinctive business ability. That he merits designation as one of the essentially representative business men of the state of Idaho needs no further voucher than the statement that with headquarters at Idaho Falls, the judicial center of Elmore county, he controls, in the handling of produce at wholesale, an enterprise that is not exceeded in scope and importance by any other similar order in the entire state.

Mr. Jacobsen is a son of Andrew and Karen (Christensen) Jacobsen. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, died in Denmark, at the age of forty-eight years, and the widowed mother later came with her children to America and settled at Dillon, Montana, where she passed the residue of her life and where she was summoned to eternal rest in the year 1901. She is survived by five children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest.

Jacob C. Jacobsen is indebted to the schools of his native land, where every man has a trade or an educational training and he was about nineteen years of age at the time when he came to America. His ambition and appreciation were shown by his availing himself of the educational advantages of the United States, and he was graduated in the high school at Dillon, Montana, as well as in the Methodist Episcopal institution known as Montana University, in Helena, the capital of the state. He then became identified with the sheep industry near Dillon and with this line of enterprise, in conjunction with that of dairying, he was there actively concerned for eight years. In 1901 Mr. Jacobsen came to Idaho and located on a ranch near Idaho Falls. There he continued operations as a farmer and stock-grower until 1906, when he signalized his progressiveness and good judgment by engaging in the wholesale produce business, with headquarters at Idaho Falls. Energy and fair and honorable dealings have made this venture an unqualified success and the business now controlled by Mr. Jacobsen in the buying and shipping of produce is concededly the largest in this section of the state and undoubtedly is not excelled by any of the like in the entire commonwealth of Idaho. This is shown by the fact that in the year 1912 he shipped more than six hundred and seventy carloads, consigned to Chicago and other eastern markets as well as to those of Kansas and Texas.

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The civic loyalty of Mr. Jacobsen is of the most insistent order and he is ever ready to do all in his power to further those interests which tend to advance social and industrial prosperity. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is the owner of a considerable amount of valuable ranch land in Bonneville county—120 acres—and there are other concrete evidences of the independence and success which he has gained through his own well ordered endeavors.

In December, 1898, at Dillon, Montana, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jacobsen to Miss Annie Marie Wind, who was born in Schleswig, Germany, and who was a girl at the time of the family immigration to America. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen have seven children, all of whom remain at the parental home and the names of whom are here entered in respective order of birth: Karen, Anna, Hans, Rolf, Matilda, Agnes and Jacob C., Jr. The three first mentioned were born in Montana and the other four in Bonneville county, Idaho.

MATHEW J. KLINKHAMMER. The editor and publisher of the *Stites Signal* is one of the representative members of the newspaper fraternity in Idaho county and is making his paper a most effective exponent of local interests, the while he himself is known as one of the progressive young business men of Stites and as a citizen ready to do all in his power to further the civic and material advancement of his home village and county, where he has already gained secure vantage ground in popular esteem.

Mr. Klinkhammer was born at Shakopee, the judicial center of Scott county, Minnesota, on the 14th of May, 1885, and is a son of John and Katherine (Baumhoefer) Klinkhammer, both of whom were born in Germany and the marriage of whom was solemnized in Minnesota. The father was a boy at the time of the family immigration to America and he is one of the honored pioneer citizens of Minnesota, where he followed the vocation of mechanic for many years and where he is now living virtually retired. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are devout communicants of the Catholic church. Of the seven children the youngest is he to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Mathew J. Klinkhammer gained his early education in the public schools of his native town and at the age of fifteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the printers' trade—a discipline that has been consistently pronounced equivalent to a liberal education. He perfected himself in the mysteries and details of the "art preservative of all arts," and has been continuously identified with the printing business. In 1912 he established his home at Stites, Idaho, to which place he came direct from his native place, and here he purchased an interest in the *Stites Signal*, of which he is now the sole owner and which he has made a model country newspaper. The plant is well equipped in all departments and has facilities for the turning out of the best class of job work. Mr. Klinkhammer has shown much ability in presenting the local news and in fostering the best interests of the community, the while he is deeply appreciative of the advantages and attractions offered in the state of his adoption. He is a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has made his paper a valuable exponent of the cause of the now dominant political organization. He is an active and valued member of the Stites Com-

mercial Club and is a communicant of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared. His name is still enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors and he is one of the popular young business men of the town in which he has established his permanent home.

ROBERT BROSE. Twenty-seven years ago a young German arrived in Idaho, after a long journey from his native land. Half way across the continent, his funds had become exhausted, and he had worked at different places for the stake to carry him to his destination. In Idaho he became a homesteader, lived in a dugout, toiled early and late, allowed nothing to discourage him, and in a few years was on the high road to prosperity. Both as a rancher and business man he is known as a successful man, and has provided a fine home, reared a family of children to do him credit, and succeed him in usefulness to the state.

Born in Germany, April 4, 1856, Robert Brose was a son of Robert and Albertina Brose, who spent all their lives in Germany, where the mother is still living. Robert Brose was reared in his native land, had the usual advantages of the public schools of Germany, and lived there until he had attained to manhood. He served for six years in the German army, and finally determined to seek the great opportunities of the western continent, where he might win a greater success, and enjoy more of the good gifts of life than in his home country. In this way he arrived in New York in September, 1885, and by stages finally reached the West. When he arrived at Milwaukee, he had but one dollar and seventy-five cents, and he spent days and weeks at different points earning enough to get him a little further on his journey. Over parts of his route to the West he beat his way on trains, and by a variety of adventures and experiences finally came to Kelton, Utah. Soon afterwards he continued on to Idaho, and on reaching Rock Creek built himself a dugout on the site now occupied by his comfortable ranch home. He homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, one mile north of the Rock Creek postoffice, and at the present time is the owner of two hundred and eighty acres. This land is exceedingly valuable, since he has put it under irrigation, and acre by acre it is worth many times what he paid for it years ago. For his home he has built a cement house with all the modern conveniences, and none of his neighbors live in more comfort and contentment than Robert Brose. His home has been at Rock Creek since April, 1886. He started out with one cow, later bought two more, and from that nucleus has extended his operations and enterprises until for many years he has been called one of the big cattlemen of South Idaho. For some time he was engaged in raising horses on a large scale, and still devotes his efforts to cattle, and by operating both as a producer and in preparing his cattle for market he conducts a very profitable enterprise. He opened the Palace Meat Market at Twin Falls in 1906, the year after the opening of the Oregon Short Line to that point, and now has two first-class meat markets in Twin Falls. In this way he sells direct to the consumer, much of the meat produced on his home ranch. Besides his market he owns a lot and store building, on Main street in Twin Falls.

On October 10, 1891, Mr. Brose married Augusta Domroes, a daughter of Ludwig and Johanna Domroes, both of whom came from Germany and are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brose have six children, named as follows: Clara is engaged in teaching

school in Twin Falls; Walter is on the ranch, looking after his father's cattle; Olga is a graduate of the Twin Falls high school, with the class of 1913; Robert, Jr., lives on the ranch; Wanda is a high school student; and Helena is at home. Mr. Brose is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Twin Falls, and a Republican in politics, he votes usually for the best man. During the early days of his residence in Idaho, he participated in some of the Indian troubles, and is a man of broad experience, has seen this state develop from its pioneer period, and is intensely loyal to the country which has given him so generous a prosperity.

JOHN N. MEYER. From the beginning German enterprise and influence have entered strongly into every branch of industrial activity and every avenue of commercialism in our country, and no nationality finds a warmer welcome in any community than does the German, for he is invariably a man of thrift and of high standards of citizenship. John N. Meyer, a prominent business man of Cottonwood, Idaho, who as president and manager of the Cottonwood Milling Company is at the head of one of the most thriving business concerns of Idaho county, is by birth and generations of ancestral inheritance a German and by his energy and splendid business ability is adding to the achievements of his countrymen in the United States.

Mr. Meyer was born in Germany, May 30, 1878, and was educated in the splendid public schools of the Fatherland and at Differt College. After completing his studies he entered the milling business and has been continuously identified with that line of business activity since. In 1907 he immigrated to the United States and settled first at Uniontown, Washington, where he was engaged in the milling business two years. From there he came to Cottonwood, Idaho, where he organized the Cottonwood Milling Company, in which G. J. Ferhaar and Frank Dreps are associated with him and of which Mr. Meyer has been the active head from the beginning. They have a modernly equipped mill in every respect and draw trade from all over northern Idaho and eastern Washington and even across the waters, as products from their mills are also shipped to the Orient. Mr. Meyer is a young man, alert, energetic and resourceful, and of more than ordinary business ability and he holds a prominent place among the men who are advancing this community by developing the commercial interests of the section. He deservedly stands high in the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Meyer, who has traveled extensively in foreign lands and in the United States, gives Cottonwood and this section of Idaho precedence over any other section that he has visited and is firmly convinced that when the resources of this state are developed that it will be one of the richest agricultural districts of the world. In politics he has aligned with the Democratic party and takes a lively interest in its work, believing that it is a part of good citizenship to keep posted on the issues of the day and that it is the duty of every man to cast his vote. He enjoys such outdoor sports as hunting and fishing and is highly appreciative of such entertainments as make for intellectual and cultural improvement.

At Devil's Lake, North Dakota, Mr. Meyer was married on August 12, 1908, to Miss Katie Fuchs, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Fuchs, are residents of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have two children, named Agnes and Augustine. Both he and his wife are devout communicants of the Roman Catholic church and he is affiliated with

the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Foresters and St. Joseph's Verein.

DANIEL W. GROVER, manager of the Sugar City branch of the firm of Miller Brothers Company, occupies a leading position among the foremost business citizens of Fremont county, where he has not only been successful in business pursuits, but has so consistently performed the duties of citizenship as to win the respect and esteem of those with whom he has been associated. Like many of Idaho's best citizens, he is widely traveled, having spent some time in mission work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, while a genial, sociable nature has gained him a wide circle of admiring friends. Mr. Grover was born April 8, 1876, at Nephi, Juab county, Utah, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Heiner) Grover.

Thomas Grover was born in Illinois, and at the age of six years, in 1847, accompanied his parents overland to Utah, where he engaged in farming and also followed his trade of stone mason for many years. He is now a resident of Morgan, Utah, having accumulated a competence. Mr. Grover has been active in Democratic party work and in the activities of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and at this time is president of the council of seventy. He married Elizabeth Heiner, who was born in Berlin, Germany, and accompanied her parents to the United States in childhood, they being pioneers of Utah. Mrs. Grover died in 1882, having been the mother of seven children, of whom Daniel W. was the fifth in order of birth.

Daniel W. Grover secured his early education in the public schools of Morgan, Utah, following which he attended Provo Academy and Brigham Young College. At the age of twenty-one years he went to the Southern states on a mission for two years. Then returning to Idaho he began clerical work along mercantile lines, in which he was engaged for eight years, but in 1908 went to England, in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. On his return to the United States, in 1910, he again took up clerical work, and on September 1, 1911, became branch manager for the Miller Brothers Company, at Sugar City, a position he has continued to hold to the present time. Mr. Grover is possessed of much more than ordinary business ability, and his management of the affairs of the concern has been marked by a great advance in the trade. He also owns and operates a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Fremont county, but makes his home in Sugar City in order to be near to his business. Politically a Republican, Mr. Grover has been an active worker in the ranks of his party, and has served his community in public office, having been justice of the peace in Salem precinct, Fremont county, for four years. Mr. Grover has firm and unshaken confidence in the future of Idaho, the climate, soil and resources of which he speaks of in glowing terms. It is but natural that he should feel an affection for the community in which he has gained his success, and where he has been fortunate in making a wide circle of friends. His religious affiliation is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

On October 2, 1903, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Grover was united in marriage with Miss Martha May Ricks, daughter of Judge Hiram Ricks, of Rexburg, and four children have been born to this union: Carl, born August 10, 1904, at Rexburg, Idaho; Wells, born March 24, 1906, at Salem; Lucille, born March 10, 1908, at Salem; and Don, born August 3, 1911, also at Salem.

Walter Hogg

WALTER HOGE. A pioneer of remarkable and varied experience and accomplishment was the late Walter Hoge, for so many years prominent in business and public affairs in Bear Lake Valley, and one of the best remembered of the old citizens of Paris. As a miner, prospector, lumber operator, merchant, cattleman and general business man, he devoted his energies at different times and places and always with exceptional success. He became identified with the mining districts of Idaho, during the sixties, and during that same decade united with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The son of Walter and Elizabeth Hoge, Walter Hoge was born in the Nag's Head Inn, New Castle on Tyne, Northumberland, England, on the eighteenth of November, 1842. During his infancy his parents and their family, consisting of Mary, Ann, Robert, John, George, and the child Walter, moved from New Castle on Tyne to Carlisle, Cumberland. They soon after moved to Nicholforest, in the county of Cumberland and close to the border line between Scotland and England. Here his youthful years were spent, and he attended the local schools part of the time until he attained his eleventh year, when he was taken to Ettrick Vale, Selkirkshire, Scotland, by James Haliburton, his half-brother, being the oldest son of his mother by a former husband. In the beautiful Ettrick Vale three years of his life were spent. This vale is made famous by the writings, songs and poems of James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd."

At the age of fourteen Walter accompanied his brother in his move to Kippelaw Maine, Roxburgshire, Scotland. Here two years more were spent and he attended the school at Bowden, and the Sunday school over which the Rev. Mr. Allerdyce presided. He then was apprenticed to a butcher in Selkirk, with whom he remained about two years. At the age of eighteen he moved from Selkirk to Hawick, Roxburgshire, Scotland, and worked in a butcher shop for a man named Adam Patterson. While there he took his degrees in Freemasonry, as a son of the St. John Lodge, Hawick.

Having heard and read the glowing accounts of the rich Cariboo gold mines, at Vancouver's Island, he resolved to go westward, and on the twentieth day of September, 1862, sailed from the East India Docks, London, on the sail and steamship Robert Lowe, crossing the equator in the Atlantic, rounded Cape Horn, again crossing the equator in the Pacific and landed in the Esquimalt Harbor, Vancouver's Island, on January 10, 1863, having spent one hundred and twelve days on board ship.

On the first day of June, 1863, he started for the Cariboo mines by ocean steamer from Victoria to New Westminster, thence by river boat to Fort Yale, carrying his blankets and provisions from Fort Yale to Williams Creek, a distance of about three hundred miles, where he worked during the summer at floating lumber from the saw mill to the mines and also in mining. While here he had a very severe attack of mountain fever, after which it was necessary to find a lower altitude. He wended his way with a pack train to the coast, to New Westminster, thence to Victoria, and on to Portland, Oregon, and from there to The Dalles, where he was employed on the railway in building a portage on the Columbia River till the spring of 1864. From there he went to Walla Walla, Washington, and from there to the Kootenai gold mines, where the summer of 1864 was spent, also the winter and the summer of 1865. At Virginia City, Montana, he passed the winter months of 1865-66. With the spring of 1866, he moved to Deep Creek, Montana, and engaged in mining and butchering until fall, when he returned to Virginia City. On

March 1, 1867, he went with some others to Lemhi, Idaho. On this journey they crossed the summit of Rocky Mountains, camping out in a severe snow storm with the thermometer ranging about thirty degrees below zero. That summer was spent in the mines about twenty miles from Lemhi City, Idaho, and in the fall with two others he headed for Salt Lake City, Utah, expecting to winter there and return to Lemhi the following spring. While in Idaho his ventures had proved disastrous, and all his savings accumulated by mining and butchering were swept away in his mining speculations there. During those early years Walter Hoge was one of the venturesome and alert spirits who were typical of the population of the northwest, and he was always ready to join in any new stampede to a newly discovered mining district.

On his way to Utah, while camping in the Blacksmith Fork River just south of the city of Logan, Cache county, Utah, Mr. Hoge hired out to a man named Frank Sadler, to run an upright saw mill for the winter. It was here (according to his own history) that he found a friendly and God-fearing people who treated him kindly and took great pleasure in explaining the principles of the Gospel to him. Particularly did he remember the kind acts of Father George W. Pitkin and his estimable wife Sarah Ann, who proved themselves a father and mother to him, "A stranger in a strange land."

It was here that he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and that conversion gave an entirely new trend to his career and subsequent fortunes. He taught school in Cache county, Utah, until October of 1867, when he received a call to go with others into the Bear Lake Valley of Idaho, in order to settle that new country with a colony of churchmen. With the first settlers of the Bear Lake region he therefore entered upon the various enterprises of pioneer life. Walter Hoge had an important part as a leader and controlling hand in the various interests of manufacturing and dealing in lumber, in real estate transactions, in general merchandising and the cattle business. He was, moreover, very active in political affairs. For several terms he filled the office of sheriff at Bear Lake county. At one time he was deputy clerk of the U. S. court, he was a member of the first city council of Paris, and was serving in that official capacity at the time of his death. In the community where he had been so active and so useful his life closed at the age of seventy years in 1911, and he was laid to rest in Paris. He is survived by his widow and a number of children, who themselves have taken honored places in the world.

In Salt Lake City, December 6, 1869, Walter Hoge married Amelia Smith, an English lady by birth, and an emigrant in youth to the United States and to Utah. He subsequently married Miss Sarah Beck, a daughter of Andres Beck, a pioneer of Bear Lake Valley. Mr. Hoge was the father of eight children: Rhoda; Ella; Lizzie; Dr. W. S. Hoge; William B. Hoge; W. Smith Hoge; George A. Hoge; and Ezra J. Hoge.

W. SMITH HOGE. The sixth of the eight children of the late Walter Hoge and wife, W. Smith Hoge has been a factor of importance in the business affairs and public life of Paris, and in many ways has carried forward successfully the influence and activities which characterized his late father, so prominent as a pioneer in this community of Idaho.

Mr. W. Smith Hoge was born in the town of Paris, in Bear Lake county, on October 6, 1884. After his preliminary education in the public schools, he spent four school years in the Fielding Academy at Paris, and continued his academic education with two years

of study in the commercial school known as the Latter Day Saints Business College at Salt Lake City. The vocational education of Mr. Hoge began in his boyhood days when he assisted with the work of his father's lumber mills. He had charge of the shipping and clerical department, and gained a thorough knowledge of lumbering in all its details. It was during that period that his father had the firm incorporated with the Montpelier Lumber Company. With this concern, W. Smith Hoge continued for four years. At the end of that time he took up the work of a public stenographer in Bear Lake county, continuing in that way until required by church authorities to go abroad on a mission. Being sent to England Mr. Hoge remained there for about twenty-seven months. When that term of service was fulfilled, he returned to Paris, and entered the business in which he is now successfully engaged, the Bear Lake County Abstract Company. Mr. Hoge carries on business in general real estate, loans, insurance and abstract work. He is at present United States Commissioner and a notary public and is also giving his service to his home city in the office of city clerk. He is interested and active in political affairs, and is a staunch Republican.

In 1909 Mr. Hoge founded his domestic establishment in Paris. He was married in Salt Lake City on September 22 of that year to Miss Bertha May Grimmett, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. John H. Grimmett of Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Hoge have become the parents of two children: Smith Grimmett Hoge and Miss Nadia Hoge. Mr. Hoge is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, which he officially serves as ward clerk. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is socially popular. His tastes are of a scholarly nature, and he possesses a decided talent for art. It is due to his business ability, however, that he holds a position of such distinction in Paris, where he ranks among the foremost citizens. Mr. Hoge invites correspondence from any persons interested in the material or business prospects of Idaho.

E. H. DEWEY. One of the most difficult positions in the world to fill is that of the son of a successful man. If the father has been successful in gathering together wealth, the son is hampered by this very wealth from developing his own personality; if the father has been a man of great intellect or splendid attainments the son is either expected to live the pace set by his father or else face the discouraging eyes of the world that says, "He will never be such a man as his father," when as a rule no one could be more conscious of the fact than the son himself. All of these things did E. H. Dewey, of Nampa, Idaho, have to face, but backed by a character inherited from a father who was a fighter, and with an education in practical administration of affairs, although the son could never usurp the position held by Colonel William Dewey, his father, yet he has carved his own niche and ranks very high among the men of affairs in the state of Idaho.

E. H. Dewey was born in Owyhee county, Idaho, on the 23rd of October, 1869, so he is one of the few native sons of the state to hold positions of influence, for Idaho is still too young to pass much beyond the first generation. Mr. Dewey received his early education in the public schools of Idaho, and as soon as he was old enough to derive any benefit from the experience, his father plunged him into the practical work of managing a mine. He first had to learn the work from the ground up by mastering all the details through experience and at the age of twenty he was thoroughly competent to take the position of mine superintendent. His first position was with

the Black Jack, which he opened up, that is, the mine had once been worked but had been abandoned, and this was practically the same as opening up a new mine. A tunnel was built to tap the ore-bearing ledge five hundred and seventy feet below the deepest of the old workings. In addition to this tunnel, Mr. Dewey erected a ten-stamp mill and all the necessary structures. He was two years at this work and then went to the Trade Dollar mine as its superintendent. He was succeeded by Frederic Irwin, who became superintendent of the Black Jack mine in 1891. Mr. Dewey remained for four years as superintendent of the Trade Dollar mine, erecting the ten-stamp combination mill and building the tunnels, the main one of which, practically four thousand feet in length, connects with the Black Jack tunnel, so that it is possible to pass from one mill to the other by an underground route, seven thousand feet in length. These two mines are among the best known and most profitable mines in the country, and to Mr. Dewey belongs the honor of having actually opened them up.

The first settlement in Owyhee county was Booneville named for one of the first party of settlers to come into the county. The town which was at first prosperous fell into decay, and nothing much remained but the old hotel. Colonel W. H. Dewey, believing that this was a good location for a town bought the hotel and the surrounding property, and set to work to manufacture a town, his son E. H. Dewey being in charge of the actual work. In addition to this town building Mr. Dewey also started the Florida Mountain group of mines, building the tunnel and erecting the big twenty-stamp mill which is one of the largest and best equipped mills in the west. It is undoubtedly the finest mill in the state and has a capacity of seventy tons of high grade ore a day. Mr. Dewey remained in charge of this work until 1897 when he came to Nampa to take charge of the railroad interests in which both he and his father were deeply involved. This road, now known as the Idaho Northern Railroad, has its offices in the fine office building erected by the Dewey estate, which estate also erected numerous other buildings in Nampa. Since coming to Nampa, Mr. Dewey has entered heart and soul into the development of the city, and has never lost an opportunity to further its interests. Since the death of his father Mr. Dewey has been president of the Idaho and Northern Railroad, and has shown in a remarkable way his executive ability, which has been developed by his long years of training in the hard school of experience.

The Palace Hotel of Nampa, which was planned by Colonel Dewey and erected by his son is the finest hotel in the state. It was opened with a grand ball on the 1st of January, 1902, and has continued in prosperity, save for the season of 1910 when through lack of patronage and general depression which swept this section at that time it was closed. Mr. Dewey is now the president of the Palace Hotel Company.

The public-spiritedness and willingness to serve of Mr. Dewey, as well as the confidence and trust put in him by his fellow citizens, was shown in 1908 when he was elected to the mayoralty of Nampa. This honor was again given him in 1910 and he is still serving in this capacity. Since he has been in office he has engineered the erection on public property of a fine city hall, fire stations and water works, and in every way has made of Nampa a modern city. He stands for progress and believes that Nampa has a splendid future before her, therefore that no improvement is too far in advance or too good for her. The citizens of the place are to be congratulated on having so level headed and far-seeing a man at the helm of the city's affairs.

ALLISON W. LAIRD. Of the first rank of influential and energetic business men in Idaho is Allison W. Laird, of Potlatch, an interested principal and general manager of the well-known Potlatch Lumber Company, one of the most important industrial concerns of this state, who also has charge of important commercial and financial interests in the northern part of the state as president and active manager of both the Potlatch State Bank and the Elk River State Bank and who in different other ways is very prominently identified with the industrial, business and public affairs of that section. Sheer ability brought Mr. Laird to the position he now holds. From a modest beginning and by means of persistent industry and determination he has risen step by step to his present responsible duties, and it is to men of such force that Idaho is indebted for the great development that is taking place within her borders.

Born in Winona, Minnesota, December 7, 1863, Mr. Laird grew up in his native city, receiving there a very practical educational discipline, as he is a graduate of both the common and high schools of Winona. After leaving school he accepted a position in the Second National Bank of Winona, with which institution he remained practically a quarter of a century. Beginning as a messenger boy, he soon gave promise of future usefulness in more important relations. He was honest, thorough, attentive to details and obliging, concomitants of character that permitted him to rise in the confidence of his employers and won him successive promotions until he became cashier and manager of the bank, the position in which he was serving when in 1905 he was called to Idaho to take charge of similar but still more extensive interests for which were needed a wise directive head. He was assistant general manager of the Potlatch Lumber Company, until he succeeded as general manager of both the Potlatch Lumber Company and the Washington, Idaho and Montana Railway Company Mr. William Deary, who died on May 7, 1913. The Potlatch Lumber Company has the distinction of operating at Potlatch the largest lumber mill in the world, and of having at Elk River the most modern electric lumber manufacturing plant to date. He is president and active head and manager of the Potlatch State Bank and is also president of the Elk River State Bank, and besides these responsible duties he is as above stated connected with the Washington, Idaho and Montana Railway Company, which is closely identified with the general interests of the Potlatch Lumber Company. He has a remarkable capacity for untiring labor and his watchfulness, his genial manners, cool judgment and thorough understanding of finance make his services in these different capacities those of the most efficient order. He thoroughly believes in the efficiency of a good education for fitting men and women for useful citizenship and in this respect shares the views of the Potlatch Lumber Company as a whole. This company very practically demonstrated this sentiment by erecting at Potlatch a fine, modern school building and it maintains a full corps of well-trained instructors to give the youth of this community excellent opportunities for a practical education. Mr. Laird is chairman of the school board and is deeply interested in promoting the best interests of the school.

The old trite saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" has been applied in recent years in regard to forest fires. Throughout most of the great lumber sections of the West a system of forest patrolling has been established in an endeavor to prevent the great losses hitherto so often sustained through this great destroying agency. Mr.

Laird was a leading spirit in organizing the fire protection work in northern Idaho and is now president of the Potlatch Timber Protective Association, which association patrols and looks after a district comprising approximately one million acres, and he is also president of the North Idaho Forestry Association. In political affairs Mr. Laird is an Independent Republican; he takes no active part in political work. Fraternally he is affiliated as a member of Potlatch Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are members of the Union church at Potlatch, the edifice of which also is the contribution of the lumber company.

Mrs. Laird was Miss Anna Van Blarcom McCutchen before her marriage to Mr. Laird at Winona, Minnesota, on October 7, 1891, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. McCutchen, of that city. Two daughters, Elizabeth McCutchen and Charlotte, have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Laird.

JOHN A. YOUNGKIN. The record of successful business men needs no introductory preface among the citizens of their community, and John A. Youngkin, of Richfield, undoubtedly belongs to the class just referred to. By his strict personal integrity and honorable dealings, combined with brilliant business qualifications, he has become not only one of the leading men in industrial and commercial circles in Lincoln county, but also one of the most highly respected citizens of his adopted locality. That the life of such a person should have its public record is peculiarly proper, because a knowledge of men whose substantial fame rests upon their attainments, character and success must necessarily exert a wholesome influence on the rising generation of American people. Mr. Youngkin is a native of Pennsylvania, a son of Joseph Youngkin, who came to Iowa June 9, 1864. He first worked by the day and then rented a farm for six years. In 1871 he moved to Jasper county and still resides on this homestead, being eighty-five years old on January 1, 1914.

John A. Youngkin was reared and educated in Jasper county, Iowa, and there assisted his father in the work of the home farm until removing to Craig, Washington county, Nebraska, where he entered the livery and hotel business. Subsequently he sold out and went to the western part of the same state, where he followed farming and engaged in government contracts on an extensive scale, but in 1889 disposed of his interests and came overland by wagon to Boise, Idaho. There he followed contracting and building, some of the largest structures of that city during his residence there being erected by him. He accumulated considerable properties in Boise that he still owns, and also had a fine home there, which is still occupied by his family. He was also engaged extensively in the timber business, as a rafter, and identified himself with placer mining operations on Moore's Creek, which proved decidedly successful. For some years he was engaged in contracting with the Barber Asphalt Company, in Boise, hauling the gravel and sand for the first pavements in Boise, a large contract necessitating the use of many teams. In 1908, when the town of Richfield was opened, Mr. Youngkin came to this place and opened a blacksmith shop and farm implement store, but the former was subsequently discontinued, and to his implement stock he added wagons and buggies, the wholesale hay and grain business following. He has already established a branch store at Camas Prairie, and today is the leading business man in his line in Lincoln county. He has the reputation, and his record bears it out, of being one of the men of Idaho who have done and are doing big

things, and everywhere he is held in the highest confidence and esteem. He is the owner of a number of fine ranches in Lincoln county and of valuable city realty. Mr. Youngkin's success in Richfield is due to the fact that he possessed the courage of his convictions, and when his opportunity came he did not hesitate to grasp it. His confidence in the future of Richfield and its commercial interests was pronounced, and this confidence has been vindicated by the development of the prosperous and growing business of which he is the active head. His success, however, has not been a matter of chance, as he is possessed of abilities that no doubt would have enabled him to succeed in whatever line or whatever locality he found himself. In political matters he is a Republican, while fraternally he and his sons are connected with the I. O. O. F., in which he is a trustee while his son Walter is secretary. He also holds membership in the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Youngkin was united in marriage with Miss Susie A. Warrick, also a native of Pennsylvania, and they have two sons: Walter A. and Owen. Walter A. was born November 14, 1882, at Craig, Nebraska, and was educated in the schools of Boise. At this time he is manager of the branch store at Camas Prairie and is recognized as a young man of more than ordinary business ability. Owen Youngkin was born July 15, 1884, at Craig, Nebraska, and was educated in the schools of Boise county and the city schools of Boise. He has acquired valuable ranch lands adjacent to Richfield, and like his brother is associated with his father in business, the firm being known as the Youngkin Implement Co.

JOHN S. HICKEY. On the twentieth of January, 1913, one of the Boise papers began one of its leading news articles with the following words: "By the sudden death of John S. Hickey, at his home last night in Nampa, this community suffers the loss of one of its most respected and progressive citizens and one who has taken an important part in the development of the West, particularly of southern Idaho, during the past forty years."

The late John S. Hickey did much during his long lifetime to deserve such a tribute from the local press of the state. He was one of the sturdy men whose lives are associated with the things which will long remain permanent in the business and the economic life of the community. John S. Hickey was born at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, in New York, April 8, 1845. The family moved West to Illinois in 1854, and he attained a common school education in his native state and in Illinois and in 1868, when twenty-three years of age, ventured out into the great West. He located soon afterwards at Rawlins, Wyoming, during the days when the Union Pacific Railroad was being completed as the first trans-continental line. From that time until 1890 he remained in the employ of the Union Pacific in various executive positions, being located at Pocatello from 1884 to 1890 as master mechanic of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In October, 1890, he accepted the position of superintendent of the foundry department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Anaconda, Montana, remaining with them until the fall of 1906, when he removed to Nampa. Mr. Hickey located permanently in Idaho in 1884, his first home being at Eagle Rock, and in 1887 he located at Nampa on a homestead, the land of which is now the center of that flourishing city. Few other citizens did more for the material, the financial and the moral and industrial upbuilding of his home city than Mr. Hickey. He built the first

brick block in Nampa, and that building stood until destroyed by fire in 1909. It has since been replaced by a modern brick structure that is one of the conspicuous features of the business district. He was also builder of the Commercial Building, in which the Nampa postoffice is located.

In 1871 he married Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, and three children were born to their union. C. R. Hickey is now one of the leading real-estate and insurance men of southern Idaho, with offices at Nampa. The daughter Cora is deceased, and Juliet is the wife of W. C. Dewey. The late Mr. Hickey became a member of the Masonic order at Laramie, Wyoming, during his early residence in that section and never transferred his membership from the lodge. Mr. Hickey, among his extensive real estate possessions in Nampa, owned and constructed a beautiful home, where his death occurred and where his widow now resides. The late Mr. Hickey had exceptional ability in the forming of close and intimate friendships. He was a friend of every old-timer in the southern part of the state, and every one regarded with peculiar affection this prosperous and able business man who knew so well how to combine success and vigorous activities with a kindness and sincerity of personal relations which kept his life and his activities completely free from envy or malice.

FRANK MILTON LELAND. The name of Frank Milton Leland is one that is well known throughout the West, especially in engineering circles, for he was one of the pioneer engineers of the West, and has accomplished some of the most important work that has been done in the engineering line west of the Mississippi river. He is not only an exceptionally able man in his profession but he is also a good business man, and above all, in spite of what he has accomplished, he has remained unspoiled, a modest, unassuming man, whose chief charm to his many friends is his unconsciousness of anything in himself of which to be vain.

Frank Milton Leland was born in Ontario county, New York, on the 9th of March, 1858. He is the son of Oscar Madison Leland, who was also born in the state of New York and in Orleans county, the date of his birth being 1820. The Leland family trace their ancestry back through a long line of sturdy pioneer folk to Henry Leland, who came to this country from England in 1625. Oscar M. Leland was a farmer and was a battle scarred veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry, serving for two years and nine months, during which time he fought in a number of battles and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. He never recovered from the wounds he received during his army service and died from the effects of these wounds in 1868. He married Cynthia Woodin, a native of Ontario county, New York, and a descendant of Scotch ancestors. She is yet living and is a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

Frank Milton Leland was the only child born to his parents. He was educated in the schools of Saint Joseph, Missouri, whither his parents moved when he was nine years of age. He had to learn to shift for himself early in life and his first experience in taking care of himself was as a newsboy in the streets of Omaha, Nebraska. Machinery always had a fascination for him and in 1873 he received an opportunity to follow his natural bent, and as an apprentice in the shops of the Illinois Central Railway at Chicago, spent three years, learning the trade of machinist. At the end of this time, in 1876, he

removed to Austin, Nevada, and there was employed in the mines as machinist and mechanical engineer. He went from here to Virginia City, Nevada, and thence to Lewis District, Nevada, where he was put in charge of the Starr & Grove quartz mills as foreman. He here gained much valuable experience and a wider knowledge than he had been able to gain anywhere else. His experiences in mining engineering were to prove invaluable to him later in life. His next position was in Tuscarora, Nevada, where he was chief engineer of the Navajo and North Belle Isle group of mines. He remained here for a number of years and during this time he accomplished what was, perhaps, his first big piece of engineering. This consisted of the erection of two hundred thousand dollars worth of machinery, which he himself designed. This machinery comprised compressed air machinery, hoisting machinery and stamp mills. He also erected many large plants in Nevada and California. He built the first permanent electric railroad in the state of California, this being one in San Diego. He built other roads of this description, the one at Los Angeles, which he built for Col. Howland, being the first one in the city of Los Angeles. He was also the constructor of the first electric railway in San Jose, this being the San Jose & Santa Clara electric road, also of the Oakland, San Leandro & Haywards electric railway, which later became known as the Haywards electric railway. After these various enterprises had been carried to a successful termination, Mr. Leland became manager of the mining machinery department of the Risdon iron works, at San Francisco, California, where he remained for ten years.

In 1905 he resigned this position and removed to Idaho, where he came direct to Mackay and took charge of the old White Knob mine. At this time the corporation which owned the mine was bankrupt and that anything could be done with the old mine seemed far from probable. Mr. Leland, however, took hold of the business and in a short time the Empire Copper Company, as the new concern was known, was making the old mine pay dividends. These holdings have developed into the largest copper producer in the state of Idaho, and this success is largely due to the ability and determination to succeed of Mr. Leland. He is president of the Empire Copper Company and also of the Green Back Gold Mining Company of Oregon. He has other mining interests elsewhere, among these being the First National Copper Company, of Coram, California, in which company he is a member of the board of directors.

In politics Mr. Leland is a member of the Democratic party, but he has been forced to give his entire time to business and has contented himself with casting his vote, not caring for the plums of public office. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Masons, being affiliated with Eden lodge, No. 113, of San Leandro, California, and with the Royal Arch Masons in the chapter in Pocatello, Idaho.

In Tuscarora, California, on the 17th of June, 1884, Mr. Leland married Miss Mary Hart, who was born in California, the daughter of Charles Hart. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leland, two of whom are living: Stanford Leland, who was born on the 26th of March, 1885, and Earl Leland, whose birth took place on August 16, 1888.

In this short sketch scant mention only can be made of all the engineering work of importance which Mr. Leland has accomplished, but one of which Mr. Leland is proud and which surely deserves mention, was accomplished in connection with the Comstock mines. In competition with eighteen

other engineers, Mr. Leland made plans and drawings for the draining of water from the great Comstock mines. His plans were accepted and then put into service proved successful, and the draining of this great mine was considered one of the big engineering feats of the West, and did much toward winning for Mr. Leland the reputation which he now enjoys.

ELWIN E. WILLIAMS, Bellevue, Idaho, includes among its enterprising citizens the prosperous young merchant whose name introduces this sketch—Elwin E. Williams, who was born and reared in the town, who knows everybody here, and whose record is as an open book.

Mr. Williams dates his birth January 14, 1887. His father, Mathew Williams, a native of Vermont, came out to Idaho when a young man and settled here among its early pioneers. He followed farming and mining, took an active part in politics, and rendered valuable service in a number of local offices. He was at one time a county commissioner and he also filled the office of chairman of the Republican county central committee. He was a man of high ideals and of deep religious convictions, was prominent in the Masonic order, and was well known and highly respected in Blaine county. He died in 1910, at the age of seventy years, and his remains rest in the Bellevue cemetery. The mother, Luella (Reed) Williams, is still living in Bellevue. She was born in Kentucky but came to Idaho previous to her marriage. Of her five children, Elwin E. was the third born. The others are: Edith, wife of Guy U. Lee, of Blaine county; Elmer M., a graduate of the Idaho State University, is married and a resident of Bellevue; Edna, wife of John L. Johnson, who is in business at Marshfield, Oregon, and Raymond H., now a student in Rosatella Academy.

Elwin E. Williams received his education in the public and high schools of Bellevue. He earned his first money when a boy of ten years, working on a farm. Up to the time he was nineteen he worked in the summer and attended school in winter. Then he accepted a position in a hardware and grocery store. As a clerk, he learned the details of the business and in this way laid the foundation for a business of which he should in time be the head. In 1908 he engaged in business for himself. He carries a complete line of hardware and groceries, in connection with which he also conducts a meat market.

At Bellevue, June 22, 1911, Mr. Williams married Miss Nounda E. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Clark of this place, they being originally from Ohio. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and she of the Rebekah Degree Lodge. Politically, he is a Republican, but is not active in party affairs, his time and attention being wholly taken up with his business. He has served on the city council two terms and is a member of the Bellevue Commercial Club.

IRVING R. DARROW, president of the Darrow Brothers Seed and Supply Company, of Twin Falls, Idaho, was born in New York state, on the 28th day of February, 1860, and was a resident of his native state until he was about twenty years of age. He received his early education in the public schools of his home town and later pursued a course of study at Cazenovia Seminary, in Cazenovia, New York.

After leaving the home of his boyhood, Mr. Darrow went to Michigan, remaining there about four years, during which time he was connected with a law office in a clerical capacity. He was not satisfied

with either his location or his prospects, and his next move found him in Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year, engaged there in the same line of work. At the end of a year he moved again, this time to Colorado. For fifteen years Mr. Darrow was connected actively with an irrigation project, with the exception of intervals when he spent a year in Minnesota in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and a year in Montana with the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad. In 1904 he came to Idaho, and since that time he has been a continuous resident of this state. He settled first in Twin Falls and during the first two years of his residence here he was connected with the Twin Falls Land & Water Company. It was in 1906 that he organized, in connection with his brother, George H. Darrow, the establishment known as the Darrow Brothers Seed & Supply Company, and he has been its active head and president up to the present day. The firm handles a full line of seeds, supplies for the bee industry, spraying materials, pumps, etc., and is one of the thriving and prosperous concerns of the city, being unique in the line of its operations and the only firm in the city to engage in that business. Excellent business methods have characterized the administration of their affairs, and as president of the company, Mr. Darrow has amply demonstrated his business sagacity and acumen in the community.

Mr. Darrow is a Republican but not an active politician. He has, however, not held himself aloof from the duties of public service, and he was the first city clerk of Twin Falls, an office that he held for two years and in his official capacity demonstrated an especial fitness for public service. He is a member of the Commercial Club of the city, and with his wife attends the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Darrow has accumulated a considerable property in and about Twin Falls, among which may be mentioned an item of three hundred and fifty acres of farm land near the city, and the care of the place is one of the greatest pleasures of his life. Dr. Darrow was secretary of the Twin Falls Canal Company from the time of its organization until the canal was turned over to the settlers, and did most excellent work in that capacity. He has in manifold ways proved himself a worthy citizen, and he is especially enthusiastic about the resources and possibilities of his city and state.

On September 25, 1901, Mr. Darrow was married to Miss Lula H. Felt, formerly of Idaho, the marriage occurring at Twin Falls.

RICHARD M. STROBRIDGE, of the firm of Strobridge & Smith, coal dealers of Twin Falls, Idaho, has been a resident of this city since 1908, and since 1910 has been associated in his present business. Previous to entering the coal business he had spent several years in Washington, D. C., in the government service, and after quitting the capital city of the United States he came to the West and was occupied in a government survey in Idaho and Utah for something like four years prior to entering the coal business in 1910.

Richard M. Strobridge was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 31, 1880. When he was eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Rochester, New York, where he lived until he was about nineteen years of age. He was educated in the Broadstreet school of Rochester and in the Cascadillac boarding school in Ithaca, New York, his schooling continuing until he was nineteen years old. He left for Washington, D. C., soon after quitting school, and there, as previously mentioned, he entered the

government service, being established in the census department for a time and later being located in the department of Indian affairs. He continued in Washington until 1906, when he resigned his position and came to Twin Falls, Idaho, and accepted a position on a government survey. He remained in the neighborhood of Twin Falls for some seven months, then went to Provo, Utah, and for two years he was connected with the Telluride Power Company in the clerical department of the general offices of the company. In 1908 Mr. Strobridge returned to Twin Falls, where he acted as secretary and treasurer of the City Lumber Company, and in 1910 he severed his connection with that concern and formed a partnership with A. D. Smith to engage in the coal business. They have since continued in the industry and are forging rapidly to the front ranks as dealers in that commodity. Both are business men of good judgment and splendid reputation in the city and a high degree of prosperity is assured them in their chosen field.

Mr. Strobridge is an Independent Republican, but takes no active part in the movements of the party, beyond fulfilling the demands of good citizenship. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith and attends that church, but is not a member.

EUGENE O'NEILL. It is a most encouraging fact that no insurmountable walls of fixed custom, no impossible barriers of caste or class, prevent the enterprising American youth from working his way upward from lowly surroundings to positions of responsibility and prominence in the professional or business world, and the career of Eugene O'Neill is an exemplification of the opportunities here afforded to those who have the wish and the will to do. Mr. O'Neill started out in life on his own account at an early age, with neither influential friends nor financial resources; now he is possessed of both. A humble schoolmaster, studying faithfully in his spare hours in order that he might fit himself for his beloved profession, he has risen to be one of the leading legists of his state. As a type of self-made manhood, no better example could be found, and while the limits assigned to this sketch forbid an adequate description of his struggles to success, the steps by which he rose from obscurity to affluence and influential position may be traced by those who admire individuals who have been the architects of their own fortunes.

Eugene O'Neill was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, July 1, 1850, and received his early education in the public and high schools. As a lad he earned his first money at pitching hay, for which he received nine dollars per month, and out of this assisted in supporting the family and managed to lay enough aside to take a further course in the Westfield (Massachusetts) Normal school, his finances also being enlarged by teaching two terms of high school. Immediately after leaving college, he being then about twenty-four years of age, he went to Hanover, New Hampshire, where he attended Dartmouth College for four years, and graduated therefrom in 1878. At that time he migrated to the West, settling first in Oakland, California, where he spent about six months and taught school, and from that city went to Nevada county, in the same state, that being his home for nearly five years. While there he began to study law in the evenings and on Saturdays and during vacations, and eventually, on a Friday evening, he closed his school, took the examination and on the following Tuesday was a full-fledged lawyer, having been admitted to the bar. His first offices were opened at Dayton, Washington, where

he remained six months, and he then came to Lewiston, Idaho, in 1883. During the thirty years that have passed since that time his success has been of an extensive nature, and he is held in confidence by the public and in high regard and esteem by his professional brethren. Since 1897 he has served in the capacity of United States commissioner.

On November 15, 1883, Mr. O'Neill was married at Dayton, Washington, to Miss Mary C. Toole, who had been a classmate in the normal school in Massachusetts, a daughter of James and Hannah Toole, of Dalton, Massachusetts. Three children were born to this union, namely: Alice Abigail, who is deceased; Bernice, who married John W. Greb and resides at Spokane; and Lawrence E., a student in the law department of the State University at Moscow, Idaho. With his family, Mr. O'Neill attends the Christian Science church. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and in his political views is a Republican, although he has been active in public matters rather in behalf of others than on his own account. His home and family are his principal interests in life, although he also takes pleasure in music and the drama and good literature. Asked as to his views on the future of the state, he invariably replies enthusiastically that he has absolute confidence in Idaho in every way, and has shown his faith by making various investments in lands and mining properties. He believes that northern Idaho is one of the richest agricultural sections in the world, and that the mining and timber resources are the finest to be found. Another feature of life in Idaho, according to Mr. O'Neill, is its citizenship, its schools and universities turning out young men and women who are fitted excellently for the coming needs of the state, which under their care will flourish proportionately.

MAHLON I. MEEKER, D. D. S., a prominent young member of the dental profession in eastern Idaho, who is a practitioner of dentistry at McCammon, Idaho, and also conducts a drug store there, claims Kentucky as the state of his birth and was born in the city of Bowling Green, March 15, 1873. When he was yet an infant his parents moved to Ohio, where they resided some fifteen years before changing their residence to Missouri. Dr. Meeker received his common school education in Ohio and after the family's removal to Missouri he completed a high school course and a special course at Minnehaha Institute, Noble, Missouri. His professional training was obtained in the Kansas City College of Dental Surgery at Kansas City, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1895. For about two years after his graduation he remained in Missouri and then in 1897 he came West to seek business opportunity. Locating at Soda Springs, Bannock county, Idaho, he practiced dentistry there about twelve years, after which followed an extended trip to the coast. On his return to Idaho he located at McCammon, Bannock county, and there established his present dental office, in connection with which he also conducts the Palace Drug Store. His interest and standing in his profession in this section is indicated by his position of president of the Eastern Idaho Dental Society, and he is no less energetic and capable as a business man. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican party and takes an active interest in its work. In religious faith he leans toward the Congregational church, and in a fraternal way he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has filled all the executive offices of the subordinate lodge of the first

named order and is now a representative in the Idaho Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As the owner of an automobile he is enabled to enjoy many pleasures in visiting different of Idaho's wealth of scenic spots, and in the way of sport he is fond of hunting.

The marriage of Dr. Meeker took place at Noble, Missouri, February 27, 1891, and united him to Miss Nettie Collings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Collings, of Ozark county, Missouri. To Dr. and Mrs. Meeker have been born three children, Bessie B. and Agnes A., and a son, Ellis C., now deceased.

DR. JAMES W. HAYWARD, a successful physician and a prominent and influential citizen of Bear Lake county, Idaho, whose home and the center of his practice is at Paris, the county seat, is a young man of intrinsic merit as a man, a citizen and physician and holds a most honorable standing in this his native community.

He was born at Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, March 30, 1879, a son of W. T. and Ellen (Neibaur) Hayward. The elder Mr. Hayward is a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a pioneer of Idaho, having come in 1875 to Bear Lake county, where he has since followed farming and where he yet resides, now sixty years of age. The mother, now fifty-four years old, came to Bear Lake county in her girlhood and is therefore also a pioneer of this section. They were married in this county and to their union have been born twelve children, of which family James W. is the eldest.

Dr. Hayward's youth was without incident save that he was busily engaged in securing a good education, having pursued his studies first in the common schools of Paris, then in Fields Academy located there, and finally in the Paris high school. Meanwhile he was earning his own expenses and through his own exertions he also provided for his subsequent professional training. He was ambitious and of determined mind and early decided on leading a professional life, his choice being medicine. To prepare for such labors he attended Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1905. Returning to Paris he entered at once into the practice of his profession, rapidly demonstrated his merits as a physician, and though but just in the flush of his manhood he is already reckoned among the leading practitioners of this section, with a large and steadily increasing practice. He has been county physician of Bear Lake county six years and was re-appointed to that office in 1912, and one of his means of keeping closely in touch with the advances of his profession in thought and methods is as a member of the Southern Idaho Medical Society. He is also a school trustee of Paris and is a member of the Paris board of education, and of the city council. His religious faith is that of the Latter Day Saints church, of which he is a member, and in political views he is identified with the Republican party.

On October 11, 1905, at Salt Lake City, Utah, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hayward and Miss Lillias Budge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Budge and a sister of Judge Alfred Budge, a well known citizen and prominent jurist of this state. Three children have entered the family circle of Dr. and Mrs. Hayward: William and Willis (twins), born July 22, 1906, and Clare, born March 13, 1910.

Dr. Hayward is very loyal to his native state, believes in it and has unbounded faith in what it will become. He is optimistic also as to the future of his own immediate section, where he considers stock

farming and dairying as the most profitable industrial vocations.

EDWIN F. GUYON, M. D. Among the professional men of commanding eminence in eastern Idaho is Dr. Edwin F. Guyon, of Montpelier, a gentleman highly respected for talents, attainment and worth, and a physician who has state-wide, even national, reputation for his interest and his labors in the direction of checking and stamping out tuberculosis. The noblest end of biography is to stimulate by example, to encourage by the picture of bravely crown patient conflict with untoward conditions, and Dr. Guyon's career has been of such a character that a review of it will serve that purpose.

He was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, November 7, 1853, the son of Leon John and Emily Louise (Shattuck) Guyon, the former of whom was a native of Jersey City, New Jersey and the latter of St. Louis, Missouri. The father had come from his native city to New Orleans at an early day as a contractor and bridge builder. He was of French Huguenot ancestry and came of a family that originated in this country with Huguenot refugees from France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Edwin F. was but an infant when his father disappeared and no trace of him was ever found. In 1855 the mother, with her little son, then but two and a half years old, removed to California, where later she married again. Deciding to seek his fortunes in the North, her husband left the family at Sacramento, California, and went up into British Columbia, where he secured a contract from the captain of a British ship to supply his vessel with a cargo of mast poles. He proceeded to fulfill the order, but just about the time he was ready for the delivery of the products of his labor a heavy storm set in, the ship was destroyed and the labor of a year went for naught. In the meantime his family had joined him in the North. After this disaster they returned to Sacramento, but shortly afterward removed to Portland, Oregon, which was then a mere village and where Dr. Guyon attended school to the age of twelve. His step-father then bought some Indian cattle and began ranching at Pilot Rock, Oregon, and Edwin was taken there to assist in farm work. He knows well what cowboy life meant according to the order of the old West, and the *remuda*, the round-up, the chuck-wagon, branding, roping and cutting-out are all terms that are familiar to him from his own experience. His life, for the most part, passed in this manner until about twenty-five years of age, when his mother died at Pilot Rock, Oregon, on March 20, 1878, at the age of forty-nine years. He then bought a few cattle, going in debt for most of them, and took up ranching independently, following it for a short time and succeeding so well that at the end of his first year he was practically free of debt. In the meantime, being of a studious nature and intent on securing a good education, he had pursued studies at Walla Walla College, Walla Walla, Washington, from which he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1879, having decided to follow medicine as his life pursuit, he matriculated at the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, to prepare for this profession and remained a student there until 1891, when he was graduated from the medical department on March 5. To be more fully prepared for the most efficient service he took a year of post-graduate work in the same institution and then came to Pendleton, Oregon, to commence the practice of his profession. He was very successful from the start and continued at Pendleton until February 28,

1896, when he changed his location to Montpelier, Idaho, beginning his professional services there on March 3, 1896, and continuing thus engaged until 1900, when he received the appointment of assistant surgeon for the Diamond Coal Company, Diamondville, Wyoming, whence he removed and remained three years. From 1897 to 1903 he was also assistant surgeon for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Returning to Montpelier in 1903, he again soon commanded an extensive practice and has become well known as one of the ablest physicians of eastern Idaho. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the state board of medical examiners by Governor Stuenkel and was the author of the law passed at that time by the Idaho legislature. In 1911 he was appointed the sole representative of Idaho to the convention on tubercular diseases held at Denver by the National Association of Physicians for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis, and in 1912 was appointed again by the state as one of five representatives to the International Convention on Hygiene and Demography held at Washington, D. C., in September of that year. That same month and year he was a representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held at Winnipeg, Canada, which convention had for one of its purposes the taking of steps to provide a hospital where members of that order, of whatever nationality, suffering from tuberculosis, may be treated and cared for. He is a man of enlarged sympathies, is a prominent and highly valued member of this old and honored fraternity and has sat in its Sovereign Grand Lodge as Grand Patriarch representing the Idaho Encampment of this order. His other fraternal associations are as a member of the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a Democrat and was chairman of the Montpelier city council in 1910 and 1911. In his religious views he is broad and liberal and is a conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Guyon has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Marguerite Jones, to whom he was united July 6, 1879, at Pilot Rock, Oregon, and who bore him two children: Maude, born at Pilot Rock, March 27, 1880, who is now Mrs. D. F. Brown and has three children; and Lafayette M. Guyon, born at Pendleton, Oregon, June 4, 1890, who resides at Montpelier, Idaho, is married and has two children. The second marriage of Dr. Guyon took place at Montpelier, Idaho, in 1903, and united him to Miss Effie M. Burke. To this union have been born three children: Edwin Fenimore, born in January, 1905, who is now attending school at Montpelier; Windle Shattuck, born in 1907, and Royal C., born in 1909.

Possessed of a mind of rare strength and symmetry, well stored with the thrifty study of years, Dr. Guyon has achieved much in his calling. He started out in life a poor boy and by reason of his own efforts, force of energy and predominating will-power he has risen from an humble station in life to one of competence, distinction and eminence. When he came of responsible age he most commendably assisted in providing for his mother, and when older he secured a good education through his own exertions, all portraying the moral heroism and self-sacrifice that have made him a good physician and an honor to the profession. In every aspect of his character he is broad, liberal and enlightened and closely in touch with the higher and better development of society. He believes like many of his fellow citizens that Idaho has the brightest future of any state of the Union. He bases his belief on the facts that there are vast mineral deposits here yet undeveloped; thousands of acres of arid land of phenomenal fertility when water is provided; a

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wealth of the most beautiful scenery to be found in the world; and those amenities of climate that make it the most healthful spot to be found anywhere. The last named asset, the health giving power, he believes will in time give Idaho world-wide renown when the state's great mineral springs, hot and cold, are availed of and proper sanitariums have been built. At Montpelier Dr. Guyon has erected a beautiful home for his family and here he hopes to spend his remaining years.

J. LUCIUS BUTTOLPH. One of the most successful of the younger merchants of Idaho is J. Lucius Buttolph of Twin Falls, where he conducts the only exclusive shoe store in town. Mr. Buttolph is a young citizen of Idaho, came here several years ago from Vermont, fresh from college, and is one of many college men now making success and exercising a large influence in the affairs of the state.

J. Lucius Buttolph was born at Middlebury, Vermont, March 2, 1888, a son of J. Edway and Fannie (Smith) Buttolph. His father was also a native of Vermont, where he still resides, and is one of the largest stock farmers in Vermont. He has fifteen hundred acres of land, and besides the large business comprised in the conduct of this estate, he is also an expert in highway construction, and has done much important work in that line in Vermont. There were four children in the family, two sons and two daughters, and both the daughters were also college graduates.

J. Lucius Buttolph attended the local public schools as a boy, and in 1909 was graduated from Middlebury College, thus receiving the customary New England training in school and being well equipped for a successful career. In September, only a few months after graduation from college, Mr. Buttolph came out to Idaho, and located at Twin Falls. For the first year he was employed in surveying in connection with the North Side and the Salmon River patch, portions of the large development projects under the Kuhn interests. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Buttolph found a place as clerk in the Bowman & Monroe Shoe Store at Twin Falls. In three months' time he was so satisfied with his experience in this line of merchandising that he bought a third interest in the partnership. Then in January, 1912, he bought out Mr. Bowman, the firm thus becoming Buttolph & Monroe, and in January, 1913, he became sole owner, and now conducts by far the best shoe establishment in Twin Falls.

On July 31, 1912, Mr. Buttolph married Miss Mabel Martin, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Martin, of Middlebury, Vermont, where her father is one of the leading physicians and surgeons. Mr. and Mrs. Buttolph are members of the Congregational church and are both college people, and cherish many of the associations and ideals of their college days. Mr. Buttolph is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College fraternity, while Mrs. Buttolph has membership in the Alpha Chi Sorority. His other fraternal associations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

SAMUEL H. HAYS. A resident of Idaho for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Hays has not only gained prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of this state but has also been most prominently identified with the civic and material development and progress of the commonwealth in which his interests have been long centered. He served with marked distinction as attorney general of Idaho and has had much to do with the shaping of governmental policies in the state, the while his ability and sterling

attributes of character have made him one of the essentially representative men of the fine commonwealth to which this edition is devoted. He is well known throughout the northwest and he is entitled to special consideration in this publication as one of the broad-minded, liberal and progressive citizens who have done much to further the advancement and substantial upbuilding of Idaho.

Mr. Hays was born at Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 18th of May, 1864, and is a son of Judge James B. and Permelia (Hubbard) Hays, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in the state of New York, their marriage having been solemnized in Wisconsin. Judge Hays became a resident of Wisconsin in 1845 and attained to prominence as one of the representative members of the bar of that state. There he maintained his home until 1885, when he came with his family to Idaho, where he attained to special distinction as a legist and jurist. He was chief justice of the supreme court of the territory at the time of his death, in 1888, at the age of forty-nine years, and his name merits an enduring place on the roll of the influential and honored pioneers of this commonwealth. His widow, who is now nearly seventy years of age, returned to Wisconsin and now resides at Grand Rapids, that state. Of the three children the eldest is Samuel H., to whom this sketch is dedicated; James A. is a resident of Tacoma, Washington; and Elizabeth is the wife of Fred Staff, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. Judge Hays was a man of fine intellectual and professional attainments and his character was the positive expression of a strong and noble nature. He was an effective and ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and was a prominent figure in its councils in Wisconsin and later in Idaho. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his widow, and the latter has long been zealous in church work.

Samuel H. Hays gained his early education in the public schools of his native state, and after attending the high school at Horicon, Wisconsin, he entered the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin, in which he continued his studies for one year. Thereafter he proved a successful representative of the pedagogic profession, and was engaged in teaching at Iron Ridge, Wisconsin. He began the study of law under the able preceptorship of his honored father, at Horicon, Wisconsin, and made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. He was twenty-one years of age at the time of the family removal to Idaho, in 1885, and shortly afterward he assumed the office of deputy clerk of the district court in Bingham county, with residence at Blackfoot, the judicial center of the county. Later he became clerk of the United States court of the Third district, comprising the entire eastern portion of the territory, and in 1888 he assumed a similar office for the Second district, comprising the entire southwestern part of the territory. In this connection he established his home in Boise and he has since continued his residence in the beautiful capital city of Idaho. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar of the territory, upon examination before the Supreme court, of which he served as clerk in that year. In 1890, the year in which Idaho was admitted as one of the sovereign states of the Union, Mr. Hays engaged in the practice of his profession in Boise, and he has long held distinct precedence as one of the able and influential members of the bar of the state, the while his prominence in public affairs has been an evidence of his capacity for leadership in thought and action.

In politics Mr. Hays is a stalwart advocate of

the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor and he has been one of the most active and influential workers in behalf of its cause in Idaho. He served as a member of the city council of Boise in 1894-5 and in 1898 there came a distinctive recognition of his ability and personal popularity in his election to the important office of attorney general of the state. He served during the term of 1889-90, under the second administration of Governor Steunenberg, and had charge of and directed the legal affairs of the state under the conditions of martial law adopted for the preservation of order at the time of the memorable riots in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, incidental to which Governor Steunenberg was made the victim of a cowardly assassin. This was a deplorable chapter in the history of Idaho, and to the earnest and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Hays in his official capacity was due in large measure the able handling of the situation. He was the author of the so-called permit proclamation of the martial-law measure, the same having been made expedient in connection with the tactics adopted by the rioting miners. While serving as attorney general Mr. Hays made the original draft, in association with D. W. Ross, state engineer, of the form of state contract used in connection with projects advanced under the provisions of the Carey Act, which governs the method of operation of Carey Act irrigation projects under which the great irrigation development of Idaho has taken place.

Mr. Hays has been aggressive and prominent in the promotion of measures and enterprises that have significantly conserved the industrial and civic development and progress of the state, and a more loyal and appreciative citizen can not be found within its borders. After his retirement from the office of attorney general he became prominently concerned in the organization of the Twin Falls Land & Water Company, and later he became legal representative of this important corporation, which has developed a splendid irrigation system, affording facilities for a tract of two hundred and forty acres and with a canal construction of nearly one thousand miles. The progressive enterprise of this company has made possible the development and upbuilding of one of the most attractive and opulent sections of the state. Mr. Hays also became attorney for the Twin Falls North Side Land & Water Company, which supplies irrigation facilities to a tract of fully two hundred and thirty thousand acres, in Lincoln and Elmore counties, and the main irrigation canal constructed by this corporation is nearly one hundred miles in length. Mr. Hays also was connected with the organization of the Twin Falls & Salmon River Land & Water Company, which has developed what is commonly designated as the Salmon river project. This project was one of most important order and its splendid water supply, providing for eighty thousand acres, is taken from fine modern reservoirs which receive water from a dam on the Salmon river. This dam is of concrete construction and is two hundred and thirty feet in height. Mr. Hays is attorney for each of the corporations mentioned and his interposition in this important field of enterprise has also been potent through his service as attorney for the Twin Falls & Oakley Land & Water Company, which is developing the Oakley project, in Cassia county—covering a tract of fifty thousand acres. The aggregate expenditure in effecting the improvements instituted by the companies mentioned will approximate twelve million dollars. Mr. Hays is also attorney for the Shoshone & Twin Falls Water Com-

pany, which has splendid power plants at Shoshone Falls, on the Snake river, and also upon the upper and lower falls of the Salmon river. This corporation and its allied interests has in commission four hundred and fifty miles of power line and covers the district from Blackfoot in Bingham county, to Mountain Home, Elmore county. He is likewise attorney for the Idaho Southern Railroad, the line of which extends from Gooding to Jerome and from Milner to Oakley, so that it traverses one of the best districts in the state. Mr. Hays, as may be inferred from the foregoing statements, is one of the most prominent corporation lawyers in the state, and his activities in connection with industrial and constructive enterprises of broad scope and importance have been most prolific and effective. He was one of the organizers of the Twin Falls Investment Company, and in effecting this organization he was associated with I. B. Perine, Robert M. McCollum, C. B. Hurtt, George F. Sprague and other representative citizens. This company instituted the development of colonization in connection with the Twin Falls Water & Land Company and other corporations previously mentioned, and during its period of constructive activity it was one of the most successful of its kind in the entire state, its last work having been in conducting the sale of lands in connection with the Salmon river project already noted, the company having sold the water rights for sixty-seven thousand acres of land within the phenomenally brief period of sixty-seven hours, and these rights having been sold at the rate of forty dollars an acre.

Mr. Hays takes a vital interest in all that touches the welfare and progress of his home city and state, and this interest is shown through effective influence and tangible co-operation. He is one of the leaders in the councils of the Democratic party in Idaho and has given effective service in behalf of the party cause. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is one of the most prominent and popular members of the Idaho State Bar Association, and both he and his wife attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hays finds recreation and pleasure in athletic sports and in hunting and fishing trips through the idyllic mountains and valleys of Idaho. He has a beautiful modern residence in Boise and the same is known as one of the most hospitable homes in the capital city, as it is a center of much of the representative social activities of the community.

On the 1st of March, 1888, at Blockford, Idaho, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hays to Miss Gertrude Lindsey, daughter of James C. Lindsey and Samantha Lindsey of Pittsfield, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hays became the parents of six children, and one son died in infancy; James B. is a civil engineer by profession and maintains his home in Boise; Elizabeth is a member of the class of 1914 in the University of Idaho; Samuel D. is a student in the Boise high school; and Gertrude and Permelia, who are twins, were born on the 6th of September, 1896.

CARLYLE HALL. The Jensen Creamery is fortunate indeed in having at its head as manager, Carlyle Hall, who has been connected with business affairs in Idaho since Jan. 7, 1909. By nativity he is a son of Illinois, which state is still the home of his parents, James and Emeline (Estel) Hall. Both were born in the Prairie state, where also they were married. At their home, twelve miles northwest of Springfield, the Illinois capital, occurred the birth of Carlyle Hall, the second of their seven children,—his natal day being February 11, 1875.

The public schools of the districts adjoining the

town of Athens, Illinois, were the educational institutions which contributed to Mr. Hall's youthful development. At an early age he yielded to ambitious impulses toward self-support and accepted a position as salesman with the farm implement firm of Schermerhorn & Cook, at Springfield, Illinois, with whom he remained for four years, between the ages of twenty and twenty-four.

Being much interested in farming machinery, Mr. Hall next entered the employ of the Vermont Farm Machine Company,—manufacturers of dairy machinery, at Bellows Falls, Vermont, for whom he acted as salesman, traveling through both the United States and Canada, with special attention to the business in Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa, and with his central location at Freeport, Illinois, for three years; Later, at Peoria, Illinois, for five years. As supervising salesman for the firm, he had charge of the immense business above indicated for a period of eight years, the same being confined to the states mentioned, and he also had charge of the salesmen employed in those states. In January, 1909, his firm moved him and family to Salt Lake City, Utah, from which vantage point he was to supervise the work of his company in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, and Wyoming. During that time he had constant oversight of from five to seven salesmen, and numerous local agents handling dairy machinery, principally the United States Cream Separator.

In the autumn of 1909, Mr. Hall notified his firm that it was his wish to resign from the service, but they were exceedingly loath to release him. However, he resigned and on January 1, 1910, became sales manager for the Jensen Creamery Company, for one year covering the western country from San Francisco, California, to Portland, Oregon, in that capacity, and in the year 1911, field superintendent for Jensen Creamery Company of Salt Lake City. On April 17, 1912, he was promoted to the position of manager for the Jensen Creamery Company's plants at Idaho Falls, Buhl, and Pocatello, Idaho, which position he now occupies.

Aside from his regular employment, Mr. Hall has other business interests in the way of investments, notably in connection with the Reed Development Company, whose land near Milford, in Millard county, Utah, is one thousand acres in extent and is devoted to the cultivation of rye and other grains.

Fraternal organizations have ever welcomed Mr. Hall as a member, his associations with such societies including his membership in the Wasatch Blue Lodge Masonic order of Salt Lake City, Utah; the United States Association of Commercial Travelers; the Iowa State Travelers' Association; and the American Traveling Man's Health Association of Indianapolis, Ind. His also a policy holder in the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Hall is independent in politics, and he, with his family, is connected with the Church of the Disciples. His home life as an benedict began when on December 19, 1904, he was united in marriage with Miss Estelle Potter, at St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Hall's parents were Edward and Martha McHenry Potter, the former of whom is still living at Petersburg, Illinois. Two little ones have come to their home. The elder, Dorothy Isabell, was born in Peoria, Illinois, Cottage Hospital, on July 19, 1906, and is now one of the small students in the Pocatello public schools; the younger, Harold Potter Hall, was born in Peoria Cottage Hospital, on November 22, 1907, and is yet in his mother's care at their attractive home in Pocatello.

Mr. Hall is a citizen worth having in Pocatello, for he is of the type to which success ever comes, through innate vigor and enterprise and the application of those qualities. He has, say his friends, made good from the first. He believes that Idaho has more for the man of small means than has any other state in the Union, particularly because of the fact that all business here is in its early stages, and is bound to develop with increasing financial returns. "In Idaho," he asserts, "I find the most progressive spirit in the United States." Of such spirit he is in himself an excellent example.

FRANCIS PALMER RICHARDS, M. D., who is identified with a private hospital at Mackay, Idaho, and whose practice extends over a wide territory, is one of the most popular young physicians of the state.

Dr. Richards is a native of New Jersey. He was born in the city of Newark, May 3, 1877, a son of H. R. and Mary (Schultz) Richards, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of New York. H. R. Richards was born in 1857, spent many years as a commission merchant in Newark, Jersey City and Paterson, and is now living retired in Belvidere, New Jersey. Dr. Richards' mother died in 1889, at the age of thirty-four years, leaving two children: Francis P. and Gordon J., the latter residing with his father. Francis P. Richards attended high school at Newark and a preparatory school at Hightstown, New Jersey, and was then a student four years in the University of Pennsylvania, two years in the college department and a similar period in the medical department. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1902. The following two years he spent as resident physician at Blockley Hospital, from there he went to the Municipal Hospital for contagious diseases at Philadelphia, where he remained three months and at the end of that time he came West. For five years he practiced his profession at Salt Lake City, and in 1909 came from that place to Mackay, Idaho, where he has since resided and where he has already gained high standing in the profession. The private hospital, of which he has charge, is the only hospital in Custer county. It has ten bed rooms, and is thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and appliances.

Dr. Richards is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted at Philadelphia as a member of the Fourth Army Corps, of which he was physician and surgeon. His first duty was in the Post Hospital at Washington, D. C. Afterward he was at West Tampa Field Hospital, Tampa, Florida, and at the Brigade Hospital at Huntsville, Ala. At the last named place he received an honorable discharge in 1898.

Dr. Richards is a member of the Salt Lake County Medical Society and of other organizations, including athletic clubs, college fraternity, etc. Politically he is a Republican. He is fond of fishing and hunting, in fact of all outdoor sports, and especially is he a lover of the chase for big game. The success he has attained here and elsewhere is due to his own efforts as he had no financial backing when he started out to make his own way in the world.

Dr. Richards is unmarried.

WILLIAM F. HOWARD, M. D. A physician and surgeon at Pocatello since 1902, Dr. Howard, besides his generous success in private practice has interested himself in the organization and movement representing the influence and activities of Idaho's medical profession as a whole. In 1912 he was president of

the State Medical Society, and has been a member of the state board of medical examiners, and it is his distinction to have drafted the first state board of health law for Idaho.

William F. Howard was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 26, 1868. His father, Nelson Howard, who was born at Batavia, New York, February 1, 1843, went West at an early age, and when still under twenty enlisted in Company L of the First Ohio Artillery, with which command he was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. After rejoining his regiment, he continued a Union soldier until the end of the war. A farmer by occupation, he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, and in that locality married Frances Ellen Folin, who was born at Portsmouth, March 5, 1845. They were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, the oldest of whom is Dr. Howard.

In 1872 the family moved to northern Kansas, where the parents now reside at the town of Clyde. Mr. Howard first attended school in that vicinity, and from there entered the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kansas, where he was graduated bachelor of science in 1892, and two years later bachelor of arts. Twelve years of his early career was spent in school work. He taught both before, during and after, his college course, and in that way secured most of the means which enabled him to get a literary and professional education. In 1892 he became superintendent of the Garden City Schools of Kansas, and a year later was appointed superintendent of a government Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, with which he was connected from January to August of 1893. In the meantime he took up the study of medicine and advanced his preparation as his means and opportunity permitted. From 1895 to 1897 he served as superintendent of the Dighton city schools of Kansas. Dr. Howard is an alumnus of the medical department of the University of Kansas, where he was graduated in 1899. After receiving his medical degree Dr. Howard was an interne in the St. George Hospital at Kansas City, Missouri, for a year, and in 1900 opened office as a physician at Cuba, Kansas, where he remained until 1902. During that time he was instrumental in the organization of the Republic County Medical Society, which he served as president, and was also elected coroner of Republic county. Elected for a second term, he resigned the office in 1902, and in April of that year arrived in Idaho and settled at Pocatello. In the succeeding ten years Dr. Howard has built up a large practice and enjoys a reputation for success and skill second to none in his section of the state. His equipment as a physician and surgeon has not depended altogether on what he learned as an undergraduate or by his own experience. During 1904-05, he pursued special studies and research work in the New York Post Graduate Medical College, and while there was an interne in the Bellevue Hospital. In 1910 he went abroad, spending a year in the Allgemeine Krankenhaus of Vienna. His post graduate studies were directed chiefly along the lines of diagnosis and surgery, with especial attention to diseases of women. His private practice largely followed these lines.

Some of the important facts concerning the service of Dr. Howard in his relationship with the general profession of Idaho have already been stated. He was the chief organizer of the Pocatello Medical Society, of which he is now president. At the present time he is also president of the Tri-State Medical Association, and is a member of the American Medical Association. His membership on the Idaho State Board of Medical Examiners began in

1905, and from 1908 to 1911 he was secretary of the board. For two terms from 1906 to 1910 he served as coroner of Bannock county.

Dr. Howard is a Mason, being a past master of Cuba Lodge in Kansas, is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Yeomen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His politics is Republican.

On August 23, 1894, at Larned, Kansas, Dr. Howard married Miss Minnie Frances Hayden, a daughter of Jacob and Carrie (Wood) Hayden, both parents being now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of three sons: Nelson Jacobs Howard, born in 1900 at Cuba, Kansas; Richard Phillip, born in 1904 in Pocatello; and Forrest Hayden, born in Pocatello in 1908. Mrs. Howard is a well known club woman in Pocatello, and a leader in social circles of that city.

DR. MINNIE FRANCES HOWARD. Among the representative citizenship of Pocatello, few there are among either sex who have had a greater or better influence upon the public life of the community than has Mrs. Dr. Minnie Frances Howard, the wife of Dr. William F. Howard of this city. Dr. Howard was at one time a teacher, and specialized in primary work in the Kansas schools. She later studied medicine and took up medical practice continuing therein for eight years, and discontinuing the work in 1907, since which time she has been devoted to the care of her home, and has at the same time given a share of her attention to the civic and public life of the city and county. She is a member of the art department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is state chairman of art for Idaho; also district chairman of arts and crafts, and is president of the Art Study Club of Pocatello. Her work has extended into library circles of the city as well, and her influence in all these lines has been fraught with much of good to the general intellectual growth and advancement of the community.

Dr. Howard is the daughter of Jacob J. and Carrie Jane (Woods) Hayden, and she was born in Memphis, Missouri. The father was born on January 7, 1826, in Kentucky, and the mother on November 8, 1839, in the state of Tennessee. Both families are among the oldest in America, and theirs is an interesting history, to which it is entirely fitting and proper that space be afforded here for mention of the early ancestry of both families.

The Haydens are of German origin and ancestry. Two brothers Hayden came from their native land prior to Revolutionary days, and settled in New York state. John, the founder of this branch of the family, served in the war of the Revolution, and had many notable experiences during the period of his service, one of them being his miraculous escape from prison. Members of the Hayden family served in the war of 1812, and fourteen of the name volunteered for service in the Mexican war, and seven of them were killed in battle. It may be further recorded that the Hayden men were among the first wherever they were found to volunteer for service in the Civil war. The branch of the Hayden family from which Dr. Howard springs is of Protestant religion, the other brother having been Catholic in his faith, founding the Roman Catholic branch of the family on these shores. Concerning the mother of Dr. Howard, it should be said that the early American ancestors of Carrie Jane Wood were John and Mary Wood, of Scotch-Irish parentage and descent. They embarked from England as early as 1636 in the good ship "Speedwell" laden

with Quakers who were bound for Massachusetts, where they hoped to find religious freedom and tolerance. On arriving at their destination, they learned that the persecution of the Quakers had extended to Massachusetts, and the ship continued on its way, landing at Rhode Island, instead. The family became allied with the well known Alexander family of Virginia, one member of which, Dr. John Alexander, wrote a noted work, entitled a "History of Women from the Earliest Antiquity to the Present Time," 1793. The grandfather of Dr. Howard, Uriah Wood by name, invented the first automatic corn-planter, built the first threshing machine used west of the Alleghenies, and ante-dated McCormick in the construction of the reaper; but being a Quaker, would never consent to take out a patent, so that others reaped the benefit of his mentality and labors. Members of the Wood family, in its various branches, have been prominent in American history, and in many fields of enterprise, Thomas A. Hendrix, one time vice-president of the United States, being a cousin of the mother of Dr. Howard.

Jacob J. Hayden was a farming man, a soldier of the Confederacy, giving four years of service to the Southern cause, and he was all his life a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church. The mother, Carrie Jane (Woods) Hayden, was educated in the best of Southern schools, and was especially talented in art. She was a life-long Methodist, and a woman of the most estimable and unusual character.

Minnie Frances (Hayden) Howard was educated in the public schools of Missouri and Kansas, the Central Normal College of Kansas also contributing not a little to her training, and from which she was graduated in 1890; she attended Cook County Normal school, Chicago, in 1893, and the Kansas University in 1896. From 1897-9 she attended the Woman's Medical College, and in the year 1899 served as an interne in the Kansas City Hospital for Women and Children. She took a post-graduate medical course in the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in New York city in 1904, finishing her studies along that line in a course in child-study in the University of Chicago in 1906-8. Her active work has been devoted in part to work as a specialist in the primary departments in Kansas schools, after which she engaged in medical practice and continued so with excellent success for eight years, since which time her attention has been divided between the cares of her home and the outside interests that have claimed her notice and her activities.

Dr. Howard was in Kansas one of the first founders of the Pawnee County Public Library in 1891, and she gave splendid service to the organization thus founded while she continued in residence in that state. Her work in Pocatello has been no inconsiderable one, and places her well in the lead in the ranks of the women of this city who have labored for the best good of the community.

In 1904, with Mrs. George E. Smith, now of Boise, Mrs. Howard organized the Civic club of Pocatello, admitted to be the most potent organization that is active in general affairs in this city. The club is non-sectarian and is non-political—any woman of good character may become a member. She was chairman of the library committee of the Civic club which founded the Carnegie Public Library, and it should be said to her credit that Dr. Minnie Howard secured subscriptions for the site, conducted correspondence with the Carnegie philanthropic headquarters, and managed the work of founding the Carnegie public library of Pocatello, which has been so valuable a factor in the development of the city.

Some time ago Dr. Howard spent a year in study in Italy, and in Vienna, Austria, there specializing in art as a civic force, and has since, through the medium of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, awakened a wide interest in art throughout the state. She was the pioneer in the matter of bringing art exhibits into the states of the west, with appropriate art lectures accompanying them. Three exhibits have been held in twenty-six cities of the state in the last two years, one of them being a water color and etching exhibit by American artists, and a large part of the expense of the lecture accompanying the exhibit being sustained by herself.

Dr. Howard is a member of the various art organizations existing in the state, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that she is one of the most energetic, active and influential women in the state, and without being in public life,—for she is essentially a homekeeper and maker,—and her influence in all these varied departments is strong and far-reaching.

On August 23, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Minnie Frances Hayden to Dr. William F. Howard, a sketch of whom precedes this article, the marriage taking place at Larned, Kansas. To them have been born three sons,—Nelson Jacob, born in Cuba, Kansas, on March 6, 1900; Richard Philip, born in Pocatello, Idaho, on July 9, 1903; and Forrest Hayden, born in Pocatello, Idaho, on March 10, 1908.

HENRY C. BUCKLIN. The present able and popular sheriff of Bonneville county, Mr. Bucklin, has been a resident of this section of the state since he was a boy of nine years, and he has witnessed its development from the status of a virtual desert into one of the most attractive and opulent agricultural districts of Idaho. He has personally done his share in conserving this splendid result and has won success and popular esteem of no equivocal order. He has been largely dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days, and thus his advancement is the more pleasing to contemplate.

Mr. Bucklin was born in the city of Sandusky, Ohio, on the 29th of January, 1873, and is a scion of stanch old New England stock. He is a son of Hollis and Laura (Culver) Bucklin, both of whom were born in Vermont, their marriage having been solemnized in Ohio, where the father established his home when a young man. Hollis Bucklin finally removed from the Buckeye State to Kansas, and in the early days he was employed as an express messenger on the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1879, at the age of forty-four years, and his widow, now seventy-one years of age, maintains her home in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Of the six children, two sons and two daughters are living, and of the number the present sheriff of Bonneville county was the third in order of birth.

Sheriff Bucklin was about six years old at the time of his father's death and thereafter he continued to attend the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, until he had attained to the age of nine years. He then came to Lemhi county, Idaho, where he attended the country schools for a time, as did he later Park College, at Parkville, Missouri. Upon his return to Idaho he settled on Birch creek, in Fremont county, where he continued to be engaged in the raising of live stock for twenty years and where his assiduous application and good management brought to him a due measure of success. In 1905 he disposed of his land and live stock and established his home in Idaho Falls, where he be-

came associated with W. A. Tyler in the retail hardware business. Four years later he disposed of his interest in this business and became undersheriff of Bingham county, at Blackfoot. He thus served until 1910 when he was elected sheriff of the county, and when the county was divided, in 1911, he was appointed sheriff of Bonneville county, in which office he has continued to serve with marked discrimination and acceptability. He is one of the valued officials of the county, and one of the best known and most popular in this section of the state. He is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance and is affiliated with the lodge and encampment bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 3d of November, 1897, Mr. Bucklin was united in wedlock to Miss Matilda Bosen, of St. Anthony, this state, and they have five children—Muriel, who is attending the Idaho Falls high school; Thomas, Laura and Theodore, who are pupils in the grade schools; and Frieda, who is the winsome little daughter in the ideal family circle.

BRIGHAM R. SMOOT. Although the beet sugar industry was started more than a century and a half ago, when the German, Marggraf, discovered that sugar could be extracted from the common beet, it has been only within comparatively recent years that its full possibilities have been realized and its full resources developed. At this time, however, it forms one of the principal industries of Utah and Idaho, adds materially to the income of these states, and enlists the services of some of the leading men of the section in its management. One of the leading concerns engaged in this business in Idaho is the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, at Lincoln, the superintendent of which, Brigham R. Smoot, is known all over the state, not only in his own line of business, but as a man who has always been identified with large affairs and important issues. He belongs to one of the most prominent families of Utah, his brother being United States senator from that state and others of the name having been connected with commanding positions in business and official life and in the professions, as well as in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Smoot was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 15, 1869, and is a son of A. O. Smoot. His father, a native of Kentucky, migrated to Utah at a very early date, being one of the pioneers of Salt Lake City, where he became a capitalist, and died in 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was successful in all of his business undertakings, and owned a considerable portion of the town of Provo, Utah. A. O. Smoot married a native of Christiania, Norway, who died in 1893, at the age of seventy years. She came alone to this country when sixteen years old. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Smoot, Brigham R. being the sixth in order of birth.

Reed Smoot, brother of Brigham R. Smoot, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 10, 1862, and received his education in the Brigham Young Academy. He engaged in the mining, manufacturing and banking business, making his home in Provo, Utah, and in 1900 was appointed an Apostle of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. A Republican in politics, he was first elected United States Senator from Utah in 1903, and was re-elected in 1909, his present term expiring in 1916.

Brigham R. Smoot received his education in the schools of Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah, following which he entered Lehigh (Penn.) University, from which institution he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences and Chem-

istry, then returning to Salt Lake City. He subsequently entered the mining business in Eureka, where he still has interests, but later turned his attention to the beet sugar business, and after gaining experience at different factories throughout the country, became superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, at Lincoln, a position which he still retains. A man of consummate business ability, he has made place for himself among his community's foremost men, and his career has been marked by successful ventures into various fields of endeavor. He belongs to the Chi Psi inter-collegiate fraternity and the Elks, is independent in his political views, and affiliates with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

On June 20, 1900, Mr. Smoot was married at Provo, Utah, to Margaret N. Nesbit, and they have two children, namely: Roland Nesbit born in 1901, at Provo, Utah; and Annella K., born in 1902, at Waverly, Washington, bright and interesting children who are attending school in Lincoln.

CLAUDE H. REED. A well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Rupert, Claude H. Reed holds a place of note among the more energetic and successful business men of this part of Minidoka county, his dealings in realty being extensive and important. A native of Iowa, he was born in Guthrie county, May 29, 1886, where his childhood days were passed.

His father, William B. Reed, was born seventy-six years ago in Indiana and was there brought up and educated. Migrating to Iowa soon after his marriage, he made the overland journey with ox-teams, taking with him his wife and all of their worldly effects. Taking up wild land, he cleared and improved a good homestead, and is still living in that state, being now retired from active pursuits, his home being in Perry, Dallas county. He married in Indiana Margaret Ann Hamilton, who was born in Indiana April 6, 1856, and into their household nine children have been born.

Claude H. Reed, the youngest member of the parental family, began his early studies in the district schools of Guthrie county, Iowa, and at the age of nineteen years was graduated from the Perry high school. He subsequently engaged in pedagogical work, teaching school two years in Iowa, and one year in North Dakota. Going then to Nebraska, Mr. Reed remained there six years, during the first two years reading law and being manager of the collection department of ex-United States Senator Wm. V. Allen and Willis E. Reed in Madison. Then, in company with his brother, Willis E. Reed, he embarked in the real estate business in Madison, Nebraska, and then continued there four years longer. In April, 1909, Mr. Reed moved to Saint Anthony, Idaho, and there established the Idaho Land & Loan Company, which was the Western branch of the Madison, Nebraska, Real Estate Company. He met with success in his undertakings, dealing in farm lands and loans, his business, which has increased with surprising rapidity, being large and lucrative. Mr. Reed closed out the business of the Idaho Land & Loan Company during the year 1912 and being desirous of moving to a warmer country moved to Rupert, Idaho, in April, 1913, where he organized the Security Investment Company, of which he is president. Mr. Reed has acquired title to much valuable property in Idaho, which he considers one of the best states in the Union, and where he expects to spend the remainder of his life.

On June 16th, in Madison, Nebraska, Mr. Reed married Florence E. McGehee, a daughter of E. T.

and Bessie (Leach) McGehee, residents of Madison. Two children have been born of their marriage, namely: Claude McGehee Reed, born in Madison, Nebraska, May 13, 1907; and Kenneth Wilson Reed, born in Saint Anthony, Idaho, October 9, 1912. Politically Mr. Reed is a Democrat, but is not active in party ranks. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Royal Highlanders of Nebraska. Socially he was the organizer of the Saint Anthony Commercial Club, and served in the capacity of secretary of that club from 1910 to 1912. Mr. Reed is at present an active member of the Rupert Commercial Club and a booster for Rupert.

ERIC A. KRUSSMAN. As associate secretary of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Pocatello, Eric A. Krussman has important connection with the largest institution of its kind in the northwest and with a service which is one of the most valuable now performed by organized agencies of the Christian religion. Mr. Krussman is an active and enterprising citizen of Idaho, and since taking up his residence at Pocatello has contributed to the material development of this city and is the owner of much property there.

Eric A. Krussman is a native of England, born May 20, 1881, at Penshurst in Kent. His father was Gustavus Adolph Krussman, who was born in Strassburg, Germany, moved to England in 1870, and was by occupation a cigar dealer and prominent hotel man. He owned and managed such well known hostelrys in England as the "Star & Garter" at Box-hill, Surrey; the "One Million" on Good street, next to Middlesex Hospital, London; the "Spread Eagle," on Oxford street, London. His death occurred at Woking, England, in 1891. The mother's name was Miss Mary Everest. She was born in Kent, England, and died in Wales in 1896.

The oldest in a family of five children, Eric A. Krussman received his early education in England, in the Horsmonden school, the Polytechnic School on Regent street, London, and Ardingly College in Essex, England. After a short business experience of two years in England, Mr. Krussman determined to found a home in America, and arrived in New York January, 1899. For several years he worked at different vocations, and lived for a short period of time in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. In 1906 Mr. Krussman first became associated with educational work at Chicago. In 1911 he came to Pocatello, and here became identified with the railroad association of the Y. M. C. A. as associate secretary in the organization at Pocatello. The Pocatello Association stands fourth in numbers and strength of its organization among the railroad Y. M. C. A. brotherhood of America.

Mr. Krussman has shown his faith in the west by building a dozen or more modern bungalows, which can be seen on some of the most important streets in Pocatello. Mr. Krussman enjoys the life of the northwest, is enthusiastic about the future as well as the present, and is devoted to his work in the Y. M. C. A. He served two years as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. In politics he has never affiliated with any of the American parties, casting his vote for the candidate and principles he thinks most deserving. He is a staunch admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. Fraternally he has membership in the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Secretaries' Alliance and the Ministerial Union. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, playing tennis as well as all gymnasium games and is also a great admirer of Bernarr McFadden.

Mr. Krussman is a married man having two children, Beatrice Marie, age ten years, and Harry, aged six years. He married Miss Sagred Marie Johnson, of Sidney, Nebraska, a very accomplished young lady who is well known to Pocatello people.

JESSE M. WISE. More than a decade of years ago, at the inter-mountain fair held in the city of Boise, there appeared a display of pianos and organs entered by J. M. Wise, a stranger to the city and to the business men. Although the excellent qualities of the goods exhibited and the modern ideas used in placing them before the public attracted more than passing attention at the time, it could not then be foreseen that the name of J. M. Wise was to become one to conjure with in business circles, or that his establishment was to develop into the leading piano house in Idaho. The same progressive ideas, the same ability to place his instruments before the people in an attractive manner, and the courage of his convictions that has led him to introduce innovations that have practically revolutionized the piano industry in this section has been the mediums through which Mr. Wise has steadily advanced in popular favor, and the business intrepidity which caused him to ship a carload of his goods to Boise, even before he visited the city, has been displayed in various ways ever since he established his business here.

Jesse M. Wise was born near Knoxville, Illinois, February 18, 1862, and is a son of Andrew J. and Nancy M. (McGrew) Wise. His father, an Oregon pioneer, crossed the plains, first in 1847 with an ox team from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and located near Salem on a donation land claim. Two years after his migration to the northwest the California gold fields attracted people from all over the world, and he moved into California, and located and owned mines near Eureka. He was one of the more successful among the mining operators, and soon became a man of considerable wealth. In 1855 he returned to Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1863, in Warren county. The call of the west was too strong, however, and in 1863 he sold his land and spent one year in placer mining in the Boise basin, thence becoming one of the early settlers of Idaho, while sixteen years before he had been a pioneer of Oregon, and later one of the first settlers in California. From Idaho he went back to Monmouth, Illinois, and until 1875 engaged in merchandising in that state. In 1875, with his family, Jesse M. Wise again started for the scene of his first success at Salem, Oregon. The first stage of the journey took them to Omaha, where, after waiting three days for their turn to take the train for San Francisco, they became passengers on a train made up of six common day coaches and six freight cars. Five days were required to cross from Omaha to San Francisco. At times, while the train was crossing the Rockies, the grades were so steep and the motor power so light that the son Jesse would occasionally jump off the moving cars and run alongside, easily keeping pace with the train. Arriving at San Francisco, they took the old boat known as "the Idaho" to Portland, Oregon. That stage of the journey also required five days. These facts indicate what vast progress has been made in transportation within less than forty years, and palatial cars are now whirled across the continent in less than three days. After arriving in Oregon the father moved to Weston, in the eastern part of the state, where he followed extensive ranching operations until 1885. In that year, having disposed of his holdings to good advantage, he moved to Perry-

dale, Oregon, where his death occurred in 1904 at the age of seventy-six years. There were three children, as follows: Mary, who married Alfred W. Plankington, a rancher of Dallas, Oregon; Ella E., who married D. L. Keyt, of Perrydale, and Jesse M. The mother of these children of later years has made her home with her daughters and sons.

Through some of the experiences already described Jesse M. was reared and in the meanwhile was educated in the public schools of Illinois and of Salem, Oregon. At the age of twenty-one he entered the University of Oregon, where he was graduated three years later. Before his college career was finished, he had become a land owner, and on leaving the University traded his property for a mercantile business at Perrydale, where he was a local merchant until 1896. At that time he disposed of his interests to enter the piano and organ business, in which his success has been so marked as to make his name known throughout the Northwest. His first venture consisted in purchasing a carload of pianos and organs, mostly organs. He had already secured orders for ten instruments, but at that early date displayed his confidence in his ability by buying an entire carload, which were eventually sold in the Willamette Valley. Later the business spread over eastern Oregon and eastern Washington.

When his father had crossed the plains in 1847 to Oregon, one of his companions on the journey was Jerome M. Walling. Walling drifted into the Boise Valley and located just above Boise City. More than thirty years ago Jasper Walling, a son of Jerome, was visiting the Wise family near their home in western Oregon. Nearly all his conversation related to the beauties and opportunities of the Boise country, speaking with great enthusiasm of the abundance of fruit, the climate, and other resources. Jesse M. Wise was a boy at the time, but the many facts and phrases recited by Walling in his hearing never left his mind through all the intervening years, and it was largely under the spell of these stories that later he decided to make Boise his home. In the meantime he had been steadily prospering in the piano and organ business, and in 1902 had ordered a carload of pianos shipped to Baker City, Oregon, and was in that city awaiting the arrival of his goods. While there he read the advertisements in the paper about the Inter-Mountain State Fair at Boise. These advertisements recalled and reinforced all the old stories and opinions he had long held about Idaho. One of the factors in Mr. Wise's success has been his ability to form a resolution and carry it out with persistent energy. Thus it came about that he determined to re-route his pianos from Baker City to Boise, and make his display during the fair. He at once secured space from the managers of the fair to exhibit his pianos, and for the first time visited the city which had been in his dreams for years. The enthusiastic reception accorded to him and his goods at Boise caused him to transfer his headquarters from Baker City, Oregon to Boise, and thereafter he conducted only a branch in Baker City.

The *Idaho Unionist* on February 14, 1908, contained an article pertaining to Mr. Wise's phenomenal rise in the business world, and said in part as follows: "The forerunner in any field of activity who introduces a reform that makes for the improvement and uplift of any business, becomes a benefactor of that business and deserves a few words of commendation; hence this glimpse at the character and achievements of J. M. Wise, man and a piano dealer whose personality well rewards acquaintance,

a bold, positive and aggressive leader in his line, a figure indeed unique in the piano history of the Pacific Northwest. While Mr. Wise has for at least the past decade been a potent, successful and clarifying force in the piano world of three states, he did not reach the height of his achievement until he introduced a most welcome innovation into the piano business, a radical change which augurs well for the purchasing public, a change calculated to lift the business above the sordid, jockeying methods now all too common to the trade. This change consists of the one-price system—the same price to all for the same instrument. This was a step which, until taken by Mr. Wise, was unheard of in the piano world, a change as refreshing as it was revolutionary, and one which has firmly intrenched Mr. Wise in the confidence and respect of the piano-buying public, and won the unstinted admiration of the public in general for the magnificent courage which dared to rise superior to the old conventional methods of piano dealers. By his resourcefulness, his fairness, his liberality, dash and energy, Mr. Wise's career has been one of uninterrupted success since coming to Boise. He has advanced his house in public favor most because he believes that no money is worth making that unmakes the man, and in pursuance of this policy he has piled up the biggest and most enviable asset that any business man may acquire—the unbounded confidence and esteem of his patrons, and the patrons of Wise, the piano man, are numbered by thousands, and are among the flower of the citizenship of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

"The headquarters of the Wise Piano House at Boise is a superb and spacious piano palace, studded with ten of the world's most celebrated makes of pianos, and supplementing the piano stock is a splendid line of organs. Eight traveling representatives, whose continuance in the employ of the house is contingent upon truthfully representing the quality, worth and terms upon which their musical instruments are sold, are rapidly extending the borders of the house's trade.

"Anent his high and impregnable position in piano circles today, it is pertinent to say that by his own innate strength Mr. Wise climbed upon a pedestal of his own and worked out his own splendid destiny unaided save by Mrs. Wise, than whom a man never had a more zealous and energetic helpmeet, a sprightly little lady, who is the soul of accommodation, an authority on all musical instruments, and one who makes a friend of all whom she meets, and the littlest of Mr. Wise's interests is the chief concern of his wife."

Mr. Wise has not been jealous of his methods, but at all times has been active in attempting to bring other dealers to his way of thinking. His pamphlet, "Ethics and Honesty in Business," written for the National Association of Piano Dealers of America in convention assembled at New York, June 7, 1908, not only caused a sensation in that convention, but is considered a masterpiece of piano literature. In addition to the seven hundred-acre farm at Perrydale, Mr. Wise owns more than one thousand acres in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, but the tract in which he takes the greatest pleasure is his model farm, situated on the borders of Boise, which he is improving regardless of expense. This is being developed into a fine variegated fruit orchard, with ornamental and shade trees, hedges and lawns, and here, in the near future, he intends to erect a handsome modern residence.

Mr. Wise was married to Miss Nellie M. Keyt, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of E. C. Keyt, a

pioneer of that state, who for years was rated the wealthiest ranchman in Polk county, Oregon. Mrs. Wise is a talented performer on the piano, and as a vocalist has also won more than local distinction. She and her husband are very fond of traveling in the western coast country and when Mr. Wise can spare the time from his arduous business duties, they take frequent fishing and camping trips. Both have numerous warm friends, whom they treasure beyond any commercial success.

SAMUEL DEER DAVIS, a leading attorney of Malad and of Southern Idaho, has had a notable career thus far, and one which entitles him to specific mention in this historical and biographical work. Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 22, 1859, he is the son of David Woodwell and Mary (Deer) Davis, both natives of South Wales. The father, who was the son of Doctor Davis, of Cowbridge, South Wales, migrated to Salt Lake City, Utah, in the year 1855. He was a plumber, painter and glazier by trade, had received the advantages of a college education and was a member of the Mormon church, in which he was most zealous. For seven years he traveled in England, Scotland and Wales as a missionary in the Mormon cause, and when he arrived in Salt Lake City he set himself about the work of building up the city, which was then not more than a promise of its present existence. He died in that city in 1863, leaving his widow with three young children. The mother, Mary Deer Davis, was born in Neath, South Wales, and married David Woodwell Davis in Kansas City in 1855. She accompanied him to Salt Lake City upon their marriage, and died in Samaria, Idaho, in the year 1897. She had been a school teacher in her native country, and before she left Wales had assisted in the translation of the Book of Mormon into the Welsh language. Needless to say, she was a devout member of the Mormon church, as was her husband, and continued so throughout her life. She was postmistress of the town of Samaria, Idaho, for fourteen years, and for thirteen years was president of the relief society of that place. She came of a distinguished Welsh family, and one of her cousins is serving today as a member of the House of Lords in the British Parliament.

Samuel Deer Davis received absolutely no educational advantages in his boyhood, and when he had reached the age of twenty-four he was yet unable to write his own name in a creditable manner. He had, however, taken upon himself the duties and responsibilities of a home and family, and his wife suggested to him that he attend the district school during the winter months in the town of Samaria, where they were then living. He did so, and as might be expected, made splendid progress. So well did he succeed, and such encouragement did he receive that in 1886 he attended the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, and upon his return to Samaria engaged in teaching school, together with the study of law, in which he continued until 1899. He was then appointed Probate Judge of Oneida county, Idaho, and he was twice elected to the same office to succeed himself—a circumstance which speaks most eloquently of the character of his service. In 1901 Mr. Davis took the examination for the bar, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state of Idaho. He has since continued in practice, and is now located at Malad, Oneida county, Idaho, where he enjoys one of the most extensive practices of any attorney in Southern Idaho. He is a Republican and has taken an active

and praiseworthy interest in the affairs of that party in the years that have passed.

Mr. Davis is a devout member of the Mormon church, as one might expect of one of his parentage. He has held many prominent places in the church and is one of the most valued among its members. He has held the office of assistant Sunday school superintendent and as superintendent of the Sumaris Ward. He has also held the position of First Counselor to the Bishop of that Ward, and has been acting superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of the Malad Stake for eleven years, and at the present time is a High Councilor of the Malad Stake.

In October, 1882, Mr. Davis was united in marriage with Mary J. Williams, the daughter of John H. and Sarah Williams, the marriage being celebrated at Salt Lake City, Utah. She died at Samaria, Idaho, in March, 1903, leaving seven sons. Mr. Davis contracted a second marriage in October, 1905, when Alice Godwin became his wife. She is a native of Clinton, Samson county, North Carolina, and the daughter of Andy and Elizabeth A. Godwin. Two daughters and a son have been born to this latter union.

CLAY B. MOSHER. Although born in the Empire State, Clay B. Mosher considers himself a native of Idaho, for his parents resided here from the time of the gold excitement in the Boise Basin, and he has lived here ever since infancy. Reared and educated in Idaho City, he early displayed a spirit of independence and self-reliance that was evidently inherited from his pioneer father, and that caused him to embark upon a career of his own some years before he reached his majority, and from that time to the present his advance has been steady and continuous. As the incumbent of the office of deputy assessor of Boise county, he is discharging his duties in an able and faithful manner, and his integrity has never been questioned. Clay B. Mosher was born in Ontario county, New York, January 4, 1873, his mother being on a visit to friends there at the time of his birth. His father, Caleb B. Mosher, migrated to the Boise Basin at the time of the excitement over the discovery of gold, and located at Placerville, where he conducted a livery and teaming business and also engaged in the butcher trade. His wife, who bore the name of Katherine Cobb, and who came to Idaho shortly after his arrival here, died in January, 1904, and at that time Mr. Mosher disposed of his interests and returned to New York, where his death occurred in 1906.

Clay B. Mosher received his education in the public schools of Idaho City, which he attended until he was seventeen years of age, and at that time started upon a business career as an employe of a dairy ranch, on which he continued to be employed for two years. Thrifty and industrious, he carefully saved his earnings, which he invested in a saloon business in Idaho City, and successfully conducted an establishment for several years. While thus engaged, Mr. Mosher became interested in politics, and sold his interests to become deputy sheriff of Boise county, an office in which he served eight years, earning the commendation of the public by his courage and strict attention to duty. His excellent services in that position gained for him, in 1912, the appointment to the position of deputy assessor of Boise county, an office in which he has continued to maintain the same high reputation that his former services had given him.

Mr. Mosher was married in June, 1901, in Idaho City, to Miss Mary Kennaly, daughter of Judge John Kennaly, of this city, and to this union there have been born three children: Marjorie, who is attending the public schools of Idaho City; Vivian; and one who died in infancy. Mr. Mosher is the owner of a pleasant and commodious home in Idaho City, which he prefers to any club or lodge, although he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World. He has gained his success through application and perseverance, and his numerous friends will testify to the popularity that a pleasing personality has gained for him. In a region like that surrounding the Boise Basin, and having so many natural facilities for commercial advancement, the changes in a few years will necessarily be many, and, although yet a young man, Mr. Mosher has witnessed a remarkable development in the surroundings of his home. The future is full of promise for this locality, and such representative men will be at the front in shaping its destiny along the lines of prosperity and usefulness.

ERNEST PRICE OLDHAM, M. D. It invariably occurs in the growth of all prosperous communities that the first institutions or organizations of a medical nature are the offspring of necessity. The occurrence of contagious diseases suggests the necessity for some concerted action against the spreading of epidemics, while the obvious reasons for an institution in which cases of a serious surgical nature may be treated need not be enumerated. The first hospital in the city of Oakley, Idaho, was established in 1909, by Ernest Price Oldham, M. D., a practitioner whose abilities in the sciences of medicine and surgery have gained him widespread reputation in his profession. This institution, being in a pleasant residence part of the city, with good sanitary surroundings, and presenting accommodations adapted to the wants of all classes of people when sick, and free from either political or municipal interference, combines in the highest degree the qualities of an excellent asylum for the sick and a permanent school of clinical medicine and surgery.

Dr. Ernest Price Oldham was born November 21, 1875, at Paradise, Cache county, Utah, and is a son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Price) Oldham, natives of England. The grandfather of Doctor Oldham brought his family to Utah as a pioneer of 1863, and there followed his trade of weaver, and reared his children in comfort, fitting them for their positions in life and giving them excellent educational advantages. Samuel Oldham was a graduate of the Utah State University, class of 1878, and for many years taught schools in Salt Lake and Cache counties. Eventually, he was ordained a bishop in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which he served for a quarter of a century, and the last two years of his work as educator were spent in Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. His wife passed away in 1892, having been the mother of ten children, of whom two are now deceased.

Doctor Oldham was the next to the oldest of his parents' children, and his education was secured in the Cache county schools and Brigham Young College. At the age of twenty-seven years he entered Northwestern University, Chicago, where he was graduated in the medical class of 1906. He spent some time as interne in various Chicago hospitals, but in January, 1907, came to Oakley, where he has since been engaged in a general practice. For some time the need of a hospital in this city had been apparent, and with commendable enterprise and pub-

lic spirit, Doctor Oldham went about establishing an institution of this kind, which threw open its doors in 1909. Doctor Oldham is surgeon for the Idaho Southern Railroad and the Faris Construction Company, and is the owner of a pleasant home in Oakley and of valuable ranch lands. Doctor Oldham is known as a physician and surgeon of skill, and his dignity, character and devotion to his profession have firmly established him in the confidence of his patients and his professional colleagues. He is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity, and his religious connection is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

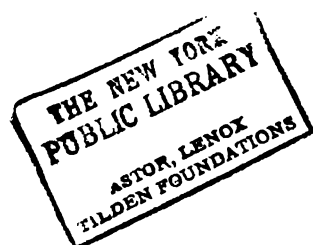
In September, 1904, Doctor Oldham was united in marriage with Miss Edmerisa Whitney, daughter of John K. and Ann (Longstroth) Whitney, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Lancashire, England. John K. Whitney was one of the original forty-seven pioneers of Utah, a noted Western explorer, famous Indian fighter and sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah, in 1860. He and his wife now reside at Mendon, Utah, in quiet retirement. A feat accomplished by Mr. Whitney during the Black Hawk Indian war, which is still remembered by the "old-timers," was that of carrying an order from Colonel Conner to Colonel Alexander, a distance of 200 miles through a country infested by Indians on the warpath. Doctor and Mrs. Oldham have had three children: Ernest W., Amarilla and Mary.

W. A. ANTHERS. Until his death on April 2, 1913, William A. Anthes was president of the Citizens Bank of Pocatello, and one of the ablest and most thoroughly experienced bankers in Idaho. Banking had been his vocation throughout his active career, and his first regular position in the world of business was with a bank. In his death Pocatello lost one of its old residents, and a man who occupied a foremost position, not only as a banker, but as a broad-minded and public spirited citizen. He had lived in the city for more than twenty years, and had been an active factor in the business life from its village days.

William A. Anthes was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, October 10, 1861. His education consisted in the courses of the public school, and a subsequent period of study in the commercial college at Oshkosh. On leaving school he was given employment in a bank of his native city, and from that introduction followed the business until the day of his death. When he was about twenty years of age he moved out to Nebraska, where for eight years he was connected with the bank, and then in June, 1890, located at Pocatello. For fourteen years he was connected with the First National Bank of that city, until the fall of 1904, and about three months later he took a prominent part in organizing the Citizens Bank of Pocatello. When the organization was completed, he was elected president, and directed the affairs of this substantial institution in such manner as to make it one of the strongest factors in the financial resources of the city, and the bank in its present condition is largely a monument to his ability and energy.

At Schuyler, Nebraska, Mr. Anthes was married to Miss Josephine Miller, whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, former residents of Wisconsin. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anthes, Arthur E., and Mildred L.

While not connected as a member with any religious organization, Mr. Anthes gave his preference to the Christian Science Church. Fraternally he was



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a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Hermann. For a number of years he cast his vote in support of the Democratic party, but was not otherwise active in politics. However, he did much in the way of public service, was a member of the city school board, and his influence and encouragement were always behind any movement for the improvement of Pocatello. In his home circle he found his greatest pleasure, was fond of good literature, and once or twice a year he took an excursion for recreation in the open. Camp life, hunting and fishing were always favorite diversions of his.

PERCY E. ELLIS. Numbered among the popular and representative business men of Idaho county is Mr. Ellis, who conducts a well equipped drug store in the village of Stites and who is also postmaster of this thriving town. He is also owner of the local telephone system, which is operated under the title of the Stites Telephone Company, and he has proved one of the liberal and progressive citizens of the county of his adoption.

Mr. Ellis claims the "right little, tight little isle" as the place of his nativity. He was born in London, England, on the 19th of November, 1868, and is a son of F. W. and Mary D. Ellis, who are both now residents in London, England. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native land, Mr. Ellis there served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, to which he thereafter devoted his attention until his immigration to America, when about seventeen years of age. He first located in the province of Manitoba, Canada, where he followed the work of his trade, as a contractor and builder, until 1891, when he came to the west and established his home in the city of Spokane, Washington, where he continued in the same line of enterprise about two years. He then removed to Palouse, that state, where he was engaged with the Palouse Lumber Company about three years, at the expiration of which he was appointed assistant postmaster of the town, a position of which he continued the incumbent until 1899, when he came to the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho and established his residence at Wardner. There he was an assistant in the postoffice about one year, and for the ensuing two years he there conducted a confectionery store. In 1902 he disposed of his interests at Wardner and removed to Stites, where he conducted a confectionery store until 1905, when he purchased his present drug business, which he has since conducted most successfully, the establishment being well equipped in all departments and catering to an appreciative patronage. He has served as postmaster at Stites since 1903 and has given a most acceptable administration. He was also a member of the first village council of Stites and has been most zealous in supporting measures and enterprises that have conserved the civic and material advancement of the town. He is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, is a zealous and valued member of the Stites Commercial Club, and, as previously stated, is the owner of the local telephone system. He and his wife attend and support the local Methodist Episcopal church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of the Modern Macabees, in which he has passed the various official chairs; the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

At Palouse, Washington, on the 9th of August, 1893, Mr. Ellis wedded Miss Sarah E. Harris, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, who removed from

Kansas to Washington. Mrs. Ellis was a popular figure in the leading social activities of Stites. Her death occurred December 27, 1912.

COMMODORE JACKSON. Some of the remarkable experiences and fortunes of an Idaho pioneer are properly read out of the career of Commodore Jackson, Mountain Home's grand old veteran. His span of nearly three-score and ten years include some soldiering in the Confederate army; steamboating on the great rivers of the Mississippi Valley; freighting and stage and express driving over many parts of the west; mining in Montana and Idaho; fighting Indians, during the uprising of the seventies; and for forty years the vigorous yet peaceful industry of his ranch near Mountain Home. By many counts, Commodore Jackson has been an efficient worker, a valuable citizen, and has attained many of "the durable satisfactions of life."

In West Virginia, when it was a part of old Virginia, Commodore Jackson was born in 1844. His parents were Samuel and Anna (Deems) Jackson, both natives of Western Virginia, where the father was a farmer. The son passed his early life until he was sixteen years old on his father's place, and then the war broke out, and disturbed all normal existence in those southern states. He went into the Confederate army in the Third Virginia Regiment, under General Floyd, and saw one year of active fighting before he left the army. He then began steamboating down the Ohio, and also on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and continued in that line of work for two years. He finally left the river at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he joined a train under the command of John E. McQuirk in 1864 bound for Salt Lake City. This train arrived across the plains at Fort Bridger in the winter and was snowed in, until the Mormons came to their rescue and pulled them into Salt Lake City on sleighs. At Salt Lake a new train was organized for Blackfoot, Montana, and from Blackfoot Mr. Jackson and others proceeded to Virginia City, Montana, at which point the train was broken up. There Commodore Jackson began working for Ben Holliday in driving stage from Virginia City to Bear River, and from Virginia City to Idaho City. He then assisted in opening the first stage and freight line from Bear River to Dalles River in Oregon, and continued on that line until it was bought by the Wells, Fargo & Company Express. Under the auspices of the latter company, Mr. Jackson was with the construction corps at Twin Falls when the Indians made their night raid and stole twenty head of oxen belonging to the Wells, Fargo & Company Express. He and four other men on horseback pursued the raiding Indians for several days into the mountains, finally caught up with them and in this battle killed several of the marauders, and succeeded in recovering most of the stock. During his stage driving career, Mr. Jackson worked under several different contractors, including John Hailey, one of the most notable of the old-time characters of the northwest. The stage stations were then located twelve miles apart, and there the horses were changed, and at each fifty miles was located what was known as a home station.

In 1872 Mr. Jackson bought a part of the place where he now resides and gives himself up definitely to permanent agriculture and stock raising. He bought a quarter section of land eight miles from Mountain Home, and now has the original water-right and a splendidly improved estate. Under the desert-claim act, he also took up land where Mountain Home now stands, and a part of which he sold to the railroad, and another part to a land company.

Since locating in this vicinity in 1872, Mr. Jackson has intermittently carried on mining with considerable success in the different placer districts of the state. During 1871 he kept the stage station at Rock Creek, and was also postmaster at that place.

At Boise, in 1868, Commodore Jackson was married to Miss Sarah Bacon. Their three children are as follows: Frank, who is a rancher; Lena, now Mrs. Bailey; and Nellie, who lives at Lagrande. Mr. Jackson has also the pardonable pride of being a great-grandfather; his son Frank has a son Fred, who in turn was the father of Evelin Ruth, who died at the age of two years. For many years Mr. Jackson affiliated with the Democratic party, but now favors and votes the Socialist ticket. During the Bannock Indian war Mr. Jackson was one of the sufferers from the depredations of the hostile Indians and was robbed of eleven head of horses, which he never recovered, and though he proved the theft of the stock before a Government authority he was never reimbursed for his loss. He has thus lived and passed through the varied experiences of Idaho life from the early years of the territory down to the present and there is no more honored and esteemed citizen of the southern half of the state than Commodore Jackson.

LIEUT.-COL. MARSHALL WILLIAM WOOD, U. S. ARMY. Boise, Idaho, may claim among her residents a man whose name is not unknown in other parts of the country, for although people's memories are short, the American nation will not soon forget the heroes of the Spanish-American war. Marshall William Wood, the man in question, entered the service of the United States Army many years ago and served faithfully and well during the monotonous days of peace in desolate army posts as well as in the exciting, nerve racking days of battle and sudden death, for he was an army surgeon. His life has been wholly given to his work and his interests had never been concerned in any other line. He has always maintained in his own person the traditions of the service, and his uprightness, sincerity and fair dealing have won for him many friends.

Marshall William Wood was born in Watertown, New York, on the 3rd of June, 1846. He was the son of Benjamin and Eunice Augusta (Greenleaf) Wood. His father was born on the 15th of June, 1807, and died April 3, 1893, while his mother, who was born on November 26, 1811, died on the 6th of October, 1900. Colonel Wood is descended from some of the oldest families in the country and among his ancestors who have left their names on the records of Colonial days are Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts; Edward Bangs, of Plymouth, Massachusetts; John Bronson, of Hartford, Connecticut; Tristram Coffin, of Nantucket, Massachusetts; Deacon John Doane, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and John Dunham of the same place; Jonathan Fairbanks, of Dedham, Massachusetts; Captain William Gerrish, of Newbury, Massachusetts; Major General Goodkin, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; Edmund Greenleaf, of Newbury, Massachusetts; William Hickox, of Farmington, Connecticut; John Hopkins, of Hartford, Connecticut; Stephen Hopkins, who was one of the Mayflower passengers of 1620; John Jenney, of Plymouth, Massachusetts; Thomas Josselyn, of Hingham, Massachusetts; Captain Nicholas Olmstead; Thomas Paine, of Eastham, Massachusetts; John Prescott, of Lancaster, Massachusetts; Nicholas Snow, of Plymouth, Massachusetts; Thomas Wilder, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and Henry Wood, of Middleboro, Massachusetts.

Colonel Wood attended the common schools of his native town, and was sent to the village high school and later to Belleville Union Academy. Then having decided that he desired to make medicine his profession has been pronounced and his advancement in Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1873, with the degree of M. D. In his later years he was awarded the honorary degree of A. M. by Bowdoin College, this honor coming to him in 1894. Not content with what he obtained in the regular course at the medical schools, he has since had five terms of post-graduate and research work.

Upon completing his education he began the practice of his profession in Chicago, and practiced there with considerable success until 1875, when he became assistant surgeon in the United States Army, with the rank of first lieutenant. In 1880 he was advanced to the rank of captain, and in 1894 received further promotion to that of major. It was during the following year that he was director of the bacteriologic laboratory at Boise, Idaho. During the Santiago campaign in the Spanish-American war he saw active service as chief surgeon of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps. He was three times officially commended for "distinguished services." In 1904 he was made lieutenant-colonel and retired from the service, since which time he has been quietly living in Boise.

Colonel Wood has never interested himself in politics or in business matters, but he has been prominent in matters pertaining to his own profession. He was made an honorary member of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons upon his leaving there in 1875. He is an honorary member of the Hawaiian Medical Association, and is an active member of other medical societies. During the year of 1896-7 he was president of the Idaho State Medical Society, and he has always been much interested in the reports and meetings of these various organizations. Much of the Colonel's time has of late years especially been given to the affairs of the various patriotic societies of which he is a member. He became a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in 1894, and of the Sons of the American Revolution the same year. He has been president of the Idaho society of the Sons of the American Revolution since February, 1909. He is also a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and has belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion since 1885. In 1901 he became a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and since 1867 he has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was made post commander of this organization in 1867, and has since served twice in this capacity. He has been department commander for the department of Idaho for the year of 1911-12.

Colonel Wood is a strong believer in the principles upheld by the Masonic order and has held many offices in this fraternity. He was made a Master Mason in 1873, and from 1891 to 1893 he was worshipful master. He has held minor offices as a Royal Arch Mason and minor offices as a Knight Templar. He has passed from the fourth to the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having been elected to the thirty-third degree in October, 1882. In 1880 he was made a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and in 1897 was admitted to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being made Illustrious Potentate of El Korah Temple in 1907.

Colonel Wood was married on the 7th of December, 1870, to Miss Helen J. Hawes, who died March 27th, 1911. The three eldest children of this mar-

riage are girls, namely Clara Louise, Mary Lunette and Agnes Augusta. The youngest is a son, George Benjamin Wood, who is married to Blanche Underwood. Mary Lunette, the second daughter, married Elmer J. Smith, of Detroit, Michigan, where she now resides.

HARRY J. PETERSEN. Six years ago Harry J. Petersen believed that he saw an excellent opening in Pocatello for a men's clothing and furnishing store and acted upon the idea. The little shop that he opened has since given place to a thriving establishment, and Mr. Petersen, as the owner and proprietor of the "Toggery Shop," is admittedly one of the leading business men of the city. Born in Omaha, Nebraska, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, Mr. Petersen is the son of J. C. and Marion (Madsen) Petersen.

Concerning his parentage, it may be said that J. C. Petersen was born in Flensburg, Germany, and he emigrated to the United States about 1860, making his way directly to Omaha, Nebraska. He was a machinist by trade, having learned the work in his native land and of Germany for his rudimentary education, if not both, and he immediately secured a position with the Union Pacific Railway in their shops in Omaha. For forty-eight years Mr. Petersen continued in the service of that company, and when he was finally retired and placed on the pension list of the company, he was known for the oldest employee of the road, and one of the most highly esteemed by his superiors. He was toolroom foreman of the road for several years, and was recognized as one of the most capable men in his department of service in the employ of the company. He died at Omaha, Nebraska, on September 18th, 1912, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the last five years of his life he was on the retired list of the company that he had served so long and so faithfully. The mother of Harry Petersen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1850, and died on Sunday, December 22, 1912. She was married in Omaha, Nebraska, and there lived until some years ago, when she came to Pocatello to make her son, Harry J., a visit. Her body was returned to her old Nebraska home for interment. She left five children to mourn her loss, besides a large circle of friends in Omaha as well as those in Pocatello who came to know and love her in the time she spent here with her son.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Petersen: Arthur, a resident of Salt Lake City; William, of Tucson, Arizona; Harry J., of this review; Mrs. Anna C. Simpson, the wife of Dr. Simpson of Omaha, Nebraska; and Mrs. Alice Dobson, the wife of a well-known contractor of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Harry J. Petersen attended the schools of Omaha to the age of fifteen, when he was graduated from the high school of that city. He then entered the railroad shops of the Union Pacific, with which his father had long been employed, and there he learned the trade of a machinist. He completed his full apprenticeship, then worked at Rollins, Wyoming, and Omaha for about a year, after which he came to Pocatello, Idaho, his arrival here being in 1896. He secured work for the Oregon Short Line Railroad as a machinist and was employed for four years in that capacity, after which he resigned and engaged in the wholesale and retail candy business in Pocatello. He remained thus occupied until 1906, when he sold out and took a position as agent with the National Cash Register Company, and for a year he was employed in that capacity. It was then that he saw his golden opportunity, and established the

"Toggery," which has proved such a pleasing success. The little shop of five years ago has developed into one of the largest and most metropolitan exclusive men's furnishing stores in the state, and has a reputation for up-to-the-minute accessories and all around satisfying service that has made it the most popular shop in Pocatello. Four clerks are employed in the shop, a striking fact when it is considered slaughter in Idaho. He is devoted to the state and that in the beginning Mr. Petersen was able to care for the place unassisted.

Mr. Petersen is a stockholder in the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Pocatello, and is a member of the city council, and in the years of 1909 and 1910 held the office of United States Storekeeper Gauger.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Petersen are maintained with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which he is Past Exalted Ruler and a member of the Grand Lodge; the Woodmen of the World and the Sons of Hermann. His politics are those of a Republican, but he is not more than ordinarily active in the field of politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, with others of his family.

On February 27, 1901, Mr. Petersen was united in marriage with Miss Laura Elvira Christensen, of Monmouth, Illinois. She is the daughter of Peter and Dorothy (Smith) Christensen, residents of Monmouth, who still make their home in that place.

Mr. Petersen is a man of considerable public spirit, and has been one of the most active and prominent in the movement to preserve the elk from ruthlessness has unlimited faith in her future and in the promise she holds out to all who have ambition and energy. He has demonstrated his belief in the continued prosperity of the state by acquiring a generous quantity of real estate in and about the county, and owns a valuable ranch eight miles east of the town of Ashton, all of which he has accumulated since he engaged in business here a few years ago. He also owns his own home and business property on Main street and other vacant lots in Pocatello.

EDWARD G. GALLET, president of the Gate City Furniture Company and county recorder of Bannock county until he resigned that office recently and accepted the post of secretary of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Idaho, was a resident of Pocatello for many years, his recent appointment causing his removal to Boise, Idaho, where he has taken up his permanent abode. For many years Mr. Gallet was connected with the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and when he discontinued that service he identified himself conspicuously with the business and public life of Pocatello, with which he first became identified in the days when it was a mere village.

Mr. Gallet was born near Galesburg, Illinois, on May 5, 1866, and he was the eldest of ten children, six of whom are still living. His parents were John C. and Julia (Gittings) Gallet, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Kentucky. John G. Gallet, who died in 1894 at the age of fifty-three, was a lifelong resident of Illinois, and for years was general agent for the Garr-Scott Agricultural Implement Company, of Richmond, Indiana. The mother is now living in Pocatello at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

The public schools of his native city gave to Edward Gallet his first educational advantages, and he afterward attended St. Viator's College, near Kankakee, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1884. For about a year thereafter he was engaged in teaching school in Chicago, but in 1885 he came west and

at Pocatello entered the service of the Oregon Short Line. He was with that company until 1899, and during those years occupied a number of positions of responsibility from the freight department up.

After giving up railroading Mr. Gallet became deputy county recorder, the duties of which position occupied him until 1902, when he was elected to the office of recorder. Then, in 1906 and 1910, he was re-elected to the office, and he was serving in the office when his appointment to the post of secretary to the Public Utilities Commission of Idaho was tendered him. His resignation went into effect soon after, and his removal to Boise followed shortly, when he assumed the duties of his new office on June 5, 1913.

While in Pocatello, Mr. Gallet became identified in a prominent manner with the Gate City Furniture Company, becoming president of the concern, which is one of the large and prosperous business houses of the city, occupying commodious quarters on Main street.

Politically Mr. Gallet was one of the local leaders in the Republican party in Bannock county, and his fraternal associations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. His church is the Roman Catholic. Mr. Gallet enjoys outdoor pastimes, and is an all around good citizen, whose position in the community is one of efficient service and in which he enjoys the highest esteem. He worked his own way to success, and has always been glad of the fact that he chose Idaho as the scene of his career.

Mr. Gallet was married at Helena, Montana, on February 3, 1890, to Miss Ella M. Case, the daughter of Samuel C. and Mary A. Case, formerly of Illinois, the mother being still alive. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gallet, all claiming Pocatello as their birthplace. They are Grace, born in 1893, and now a student in Pocatello Academy; Louis, born in 1895, and Frances, born in 1907.

RODNEY H. MANNING, secretary and general manager of the Manning-Cleveland Company, of Ashton, Idaho, is one of the leading business men of this town, with which he has been identified since 1910. He was born in Rock Island county, Illinois, on August 14, 1868, and is the son of John R. Manning and his wife, Mary T. (Hamor) Manning, natives of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was a stock dealer in Illinois for many years, but later moved to Nebraska, where he was known as a very successful man in various ways. He served one term in the state senate of Nebraska, and was particularly active in state and national politics. He is now a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is living a retired life in that place. He is a Republican, and still takes an active interest in politics. The wife and mother died in 1903 at Carroll, Nebraska, aged fifty-six. She was the mother of six children—four sons and two daughters—three of which number live in Idaho.

Rodney H. Manning became a resident of Ashton, Idaho, in January, 1910, and since then has been identified with the leading hardware business in the city, as a member of the firm of Manning-Cleveland Co. Charles C. Cleveland is president of the firm, L. E. Manning is vice-president and Rodney H. Manning is secretary and general manager. The firm is the largest of its kind in this district and deals exclusively in hardware, sporting and tourist goods, and is incorporated at \$25,000.

Mr. Manning is a Republican and an active and

enthusiastic worker in the ranks of the party, but he has never sought or filled office. He is prominent in fraternal societies and as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has filled all offices in the encampment, subordinate lodge and canton. He is a member of the Ashton Commercial Club, and is an energetic worker in the best interests of the community at all times.

Mr. Manning was married in Knox county, Nebraska, on September 27, 1900, to Miss Laura E. Reynolds, a native of the state and a daughter of Thomas Reynolds. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Manning; Laurence, Laura, Hamor and Nat.

PETER O. THOMPSON. Experience has taught most convincingly that success is the result of persistent application of intelligent methods that demand time for their development; consequently there is no such word as luck in the lexicon of successful business men. To executive ability must be added a thorough knowledge of the field to be occupied, and this can only be obtained by gradual approach. Sudden acquisition of wealth is rare, and it is generally found that the most substantial of our business men are those who have gradually worked their way to the front by perseverance and constant industry. In any event, none would intimate that luck has played any great part in the success of Peter O. Thompson, proprietor of a plumbing and heating establishment at Rexburg. Rather may it be said that his present position is due to Danish thrift, tireless energy, and an intimate acquaintance with all the details of his business. His sole capital when he started out in life was the heritage of a good name, supplemented with courage to endure, strength to labor and patience to wait. He was born at Oland, Denmark, April 11, 1866, and is a son of Ole and Mattie (Bertleson) Thompson. His father died in Denmark at the age of fifty-three years, in 1874, soon after which the widow brought her children to the United States and located at Hyrum, Utah, where she passed away in 1908, aged eighty years.

Peter O. Thompson received his early education in the public schools of Utah, and in 1884 graduated from Brigham Young College. On leaving school he became connected with a mercantile establishment at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained five years, and then came to Rexburg, but subsequently returned to Utah to learn the plumbing business. When he had mastered his trade Mr. Thompson again came to Rexburg, established himself in business, and has continued to remain in the enjoyment of a wide-spread patronage. With supreme confidence in the future development of his adopted community, he has invested in realty, being the owner of much valuable farm land in Fremont county, as well as a beautiful modern residence in Rexburg. When he finds leisure from the duties of business life, he sends his time in visiting his land, or in taking hunting and fishing trips, of which he is very fond. In political matters he is a Democrat, but has paid but little attention to affairs of a public nature. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and very prominent in the Woodmen of the World, being a member of the executive board of the Building Committee, and through his untiring efforts they have completed a magnificent structure, at a cost of \$35,000. He has also served as clerk of the Woodmen of the World for a period of ten years. He is at present holding the responsible position of superintendent of the waterworks in the city of Rexburg,

in which capacity he has served under the last three administrations.

On November 20, 1900, Mr. Thompson was married at Rexburg, Idaho, to Miss Ida B. Gerber, daughter of Samuel and Mary Gerber, and five children have been born to this union, all in Rexburg: P. O. Thompson, Jr., born in 1901, Leland L., born in 1905, both of whom are attending school; and Erwin Lamont, born in 1907, Frank F., born in 1909, Ralph Remington, born in 1912, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are widely known in Rexburg and vicinity, where they have a wide circle of sincere friends.

NELS A. JUST. Few men in this section of the state are more properly entitled to the appellation of pioneer, or are more justly deserving of mention in a work of the nature and purpose of this publication than the late Nels A. Just. He came to Utah as a mere lad, and from there came to Idaho, where he passed his life, devoting himself to pioneer industries and living the open, wholesome and free life of the new settler in a new land. Wherever he identified himself with the life of the wilderness, primitive conditions retreated and gave place to the more civilized aspects of life, and he in the long years of his active life here was identified with varied forms of industrial activity, embracing mining, farming and stockraising. When he died, in March, 1912, he and his wife, who yet survives him, were the owners of some three hundred acres of fine land, which they had acquired wholly through their native thrift and industry.

Born in Denmark on April 17, 1847, Nels A. Just was the son of Peter M. and Karen M. (Christenson) Just. Up to 1857 Nels A. Just continued in his native land, and in that year when he was but ten years of age, he came to the United States and made his way direct to Utah. He crossed the plains in company with a party of homeseekers and helped to push a handcart from Iowa City, in Iowa, to Utah. When he was sixteen years of age he went to Camp Floyd, Utah, remaining there for the space of a year, occupied in various employments, going thence to Soda Springs, Idaho. He made a short stay there, deciding to go to Montana, and there he was engaged in mining activities for one season. He returned to Utah from Montana then, and for a time served as a messenger for the Wells-Fargo Company, after which he went to Rush Valley, and was employed there and at different points as wood contractor. Later he was night watchman between Rollin and Corrine, in the service of a forwarding company, when the Union Pacific Railroad was being built, and continued until the completion of the road. He then engaged in the freighting business, and made two trips to the Salmon River country. On one of these trips he saw the valley which subsequently became his home.

In the summer of 1870 Mr. Just was occupied in the Snake River country, and it was in this year that he was married at Malad City, Idaho, to Mrs. Emma (Thompson) Bennett. After their marriage they returned to a point on the Snake river, near to Firth, and there settled, only to move after a brief period, and in 1872 they made another move, which brought them to the place which long after represented their home and the center of their interests. They became the owners of land there and, settling down, devoted their energies to the making of a home, and it is worthy of mention that their place was one of the finest to be found in these parts. In subsequent years a postoffice was established in

their home, the office being designated as Presto, singularly appropriate when it is considered that a vast change was wrought in the community before the establishment of a government postoffice was a possibility. Some three hundred acres of fine Idaho land came to represent the possessions of Mr. Just, a portion of which was acquired under the Timber Culture Act, by patent number one, and despite the primitive conditions that reigned when they settled there, the place came to assume a homelike and comfortable air that was characteristic of the personalities of these worthy people. The place is situated in the Blackfoot River Valley, some fifteen miles east of Blackfoot, and is one of the fertile and attractive farming districts of these parts.

Mr. Just, it should be said, was one of the few men who owned and controlled what is known as an independent ditch. He also dug with his spade a ditch running from Willow Creek to the spot where the city of Idaho Falls now stands, carrying the first water to that point in the fall of 1871.

Nine children came to Mr. and Mrs. Just, three of whom are yet living. They are James, Francis and Agnes, the latter now the wife of Robert E. Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Reid still reside on the home place with the mother, and are carrying on the development work which the father begun and carried on so valiantly.

FRED A. PITTENGER, M. D. Among the members of the medical fraternity in Idaho who have attained something more than a local reputation in their profession is Dr. Fred A. Pittenger, of Boise, a citizen whose general worth to his city is not limited to his activities in the sciences of medicine and surgery. Doctor Pittenger was born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 15, 1876, and is a son of William W. and Margaret (Kern) Pittenger. The family was founded in this country by a native of Holland, who settled in Pennsylvania during the early part of the seventeenth century. William W. Pittenger was born in Ohio, and for a number of years was an engineer in the United States Government service, but an unusually promising career was cut short by his early death, when he was but thirty-four years of age. He married Margaret Kern, whose ancestors also came from Holland and settled in Pennsylvania at an early date, she being a native of Ohio, and they had but one child, Fred A. She is now the wife of Dr. H. B. Ustick, of Boise, to which city she came in 1891.

Fred A. Pittenger received his early education in the public and high schools of Morrow county, Ohio, following which he spent two years at Washington Court House, Fayette county, and then entered the University of Iowa, where he took a collegiate course of two years and a two-year medical course. He then entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899, and the next two years he spent as interne in the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital. He then entered Northwestern Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1904, following which he was associated with Dr. Adams, a well-known Chicago surgeon, for five years. In 1906 Dr. Pittenger came to Boise and has here built up a large medical and surgical practice. A close and careful student, he has interested himself in the work of the various organizations which are advancing the work of the medical profession, and is a member of the State and County Societies and of the American Medical Association. He is physician for the Idaho Soldiers' Home, city physician of Boise and surgeon general of the state,

is captain in the Medical Corps and holds a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps of U. S. A. An enthusiastic Mason, he has reached the Shriner degree.

On January 12, 1901, Dr. Pittenger was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Alice Butterworth, a native of Illinois. Mrs. Pittenger, who is president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is active in the civic life of the state. Dr. and Mrs. Pittenger have one daughter, Marion, and live at No. 148 East Jefferson street, in a beautiful home. As a diversion from the arduous duties of his profession, the Doctor often visits his model farm of 1,800 acres, where he raises pedigreed stock. Since his residence in Chicago, where he lectured in various institutions and held the chair of associate professor of surgery in Hahnemann Medical College, he has done a great deal of this work, and is recognized as an authority on various diseases, being often called into consultation by his confreres. Alert to the live issues of the day, with a keen interest in all that affects his community, he is one of his city's leading men, and no movement of importance is considered complete without his support.

ADDISON VINCENT SCOTT located in Idaho Falls, Idaho, in 1890, and from then until now has been busily and profitably engaged in the real estate business. He has taken a leading part in many of the important industrial and financial enterprises of the district in the passing years and has made a name and a position for himself in this city and in the surrounding country. Born in Madison county, Iowa, on January 14, 1853, Addison V. Scott is the son of Joseph Cruson and Eliza Jane (Rawlings) Scott, both natives of the Hoosier state.

Joseph Cruson Scott was born in Indiana in 1825. He moved to Iowa about 1850, and was a pioneer settler of the state. He was a cooper by trade, but took up farming in Iowa and was more than ordinarily successful all his days. He moved into Kansas about 1881, and there death came to him at his home in Claflin, Great Bend county, in 1897, when he was seventy-one years of age. The mother died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1910, at the age of seventy-eight. They were the parents of eight children—three sons and five daughters—of which number Addison V. was the fourth born.

Up to the age of eighteen, Addison Vincent Scott attended the public schools of his native community, with a business college course terminating his schooling. He was reared to farm work, as might be gathered from the fact that he was born to country life, and his first independent work after leaving school was in a dry goods and boot and shoe store in his home town. His next position was with Harsh & Perrin, who conducted a banking, real estate and farm loan business at Creston, Iowa, and for ten years he continued to be associated with them. It was there he learned the details of the business to which he later gave his undivided attention, and in which he is still occupied. During his stay in Creston for four years he served as cashier of the Creston National Bank and four years as manager of the Creston Trust & Loan Company, and in 1886 he severed all business connections there and made his way to the west, settling at Idaho Falls in 1890, from Denver, Colorado. Here he entered into the real estate and insurance business, and the venture proved a success from the start. He has built up a large and thriving business in these lines, and is recognized for one of the big business men of the city. He was president of the Idaho Power & Transporta-

tion Company at the time that company sold to the Utah Power & Light Company, in 1912, and secretary and treasurer for the Caribou Gold & Copper Company, as well as maintaining other official positions of similar nature.

Mr. Scott is a Republican, and while a resident of Creston was at one time treasurer of the city. He has been a member of the city council of Idaho Falls, and has served on the school board of this city. He has always borne an active part in the civic movements that have been inaugurated in Idaho Falls, proving himself at every turn to be a valuable and reliable citizen, who is deeply concerned in the welfare of the city which is his home and the center of his business operations. Mr. Scott is the owner of a considerable town property and has done some farming as well. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Club of Commerce of Idaho Falls and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He has not been slow to recognize the wonderful opportunities proffered to every live and progressive man, and does not hesitate to say that the state of Idaho has been good to him.

On May 3, 1883, Mr. Scott was married at Creston, Iowa, to Miss Adelia B. Duggan, the daughter of James D. Duggan, a native of Illinois. They have no children living.

FRANCIS D. HORMAN. Among the forceful and able business men of Iona, Idaho, whose activities have contributed materially to the importance of their section, Francis D. Horman holds a prominent position. During the past five years he has been identified with the coal and lumber business, having previous to that time devoted his attention to farming, and his career is an excellent example of industry, perseverance and integrity, culminating in a well-deserved success. Mr. Horman was born on the Isle of Jersey, northwest of France, October 6, 1855, the second of the ten children of Charles and Margaret (De la Haye) Horman. His father was a native of England, where in early life he learned the trade of shoemaker, also the baker's trade. On emigrating to this country he struck out across the plains for Utah, being one of the last to come by the old wagon route, as the railroads followed soon after, and here he took up the trade of shoemaker, which he continued to follow until his death, in 1880, when he was fifty-five years of age. He was married on the Isle of Jersey to Margaret De la Haye, who was born on the Isle of Jersey, and she crossed the plains with her husband, and died in 1909, at the age of eighty years. They were well-known people in their community, faithful members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and had the entire respect and esteem of the many who knew them.

Francis D. Horman acquired part of his education in the schools of Tooele, Utah, supplemented by home study and attendance at night school, thus thoroughly preparing himself mentally for the battle of life. As a young man he attended his father's farm in Utah. In 1883 he purchased a farm, where he continued to till the soil until coming to Idaho in 1902, and at that time traded his farm in Utah for one one mile northwest of Iona, where he remained for five years. In 1907 Mr. Horman came to this city and purchased the stock, property and good will of the Jeff Brothers Coal and Lumber Company, which he has continued to conduct with pleasing success to the present time. Thoroughly conversant with all the details of the business, the trade has prospered through his personal attention,

and in business circles he is known as a man of integrity and honorable dealing, whose career in the commercial world will bear the closest scrutiny.

Mr. Horman was married at Logan, Utah, November 17, 1886, to Miss Thecla Lindholm, and to this union there have been born thirteen children: Mrs. Clara L. Moss, born in Utah, now living in Idaho, who has two children, Rulon and Wardell; Joseph Elwood, born in Iona, who died at the age of eighteen months; Lula L., Maude L., Ross L. and Johanna L., all born in Utah; Martha L., Merrill L. and LeRoy, born in Idaho; Francis L., born in Utah, deceased; Albert L., born in Utah, and also deceased; a child who died in infancy, and Phyllis, who was born and died in Idaho. In his political affiliations Mr. Horman is a Democrat, and for some years he has served as justice of the peace, a position which he still retains. He is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in the work of which he has been active, and in every relation of life has so conducted himself as to deserve the confidence and regard in which he is universally held.

WILLIAM DEARY. In the list of men who did large and worthy things in Idaho, a name that stood very high was that of the late William Deary, whose death on May 7, 1913, closed a career of exceptional ability in many lines. There were many things to connect his name with Idaho, although he was a business man whose interests went far outside the limits of any one state. He was recognized at the time of his death as the foremost figure in the lumber business in this state, and gave Idaho the distinction of having the largest lumber mill in the world and also the most modern in its equipment. As general manager of the Potlatch Lumber Company he was at the head of a great industrial concern, one of the largest of its kind in the world, and in filling his position with credit and with value to the company he brought to bear upon his work the benefit of his experience for forty-five years or more as a lumberman, and also an exceptional genius and ability as a business man. He was of that class of men who energize and give vitality to every undertaking committed to their care. The town of Potlatch, with its flourishing enterprise and its many business and municipal facilities, owes much to the progressive citizenship of Mr. Deary, who gave much time and energy to planning and executing his ideas and ideals in town building. Another of the prosperous towns of Latah county, Deary, is named in his honor.

The late William Deary was born in Canada, June 24, 1853, and was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death. His educational studies were pursued in the public schools of Canada to the age of fourteen, at which point in his life he began to learn the value of industry by working in the lumber woods of Canada. His wages to begin with were eleven dollars a month, and with a most commendable filial regard he gave all of his first year's earnings to his mother. That was the beginning of his career in the lumber business. His second job was at a salary of forty dollars a month, and from that time forward he was more or less employed in executive positions until he became active head of one of the greatest lumber concerns of the world. The first twenty-six years of his life were spent in Canada, after which he came to the states, and was employed in the lumber woods of Michigan for two years, and about five years in similar work in Wisconsin. From Wisconsin he went to Minnesota, where for the first four years he worked in the

woods. After that until 1900 he was in the lumber business on his own account. For two years he traveled in the south, old Mexico and the west, and visited the states of Oregon, Washington, California and New Mexico, and the end of these travels brought him to Idaho. As a result of this varied experience he possessed and used an accurate knowledge of the lumber resources and possibilities of many different sections of America. When he determined to settle in Idaho he located at Moscow, where he opened his office, and afterwards began the operations at Potlatch which terminated in the organization of the Potlatch Lumber Company. This company now has at Potlatch the largest lumber mill in the world, and at Elk River, in the adjoining county of Clearwater, has a branch mill, also a modern plant, and run entirely by electrical power. In an industrial and commercial sense the value of Mr. Deary's services for Idaho have been invaluable. He has given employment to thousands of men and has thus brought wealth and prosperity to a large group of population.

Mr. Deary will long be remembered as having laid out and established the town of Potlatch. Though unincorporated, the village has all such improvements as waterworks, sewerage system, fine walks, electric lights, a telephone system, and other conveniences only enjoyed by the most up-to-date towns and cities. He not only gave his attention to the development of the material facilities of the town, but also to the moral and social improvement, and it was his ambition in which he largely succeeded before his death in making Potlatch a model center of industry and civic social welfare. He was always ready to take the lead in expending his own time and personal efforts for the accomplishment of the desired end. The Potlatch Lumber Company built a fine large modern school building and has since maintained a full corps of competent teachers. It also erected a handsome Union church, which would be a credit to any city, and the large hotel was also provided by the company. Mr. Deary established the Potlatch State Bank, and was its vice-president until his death, and he also had the controlling interest in the bank at Elk River. Among other business interests he was general manager of the Washington, Idaho & Montana Railroad, a transportation line operating chiefly for the lumber company's benefit.

That Mr. Deary was a busy man of affairs, the different positions previously mentioned will prove, and all who knew him recognized his splendid executive ability. He has a personality which gained him many friends, and both by instinct and practice was a gentleman of unassuming and genial disposition. He had also the quiet determination that commands men and directs human effort to the accomplishment of big things. He possessed the gift of tact, and as a director of industry had the confidence of both those under him and of the stockholders of the corporation with which he was connected.

By his superior business talent and management, and his excellent traits of character, Mr. Deary became one of the best known men of Idaho, and was influential, honored and esteemed wherever he was known. In politics he was a Republican, but without activity in party affairs, although always giving his energy to support and promote good government and municipal wellbeing. He believed that amusement and diversion held a rightful place in every community and exerted his influence to secure the donation of the ball park at Potlatch for the local club and during the season whenever business

could spare him he enjoyed nothing better than witnessing a good game of the national pastime. He was also fond of horses, and in every way was a broadminded and liberal citizen and gentleman.

At Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, on July 6, 1892, Mr. Deary married Miss Margaret Agnew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Agnew, of Chippewa Falls. The two daughters and one son born to their marriage are named: Marie, William, Jr., and Helen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Deary have been communicants of the Catholic church, and he had affiliation with the Knights of Columbus. Mrs. Deary since the death of her husband has continued to make her home at Potlatch, where she is held in high and grateful esteem by the many former associates and subordinates of her late husband.

SAMUEL P. MORGAN. In the resident profession of engineering in Idaho, one of the most active and successful, both from the standpoint of technical training and from that of practical accomplishments, is Samuel P. Morgan of Preston. In the development of the resources of this northwest country the engineering profession has shared equally with capital and labor in the credit for the planning and execution of the vast enterprises which are so closely and intimately related with the permanence and lasting welfare to the population of the state.

Mr. Morgan began his profession in southeastern Idaho about ten years ago, and has been connected with several of the larger constructive undertakings and has had important commissions from municipal and corporation organizations.

Samuel P. Morgan, who has spent all his life in this state, was born at Franklin, Idaho, October 4, 1877, and belongs to a family of pioneers. His father, also named Samuel Morgan, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Van Curen, came into Idaho with the pioneers, and were long worthy and substantial citizens of both the territory and the state. The father passed away in 1908 at the age of sixty-two, and is buried at Franklin. By occupation he was a wheelwright and wagonmaker. His widow now resides at Franklin.

Samuel P. Morgan, who was the oldest of the five children, during his boyhood attended the public schools in Franklin, supplementing this with a high school course, and later studied in the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, where he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. From an early age his attention and ambitions were directed to civil engineering, and the first money he earned, after leaving college, was as assistant civil engineer for the Oneida Irrigation District Canal. For five months he was connected with the Oneida Irrigation District Canal, and after that was engaged in private practice, until 1906, at which time he returned to the service of the company just mentioned, with whom he remained thirteen months. Since that time his private practice and public work have absorbed all his energies, and his services have been in demand to the limit of his time for several years.

At Logan, Utah, on the twenty-third of November, 1898, Mr. Morgan married Miss Jane E. Elwell, a daughter of Isaac Elwell of Logan. The six children, three sons and three daughters born to their marriage are named as follows: Samuel Leroy, Edna Ellen, Nada Elwell, Bernice Elwell, Perry E. and Keith. Mr. Morgan and family are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.

In politics for a number of years, he has been one

of the party fighters for the Republican principles and candidates. He has himself been honored with various public offices, chiefly in the line of his profession. For six terms Oneida county has chosen him for the important office of County Surveyor, and he also served as city engineer at Franklin for several years, and has supervised as engineer practically all the public work at Preston. At Franklin Mr. Morgan was the engineer in charge of the construction of the water system, and he has been identified with several irrigation projects in this district. For two terms he served on the Franklin School Board. A busy man in his profession, still he has found time for the wholesome advocations of life, and enjoys hunting and fishing and the quieter amusements of home life. During his residence at Franklin he was a teacher of the parents' class of the Sunday School. As a native son of Idaho, where he has spent practically all his life, Mr. Morgan has unshaken faith in the continued development and prosperity of this state, and is himself, through his profession and through his influence as a citizen, an important contributor to the welfare and growth of his state.

CHARLES S. CRABTREE. The career of Charles S. Crabtree, furnishing as it does an example of steadfast perseverance, tireless industry and strict integrity culminating in well-earned success, has been one of faithful endeavor since earliest boyhood, and places him in a leading position among those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Favored neither with exceptional educational advantages or financial assistance, he has, nevertheless, so directed his operations that he today holds a commanding place among the contractors and builders of his part of the state, and is known as one of Idaho Falls' best and most substantial citizens.

Charles S. Crabtree was born July 7, 1857, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Aston) Crabtree. His parents were natives of England, were married in Birmingham, and came to the United States in 1852, making their way direct to Salt Lake City. Charles Crabtree had been a steamship engineer in his native country, but on locating in America took up agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death, September 6, 1907. He was also active in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and for thirty-seven years acted in the capacity of High Priest. His political belief was that of the Democratic party. He and his wife had eleven children, of whom five sons and two daughters are still living, Charles S. being the fourth in order of birth.

The educational advantages of Charles S. Crabtree were necessarily somewhat limited, as his services were needed in assisting his father on the home farm, where he continued to remain until he was twenty-four years of age. At that time he was married to Miss Elizabeth Blair, daughter of Seth N. Blair, a pioneer settler of Utah, and after their marriage they settled on a farm of their own in Utah. Mr. Crabtree also cultivating a tract of land in Idaho until 1890. In 1893 they became permanent residents of Idaho Falls, where many residences, public buildings and business structures stand as monuments to his work as a contractor and builder, and where his standing in the business world is high. It is not every man who is the possessor of such versatility that he can change the occupation of a lifetime and achieve an equal success in an entirely different line of endeavor, but Mr. Crabtree has demonstrated that he is just as capable a contractor

as he had been a farmer, and the quality of his work and his manner of doing business stamp him as one in whom not only his business associates, but the public at large, may place the most implicit confidence. Like his father, he has been active in the work of the Latter Day Saints, and has been Bishop of Idaho Falls since 1906. He supports Democratic candidates and principles, but takes little interest in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree have had a family of nine children, as follows: Margaret M., who is the wife of William J. Steele, and resides in Idaho Falls; Cliff, who married Nathan A. Packer, and also lives in this city; Charles S., who died in infancy; Raymond, living in Idaho Falls; Elizabeth B., the wife of Charles Shirley, of this city; Loretta, who is single and lives with her parents; Ellen and William B., who are both deceased, and Glenn B., who is single. The beautiful home of the Crabtree family is situated at the corner of Lake and Idaho streets, and is a center of social refinement and culture. The members of this family are all widely known and hold prominent positions in various walks of life, the sons having inherited their father's sterling qualities of character, and the daughters displaying the results of excellent early training. While Mr. Crabtree is essentially a business man, and prefers his home and business to clubs or fraternities, he is not indifferent to the amenities of life, and is known as one who takes pleasure in the companionship of his fellow-men. He has great faith in the future of this section of the country, as is shown by his various investments, and by word, pen and example has been active in encouraging others to settle in this state. His entire career has been one to inspire confidence in his acquaintances and his success is but the natural result of a life of industry and probity.

NATHAN E. SNELL was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, March 27, 1875. His father was Col. George D. Snell, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada, March 18, 1836, and in the year 1854 moved with his parents to Great Salt Lake City, but, being a young man, only remained for a short time and went to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California, but after being gone some two years, hearing of the Indian uprisings, returned and took up arms in defense of his people. He was made colonel of a regiment by Governor Brigham Young. He married Alexanderina McLean, who was born in Sunderland, England, and who emigrated to America when she was but a child, her father dying in Cincinnati, Ohio, and she, when only eleven years of age, traveled across the great American plains on foot to Salt Lake City in the year 1857. There was born to George D. Snell and Alexanderina Snell, six sons and one daughter; five of the sons and the daughter are still living. Nathan E. Snell was the third child and the third son. Colonel Snell made his home in Spanish Fork, Utah, after his marriage and was one of its founders. He was mayor for fourteen years in succession and a member of the First State Constitutional Convention, also a member of the Legislature. He organized the First National Bank of Spanish Fork, and was its president from the time of its organization until his death, May 18, 1911. His widow still survives him and resides at Salt Lake City, Utah, where Colonel Snell moved five years prior to his death.

Nathan E. Snell received his education in the public schools of Utah, but was a graduate of Professor Rees, who taught a private school at Spanish Fork. At the early age of fourteen years he left

school and began work for his father, who was the owner of a flouring mill. Mr. Snell learned the milling trade, which he followed for twelve years, but the instinct of his father was in him and the call of the out-door life made him leave his trade and take up farming and cattle raising, which he followed for six years, and when the Forest Service was organized by the United States Department of Agriculture Mr. Snell entered the same by competitive examination and was given the title of forest ranger on the Uintah Forest Reserve, in which capacity he served for the short period of five months, when his excellent qualifications were noted and he was promoted to supervisor of the Fish Lake National Forest in Southern Utah, with his headquarters at Salina, Utah.

When the Glenwood National Forest was created by proclamation Mr. Snell was made supervisor of the same and held the two positions as supervisor over the Fish Lake and Glenwood National Forest, and through his untiring efforts they were annexed and made one forest, although in two different ranges of mountains. Mr. Snell was very zealous in his work and constructed a telephone line through the forests and amalgamated it with a line that the people of southern Utah constructed, thereby giving all of the people in Wayne county, Utah, telephone connection with the Rocky Mountain Bell system. In doing this he was compelled to organize a telephone company to take over their business and construct an exchange. Mr. Snell organized the Salina Telephone Company, and was its general manager until his removal to Idaho. He also organized the First State Bank of Salina, Utah, and was its first president, which position he held with credit until his removal to this state.

His popularity had become known to all the sheep men of the state and also to the heads of the Forest Department, and he was transferred to Idaho Falls, Idaho, to take charge of the Caribou National Forest, the largest grazing national forest in the United States, owing to the chaotic conditions that existed on this forest among the sheep grazers. He was more than successful and administered the Caribou National Forest with success and to the great satisfaction of all its users.

Mr. Snell married Emily Hanson of Spanish Fork, Utah, in the year 1895, and who died October 17, 1909, only six months after their arrival in the state. There was born to them three sons and two daughters, George Emerson, October 31, 1896; Rhea Dorothy, May 26, 1899; Max Whitman, August 31, 1903; Merle, October 12, 1905, all of whom were born in Utah, and Nathan, born August 31, 1909. In 1912 the Forest Department wanted Mr. Snell to remove to Oregon and take charge of the Ochoko National Forest, but, being a widower and having five small children, he preferred to remain in the great state of Idaho, and he resigned from the Forest Service. In November, 1912, he was elected county surveyor of Bonneville county with an overwhelming majority on the Republican ticket, the party of which he is a strong advocate. In April, 1913, he entered the employ of the most widely known sheepman and livestock dealer in the west, A. J. Knollin, of Chicago, Ill., who is the head of Knollin & Finch, the breeders of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep; Knollin & Myrup, the breeders of thoroughbred Rambouillets, and the Knollin Commission Company of Chicago, St. Joseph, Missouri, Kansas City, South Omaha and Denver.

Mr. Snell professes no religion and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Idaho Falls, Idaho.

JOSEPH REUSS. Twenty-three years ago there came to Pocatello, Idaho, a young German who already had acquired a fair fund of western experience. He knew the game of making and losing, but a part of his German inheritance was tenacity of purpose, that persistence which seldom fails of its desired end when backed by ability. The young man was Joseph Reuss, today a well-to-do retired citizen of Pocatello, who is numbered among the pioneer business men of that city and as one of high standing for personal worth.

Born in Germany, September 29, 1858, he was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States. Up to that time his education had been pursued in private schools in the Fatherland; once in this country he set himself to the task of mastering the English language, and he did so by his own efforts, applying himself diligently to that purpose by self-study and reading. The family remained in New York City for seven years. By that time Joseph Reuss had reached young manhood and to his ears had come tales of the west that excited a desire to avail himself of its reported opportunities. Leadville, Colorado, was his first location and he arrived there before it had a railroad. He remained nearly seven years, and during that time followed various occupations, worked on the railroad for a while, prospected a little, and for a time also operated a meat market. Those were exciting times in Leadville and many and varied were the experiences of Mr. Reuss while there. He put his business abilities to the test meanwhile, and made quite a sum of money there. Disposing of his interests there he returned to New York City, where he established himself in the meat business, but the venture turned out a failure, and the young man found himself once more at the bottom of the ladder in a financial way. Undaunted, he accepted a salaried position and began to work upward again. Ere long he was once more established in the meat business in New York and he continued to be thus engaged, this time successfully, for about two years. The west still lured him, however, and the end of the two years found him once more in Colorado, though this time he remained only a short period, and then pushed farther west to Salt Lake City, where he was employed for several months. From there Mr. Reuss went to Pocatello, Idaho, then a struggling village. That was in 1889. Both his father and grandfather had followed the meat business as a trade, and his liking and knowledge of this line of business came to him naturally. During his first year in Pocatello he was in the meat business as an employee, after which he engaged in the same line independently and continued this business identification until his retirement in 1912.

During the earlier part of his career in Pocatello Mr. Reuss shipped meat extensively to neighboring towns, gradually building up an immense business that brought him an exceptional prosperity. Idaho has met all his desires for a business and a home, and his assertion that this state has the finest of everything in the world is made with no narrow experience and knowledge of locations and advantages. This same broad experience has resulted in his holding original views on various subjects. True to his ancestral German instincts, he recognizes the value of thorough military training, not alone as a preparation for war, but also for its valuable

influence in moulding character, and he believes that the United States Government should make army and navy enlistments cover six years instead of three years, and that the government should then provide those men life employment along the line of their training, such as policing, or other work of similar character. He does his own thinking politically also, uses his franchise independently, and while he does not participate in party work he believes it to be the duty of every citizen to vote.

Fraternally Mr. Reuss has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while both he and his wife are members of the auxiliary order of the Masons, the Eastern Star.

The marriage of Mr. Reuss took place at Pocatello, Idaho, on November 30, 1899, when Miss Emma Spannagel, the daughter of Doctor and Mrs. Louis Spannagel, of Chicago, became his wife. Doctor Spannagel passed away in Chicago some years ago.

FRANCIS HERBERT POOLE, M. D., of Blackfoot, Idaho, is a man well known throughout the entire state, for he has held numerous positions in a professional or military way that have brought him before the public eye. As to his success as a physician the size of his practice is the best witness. He has only been in practice in the state since 1905, but his ability as a physician and surgeon and his genuine interest in his work and in the affairs of the people of his adopted state have gained for him a wide-spread and merited popularity.

Dr. Poole has lineage that is of the greatest interest, for he is a descendent of a family of Norman origin, who in the days previous to the Conquest of England spelled the family name De la Pole. The family record can be distinctly traced back to the year 1065, and the original ancestor of the family in England crossed the channel in 1066 with William the Conqueror. Down through the ages the history of the family tells of a race of soldiers, and it was the boast of Dr. Poole's grandfather that since 1635 a male representative of the family had been regularly enlisted in every war against a foreign nation or in putting down a domestic insurrection. Captain Edward Poole, who was born in England in 1609, was the founder of the family in this country, coming over in 1635. He founded the town of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and played an important part in the early history of that colony.

Francis Herbert Poole was born in 1872, on the 16th of October, at Northumberland, Pennsylvania. His father was William Penn Poole, whose mother was Melissa Knox, a granddaughter of General John Washington and the first secretary of war. William Penn Poole upheld the reputation of the family for prowess in military affairs as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He married Nellie Ferguson, of Beaumont, Pennsylvania. One of his uncles, one Leonard Poole, was one of the pioneer settlers of Silver City, Idaho. He came out to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1849, and later drifted to Idaho, where he died in 1884.

The early education of Francis Herbert Poole was had under difficulties, for he moved from Ohio to Virginia and finally to the District of Columbia, and the public schools of these places furnished his early schooling. He attended the Spencerian Business College at Washington, D. C., graduating from that institution in June, 1890. He then entered the medical department of the Columbian University, Wash-

ington, D. C., and was graduated from there with the degree of M. D. in June, 1902.

During these years all of his time had not been devoted to study, for he was a bookkeeper for a time and later was interested with his father in the general contracting business. From December, 1895, to September, 1898, he served in the Fifth United States Cavalry and Hospital Corps, and upon the expiration of his term of service he entered the office of the adjutant-general of the United States army at Washington, serving here as a clerk until March, 1903. Meanwhile he had become a full-fledged doctor and was made a resident physician in the Columbian University Hospital at Washington. He held this position from March, 1903, to June, 1903, and at this time entered the Indian service in Oregon, Montana and Idaho as a physician, remaining thus engaged until February, 1905. Since that date he has been engaged in private practice in Idaho, making his home at present in Blackfoot. On the 15th of March, 1911, his ability was recognized by the government in his appointment as medical superintendent of the Idaho State Insane Asylum, a position of great responsibility.

The doctor has always taken a keen interest in military affairs, and in addition to his service in the Fifth United States Cavalry he has held various offices in the Idaho National Guard. He was appointed first-lieutenant in this body of troops in October, 1908, and in February, 1912, was made colonel and surgeon-general.

In politics Doctor Poole is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and he has always taken a keen interest in public and political affairs. During his residence in Mackay he was a member of the town council for four years, but with this exception he has never held a political office.

In the fraternal world the doctor is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having become a member of this order in 1906. He has also been a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks since 1910. He is a member of the Pocatello Commercial Club and in his profession belongs to the Idaho State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association. In religious matters the doctor is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and is an active member of St. Paul's church in Blackfoot, being a vestryman of the same.

Dr. Poole was married in Great Falls, Montana, on the 27th of April, 1904, to Miss Hattie Bauer, a daughter of John Bauer, of Bel Air, Maryland. Mrs. Bauer was Sarah Jane Clayton before her marriage, and a member of one of the oldest families in Maryland, and in Baltimore county. Doctor and Mrs. Poole have two sons, William Clayton Poole, who is now eight years of age, and John Henry Knox Poole, aged six.

LOUIS ELG. From Sweden have come many of the substantial and representative men of Idaho, some with poor equipments, according to the world's estimation, and others, like Louis Elg, proprietor of the largest drug business in the state and for eleven successive years mayor of Idaho Falls, after they had secured a fair education, the only capital which their parents could afford them. Like many others from North, South, East and West, Mr. Elg's entrance into Idaho was in an humble capacity, a worker on that greatest of civilizing factors, the railroad, and with this as a stepping-stone he entered into other opportunities, took advantage of them, and today is a man of wealth and influence, both won entirely

by self-effort. Mr. Elg was born June 9, 1854, at Dahlena, Sweden, and is a son of Louis and Christina (Peterson) Elg, the former of whom, an iron manufacturer, died at the age of forty-eight years, in 1869, while the latter, born October 20, 1820, still resides in Sweden. There were ten children in the family, of whom Louis was the sixth in order of birth.

Louis Elg was given good educational advantages, attending public school and college in his native land, and graduating from the latter when he was eighteen years of age. In 1873 he decided to try his fortunes in the United States, and accordingly came to this country and spent a short time in Chicago, Illinois, from whence he went to Boone county, Iowa. He remained there but a short interval, however, moving to Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked at various honorable occupations, as he did also at Rollins, Wyoming, to which point he subsequently removed. He was next sent by the Utah and Oregon Railway to Utah, working from Harriet, Utah, up to Montana, in the construction department, and continuing in the employ of the railroad for one and one-half years. At the end of that time Mr. Elg came to Idaho, first settling at Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, where he secured a position in the railroad shops, and later worked with a construction gang. On leaving the employ of the railroad, he accepted a position in a liquor business, in which he purchased a one-half interest, and finally became proprietor, continuing to conduct the establishment for several years. On retiring from that line Mr. Elg bought an interest in a drug business, with which he was connected for seven years, then selling out and going back to his native land on a business trip. and after returning to Idaho Falls spent one year in retirement. Having valuable realty interests here, he erected what is known as the Elg Block, a part of which he rented out, while the other part he devoted to a grocery business. Several months later, the parties to whom he had sold his drug business having failed to meet their obligations, he repurchased the business, sold his grocery, and moved the drug stock to its present location, and it has since developed into the largest business of this section. A man of the highest business ability and integrity, each year has marked a decided advance in the importance of his holdings, and he now has a branch store at Gilmore and large mining interests in Lemhi county, in addition to realty interests in and about Idaho Falls. Mr. Elg's ample fortune has been accumulated through the exercise of industrious endeavor, backed by the ability to recognize opportunities and further happy faculty of being able to carry his enterprises through to a successful conclusion. His integrity is unquestioned, and among his associates his word of mouth is as valuable as any legal script. In politics a Democrat, he was first elected a councilman of Idaho Falls in 1898, and became mayor when E. P. Colman died in office, having been formerly chairman of the council. During his administration the first sewer system was installed in the city, and his term was also marked by the completion of the electric power plant. Mr. Elg is a popular and valued member of the Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Yeomen. During the thirty-three years that he has made Idaho his home, he has had ample opportunity to observe and take a part in its general development and advance, and his confidence that the future will bring about as great progress may be taken as

the opinion of one competent to judge. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the state; among which he numbers numerous friends.

On June 8, 1878, at Idaho Falls, Mr. Elg was united in marriage with Miss Charlotta Sellstrom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nels Sellstrom, of Idaho Falls, and she died April 26, 1905, and is buried in this city. To this union there was born one son: Edward August, born November 30, 1892, in Idaho Falls, a graduate of the Idaho Falls High School, who is now in business with his father.

HON. LORENZO R. THOMAS. It is an undisputed fact that nature, in the distribution of her personal gifts seldom confers upon one individual superior excellence in more than a single line. The qualities that go to make up an eminent lawyer, the more brilliant they are, tend the more to make him a specialist; the endowment which constitutes a man a successful manager of large mercantile enterprises seldom qualifies him for excellence in other directions; the varied talents necessary to success in the political arena usually unfit the individual for the work of the church. The character which it is now proposed to trace, the Hon. Lorenzo R. Thomas, of Blackfoot, combines in rare proportions all of these elements. During the course of his active and diversified life, Mr. Thomas has proven himself a legal practitioner of high attainments, a business man who has been the victor in a number of stern conflicts, and a legislator whose influence has been felt throughout his State, while in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints few have been so useful and conscientious.

Lorenzo R. Thomas was born May 31, 1870, in Hanley, Staffordshire, England, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Richardson) Thomas. The family came to the United States in 1873, settling first at Salt Lake City, Utah, where the father followed the trade of tailor. He subsequently engaged in the clothing business at Idaho Falls, and is now living in retirement, enjoying the fruits of his early years of toil. He was for many years prominent in civic affairs, being a member of the council of Idaho Falls and chairman thereof, and for twenty years was first bishop in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, a position which he occupied at the time of his removal to Blackfoot. During his active years he also made three successful missionary trips to England and Wales, and he has ever devoted himself to the work of the church. His wife, a native of Wales, of English parentage, also survives, and they have been the parents of two children: May Emily, now the wife of Sven H. Jacob, of Blackfoot; and Lorenzo R.

In 1882, when the family made removal to Idaho Falls, schools had not yet been established in that section, and as a result the education of Lorenzo R. Thomas was necessarily somewhat limited. However, he made the most of his opportunities, and as a lad displayed his industry and energy by working at mercantile pursuits. He was only seventeen years of age when he was sent on a foreign mission to England and Wales, in which country he spent three years, being the successful manager of the immigration department, and on his return to Idaho Falls entered the employ of the C., M. & W. Co. as a clerk. Rapid promotion followed, and when but twenty-two years old he was made manager of the Rexburg Mercantile Company, continuing with that concern two years, but resigned his position in 1894 when he was elected the last representative of five counties in the State Legislature, under the joint

membership of counties, an office of which he was the occupant one year. From 1895 to 1897 he was deputy State treasurer, and was then appointed United States Commissioner of Fremont county, resigning that office to accept the appointment of register of the United States land office at Blackfoot, serving two appointments under President McKinley and one under President Roosevelt, and was the first to receive a second appointment in that district.

Mr. Thomas has served as president of the Southeastern Idaho Fair Association and of the Blackfoot Commercial Club, and has held a directorship in a number of local corporations. As though these enterprises were not sufficient to satisfy his intense energy, in 1907 he commenced the practice of law. It is interesting to note that the self-educated lad has become a learned man, a sound lawyer, well versed in the fundamental principles of the law, practicing it upon that high plane which disregards trivialities and seeks only to do justice between man and man. A firm and wise counselor, he has firmly maintained the rights of his clients, but has done so with true courtesy and the utmost consideration for those to whom he has been opposed. He began his military career as one of the organizers of Company F, Second Regiment, Idaho National Guard, but resigned the rank of first lieutenant of that organization to accept that of captain in the ordnance department. Former president of the Blackfoot stake in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, during the last three years he has been bishop of the Second Ward of Blackfoot. He is devoted to his adopted State, loses no chance to advance its interests, and although he has traveled extensively in this and other countries, has had no desire to make his home elsewhere.

On January 6, 1892, Mr. Thomas was married at Logan, Utah, to Miss Lillian Elliott, a native of England, and a daughter of John Elliott. Six children have been born to this union: Grace L., born February 9, 1893, at Rexburg; Willis S., born February 9, 1895, at Rexburg; Lawrence M., born June 27, 1898, at Blackfoot; Glenona, born April 18, 1903, at Blackfoot; Linden Norman, born September 16, 1910, at Blackfoot; and James Elliott, born December 29, 1907, at Blackfoot, who died April 30, 1909, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

JASPER M. HAMMOND. A resident of Fremont county, Idaho, since his boyhood days, Mr. Hammond has here gained status as one of the substantial representatives of agricultural and live-stock enterprise in the Marysville district and is at the present time the incumbent of the office of the village of Marysville. He is a young man of pronounced energy and progressiveness and his faith in the great future of Idaho is as unwavering as is his appreciation unqualified. He takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his home county and is a citizen to whom is accorded the highest of popular esteem. On other pages of this publication is entered specific record concerning his father, Milton M. Hammond, who is one of the well known and influential citizens of Fremont county, and thus further review of the family history is not demanded in the sketch here presented.

At Providence, Cache county, Utah, Jasper M. Hammond was born, on the 9th of September, 1882, and in the public schools of his native town he gained his rudimentary education. He was a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Fremont county, Idaho, in 1892, and here he gained practical experience in connection with the work of

his father's farm, and while he was afforded the further education advantages offered by Ricks Academy at Rexburg, this county, an institution which he continued to attend until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. After leaving school he showed his good judgment by continuing, in an independent way, his allegiance to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing. He took up a homestead claim, of one hundred and sixty acres, in section 22, township 8, range 42, Fremont county, and here he has put forth most energetic and well ordered efforts in the developing and improving of the property, the value of which is constantly increasing, with the general progress of this section of the state and the effective labors he is putting forth. In addition to giving close attention to the affairs of his homestead place he is serving as postmaster of the village of Marysville, where he has his residence. In 1911-12 he served as deputy assessor of the county, under the administration of his father, and he has also given most effective and progressive service as a member of the township board, in which position he is now in his second term, besides which he is clerk of the school board of his district,—these preferments indicating not only his personal popularity but also his decisive interest in public affairs in his home county. Both he and his wife are zealous adherents of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and he formerly served as president of the Third stake of the same, in Marysville.

On the 18th of December, 1907, Mr. Hammond wedded Miss Percytha Hale, the marriage ceremony having been performed in the temple at Logan, Utah, in which state Mrs. Hammond was born. She is the daughter of Almon Hale, who settled in the Swan lake district of Bannock county, Idaho, in the pioneer era of the history of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have a winsome little daughter, Zerah, who was born on the 3rd of October, 1908.

CHARLES D. BAKER. One of the progressive and popular young business men of the thriving town of Ashton, Fremont county, Mr. Baker is consistently accorded recognition in this history of his adopted state. He has identified himself closely with the civic and business interests of Ashton and is an enthusiast in his appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of Idaho, whose citizens in general are known for their distinctive loyalty to this favored commonwealth.

Mr. Baker claims the old Sunflower state as the place of his nativity and is a representative of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born at Salina, the judicial center of Saline county, Kansas, on the 1st of July, 1882, and is a son of G. W. and Susan C. (Clifford) Baker, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of Illinois. The father established his home in Kansas in 1878 and became one of the leading merchants of Salina, as well as one of the influential pioneers of that section of the state, where he was prominently identified with the march of development and progress and where he maintained his home for many years. He gained a competency through his well directed endeavors and is now living virtually retired, in the city of Houston, Texas, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest, at Salina, Kansas, on the 3d of April, 1910, at the age of sixty years. Of the three children Charles D., of this review, is the eldest; Loren L. is a resident of Rawlins, Wyoming; and George F. is engaged in the jewelry business at Ashton, Idaho.

Charles D. Baker was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native city, where he was graduated in the high school, as a member of the class of 1898. He then entered the commercial or business department of Wesleyan University, at Salina, and in the same graduated in 1901. Immediately afterward he engaged in the general merchandise business at Tescott, giving special attention to the furniture department, and after an interval of three years he sold the business advantageously and came to the progressive region further to the west. On the 1st of April, 1907, he established his home at Ashton, Idaho, where he has since continued to be actively and prominently identified with representative business activities. He and J. Harshbarger purchased the general store of M. Boylan, and one year later purchased also the store of C. P. Bartlett, the two enterprises being consolidated. At this time Mr. Baker formed a partnership with J. Harshbarger and J. Schroll, under the firm name of Harshbarger & Company, and at the expiration of two years he disposed of his interest in the business. In April, 1912, Mr. Baker purchased the men's clothing and furnishing-goods department of the firm of Harshbarger & Company and in the conducting of the flourishing enterprise he is now associated with J. C. Shomeller, the finely equipped establishment of the firm being known as "The Toggery," and its trade being substantial and representative, owing to the effective service and fair and honorable dealings, this being the only exclusive store of the kind in Ashton and the enterprise showing a constantly expanding tendency under the able management of its popular young proprietors. Mr. Baker has also made judicious investments in real estate in his home town and is the owner of valuable ranch property, to the development and improving of which he is giving personal attention. In politics he is staunch Democrat, but he has never manifested any desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He is a zealous and valued member of the Ashton Commercial Club, and is fully in sympathy with its high civic ideals and progressive policies. He has passed the various official chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife are affiliated with its adjunct, the Daughters of Rebekah, besides which he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are numbered among the active and liberal members of the Ashton Methodist Episcopal church.

At Salina, Kansas, on the 4th of March, 1907, Mr. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Mayme J. Harshbarger, daughter of J. Harshbarger, a wealthy and influential citizen of that section of the Sunflower commonwealth. The two children of this union are George J. and Jack C.

S. DENNIS FARNSWORTH. Southern and eastern Idaho owe much to the valuable element of citizenship derived from the state of Utah, and these citizens have, almost without exception, proved vigilant, progressive and far-sighted in their labors and enterprises, so that they have contributed in most general degree to the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the communities in which they have established their homes. One of the alert and popular young business men of Fremont county who claims Utah as the place of his nativity and who is now general manager for the Merrill Grain Company, of Ashton, is he whose name initiates this paragraph.

Mr. Farnsworth was born in Sevier county, Utah, on the 24th of March, 1882, and is a son of Philo

T. and Agnes (Patterson) Farnsworth, the former of whom was born in the state of Vermont, a scion of an old and honored colonial family in New England, and the latter of whom was born in Scotland, both having been early settlers in Utah, where their marriage was solemnized, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of their ten children. Philo T. Farnsworth was reared and educated in his native state and was one of the zealous adherents of the Church of Latter Day Saints, he having established his residence in Utah in the early 50's and having done well his part in fostering the development and upbuilding of that commonwealth, in which he was an honored pioneer and in which he became a prosperous agriculturist. He was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and was a zealous worker in the church with which he was long and earnestly identified. He did effective mission service for the church and served for many years in the office of bishop of the stake at Beaver, Utah. Mrs. Agnes (Patterson) Farnsworth survived her husband by many years and passed the closing period of her life at Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, where he died at the age of sixty-five years and seven years.

S. Dennis Farnsworth was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he attended the Utah State Agricultural College, at Logan, until he had attained to the age of twenty-three years. After leaving this institution he was identified with mercantile enterprises in his native state for a period of about two years, and in 1902 he came to Idaho and established his residence at Rexburg, Fremont county, where he was employed in a clerical capacity until 1907, when he assumed a responsible position with the Ashton Milling & Elevator Company, at Ashton, in which thriving town he has since maintained his home. He held the office of general buyer and local manager for this company until 1911, when he resigned to accept his present responsible position, that of general manager for the Merrill Grain Company, which is one of the most important industrial concerns of Ashton and one that exercises functions of great value in furthering the agricultural progress of this section of the state, as well as the commercial prestige of the town of Ashton. Mr. Farnsworth is known as a reliable, energetic and enterprising young business man and as a citizen of liberal and progressive ideas,—one who is zealous in giving support to projects and measures advanced for the general good of the community. He is a staunch Republican in politics and while not active in the arena of so-called practical politics he served one term as a member of the village board of trustees of Ashton. He is a valued member of the Ashton Commercial Club and is unwavering in his loyalty to the state of his adoption. He is the owner of a well improved farm, nine miles distant from Ashton, and gives to the same his personal supervision in a general way, the place being devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-growing and his scientific knowledge of these industries giving him special facility in the carrying forward of his operations.

At Rexburg, Idaho, on the 24th of June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farnsworth to Miss Elizabeth Watson, who was born and reared in this state and who is a daughter of Hiram Watson, an honored pioneer of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have two children, Ross Dennis, who was born at Rexburg on the 20th of March, 1908; and

Helen Agnes, who was born at Ashton on the 14th of April, 1910.

JOHN T. FISHER. A resident of Fremont county for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Fisher has been prominently identified with the civic and industrial development of this favored section of the state and is the owner of one of the fine farm properties of the county. He has been most successful as a representative of the agricultural and stock-growing industries in Fremont county, has been progressive and liberal as a citizen and has ever held secure place in the confidence and high regard of the community in which he has lived and labored to goodly ends. He has held various positions of public trust and on the 31st of December, 1912, retired from the office of county sheriff, in which he had given a most effective and satisfactory administration.

Like many other of the representative citizens of eastern Idaho, Mr. Fisher claims Utah as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of that commonwealth. He was born in Weber county, Utah, on the old homestead farm, not far distant from the city of Ogden, and the date of his birth was June 5, 1862. He was the third in order of birth of the five sons and two daughters of Robert and Elizabeth (Britton) Fisher, both of whom were born and reared in England, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they immigrated to America in the 50's. They first settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, and about 1861 they came to the west and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Utah, the father having secured a tract of land near Ogden and having been moderately successful in his operations as an agriculturist and stock-grower. He was a man of sterling character and his life was marked by earnest and honest endeavor. He passed the closing years of his life on his old home farm, where she died in April, 1909, at the age of sixty—where his widow still resides,—one of the venerable women of that section of the state.

John T. Fisher has had his full quota of experiences in connection with life in the west and his memory forms an indissoluble link between the pioneer epoch and the latter days of opulent prosperity and progress. He attended the public schools at Harrisville, Utah, until he had attained to the age of fourteen years, and in the meanwhile he had contributed his share to the work of the home farm, where he effectually learned the lessons of practical industry. At the age noted he valiantly set forth to make his own way in the world, and his further education has been gained by self-discipline under the direction of the wise head-master, experience. His first independent act was that made when he secured the position of a driver of a team of five horses on the overland freighting route from Utah to various points in Montana, and he continued to be actively identified with freighting operations until the summer of 1887. In that year he made permanent location in Fremont county, Idaho, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on what is known as the Elgin Bench. Here he has developed and improved a valuable farm property and he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-growing during the long intervening years, within which unequivocal success has attended his earnest and well ordered endeavors. He still owns the original homestead and has there resided save during the period of his incumbency of public office. He was one of the promoters of Elgin irrigation project, one of the first undertakings of the kind in Fremont county.

and for nearly a quarter of a century he has been president and manager of the Elgin Irrigation Canal Company, which has developed a most practical and valuable system of irrigation.

In politics Mr. Fisher has ever been found aligned as a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been one of its active and influential representatives in Fremont county. He served as county commissioner at the time when Hon. Frank Steunenberg was governor of the state, and in 1910 he was elected sheriff of Fremont county, an office in which he gave most able and discriminating service during his term, which expired at the close of the year 1912. For the past eight years he has served as a member of the board of school trustees of the Edmonds district, and he has given his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community. He is a great believer in the future of Idaho and his fealty and appreciation are of the most consistent order, for he has personally found how great are the resources and advantages of the state in which he has maintained his home since the territorial epoch in its history. At Rexburg he is affiliated with Camp No. 66 of the Woodmen of the World.

December 27, 1887, recorded the marriage of Mr. Fisher to Miss Elizabeth Compton, who likewise was born and reared in Utah and who is a daughter of John Compton, a sterling pioneer of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have a fine family of ten children, namely: Mary E., Ethel, Florence, Winnifred, Gladys, Bernice, Bessie, Norva, Ralph and Virginia. All of the children were born in Idaho and the two eldest of the daughters are married, Mary E. being the wife of Jesse H. Jacobs, of Plano, Fremont county; and Ethel being the wife of Stanley Quayle, of the same place.

SIGURD T. JOHANNESSEN. Among the flourishing business enterprises which contribute to the commercial importance of Rexburg, Idaho, is the Rexburg Hardware Company, the largest establishment of its kind in the eastern part of the State. Although it has been in existence only a comparatively short time, its prestige in its field is recognized, and its continued prosperity gives ample evidence of the ability, shrewdness and good judgment of its manager, Sigurd T. Johannesen, who was the dominant factor in its organization. Mr. Johannesen belongs to that class of business men who have not waited an opportunity to present itself, but have made their own opportunities. The greater part of his business career has been spent in his present line of endeavor, and although he is still a young man he has had a wide and thorough experience. He is a native of Norway, born in the city of Christiania, May 28, 1882, a son of Jurgen J. and Jensena (Jensen) Johannesen. The family came to the United States in 1886, settling at Logan, Utah, but two years later made removal to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where Jurgen J. Johannesen follows clerical work. He has also been prominent in civic affairs, and for two years has been a member of the Idaho Falls school board. He and his wife have been the parents of eight children, Sigurd T. being the second in order of birth.

Sigurd T. Johannesen was but four years of age when the family came to America, and six when taken to Idaho Falls. There he attended the public schools until reaching the age of fifteen years, at which time he became errand boy for the Consoli-

dated Implement Company. He continued with this concern for six years, by constant fidelity to duty and the exercise of native ability fairly earning promotion from position to position, until he was eventually made head of the hardware department of that great enterprise. At the time the Consolidated Implement Company was combined with the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, Mr. Johannesen resigned his position and promoted the Rexburg Hardware Company, a corporation, of which he has since been manager and active directing head. During the past two years, this firm has made a specialty of plumbing and heating supplies, and is easily the largest concern of its kind in the eastern part of the State, its trade extending over a large contiguous territory. Mr. Johannesen is one of the principal stockholders and has various other holdings, evidencing his confidence in the future of Idaho not only as a "booster," but as an investor as well. In political matters a Republican, he served three years as superintendent of the city water works, but of late years has given little attention to public matters, his whole time and attention being taken up by his business interests. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, at Rexburg, of the Modern Woodmen of America, at St. Anthony, and of the Commercial Club. His religious connection is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

On September 28, 1905, Mr. Johannesen was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Gene Oram, who was born in Idaho, her father being the oldest engineer on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and a pioneer of Idaho, where he has been prominent in the Mormon Church. Mrs. Johannesen died June 28, 1911, leaving two children: Helen, who was born in Idaho Falls, November 21, 1906; and James O., born December 24, 1910, in Rexburg.

ALLEN A. McDONALD. The basis of a successful business must be fair dealing and integrity of purpose, which have been the principles adopted by Allen A. McDonald, manager of the Potlatch Mercantile Company at Potlatch, Idaho, who is a well known figure in the commercial circles of northern Idaho and to whose business acumen and untiring energy has been due the development of a mercantile establishment that is more than a credit to the town in which it is located and that will compare most favorably with any of its kind in the State. Everywhere about it pervades that Western spirit which is satisfied only with things intensely modern and that demands large accomplishment. This is the atmosphere of the town of Potlatch and it would be hard to find one of its citizens more in sympathy with all that makes for progressiveness than Mr. McDonald. He is a worthy contribution from our northern neighbor Canada, where he was born July 5, 1875. After completing a public school education there he took a commercial course at the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ontario, and then in 1892, at the age of seventeen, he crossed over into the States, locating first in Wisconsin, where for fourteen years he was employed along mercantile lines, ten years for one firm and four years for another. From there he came to Potlatch, Idaho, to accept his present position as manager of the Potlatch Mercantile Company, which business enterprise he has given the benefit of the best of his energies, his native executive ability and large talents for organization and management and the result is apparent in the prevailing system, regularity and precision

about the affairs of the establishment and in its prosperous business. He believes that honesty pays in business and is proving it by actual results. This is a large department store, complete in its every line and detail, and commands a large trade, not only from its immediate vicinity but also from surrounding towns and counties. A system of special sales which he inaugurated has become famous in that section and attracts thousands of buyers; in short, Mr. McDonald has given Potlatch one of its strongest business enterprises and one that is of inestimable value in its contribution to the town's development. He is also largely interested in Idaho real estate and is an enthusiastic believer in a great future for the commonwealth.

On January 9, 1899, Mr. McDonald was married at Apple Hill, Canada, to Mary Ellen McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. McDonald, of Alexandria, Canada. Five of the six children born to this union are living, namely: Flora May, Catharine, Archie, Tena and Adeline. In political views Mr. McDonald is a Republican. In religious faith he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and is now secretary and treasurer of the church at Potlatch.

ROBERT W. COLBURN. It was as recently as October 20, 1911, that Robert W. Colburn became one of the citizens of Pocatello, Idaho, but-already he is one of the best known men of that city. This rapid acquaintance has taken place largely through his identification with the Bannock Coöperative Company as its secretary, treasurer and general manager, in which relation he has put to use the strong executive and managerial ability he possesses. Coöperation is a term of rapidly growing significance in this country in these days of public awakening and interest in economic problems and their solution. Mr. Colburn, came to Pocatello from Minnesota, which state has been one of the first to try out the new economic order as a solution of the high cost of living and yet leads in the coöperative movement, though that movement has now spread to different states and is also being taken up in the large cities. He assisted indirectly in the organization of the Bannock Coöperative Company and after the business was established he entered the company as secretary, treasurer and general manager. The establishment in his charge occupies two rooms, is one of the largest of its kind in this section of the country, is modern to the minute and is made to fulfill that cardinal principle of the coöperative movement of providing a cleaner and better managed store and one better stocked with better goods than has yet been seen in its community. The store of the Bannock Coöperative Company handles meats, groceries and provisions and at every hour of the day is a veritable beehive of business. Though this is written early in its career, there is every reason to believe that the company will prosper and will accomplish for Pocatello and its community the worthy aim it has in view. The other officers of the company are W. A. Huff, president, and D. W. Carr, vice-president. In June, 1911, Mr. Colburn assisted in organizing the Idaho Retail Merchants' Association, the plan of which originated with him, and he is now secretary and treasurer of that association, as he is also of the local council of the United Commercial Travelers, of which order he is a member. For all this he has the first essential, ability, and the other concomitants that enforce it are courage, resourcefulness and originality, and a large capacity for intrepid

endeavor. A very short residence in Idaho has served to convert him into one of the state's staunchest admirers. When asked why he valued it over localities, he said: "Glance over Idaho's resources, mineral and agricultural; note her healthful climatic conditions and her ability to satisfy the esthetic nature with her great and beautiful scenic views. These resources, especially agricultural and horticultural, are in but the beginning stage of development. A man may be a man anywhere, but this state's possibilities are such that the same brain and energy applied in Idaho that he would apply elsewhere will make him a better, bigger and happier man. Idaho supplies the material, but what is needed is settlers and workers and every new settler in the state means an increase of prosperity and of benefit to every one." Mr. Colburn is a pusher, always progressive, and is the happy possessor of originality in evolving ideas for accomplishing ends. For several months he was secretary of the Pocatello Commercial Club and in that capacity did much valuable work for this city.

Robert W. Colburn was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 19, 1872. His parents were Asa W. and Frances D. (Giles) Colburn, both natives of New York and both now deceased. He grew to manhood in his native city and there received his education, which included a high school commercial course. Later he removed from Cedar Rapids to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in the grocery business and for a number of years was a leading spirit in the large and influential organization, the Retail Grocery Clerks' Association, of which he was president three years and of which he was the St. Paul representative at the national convention of Retail Grocery Clerks, at Buffalo, New York, in 1903. In 1906 he became a traveling salesman for the Minnesota fruit and commission house of the Gamble-Robinson Company and in 1908 removed to Pipestone, Minnesota, to take charge of a branch house this company established there. After a year's service he resigned that position and again became a commercial traveler, this time for C. Shenkberg & Company, wholesale grocers of Sioux City, Iowa, with whom he continued until October, 1910, when he purchased a large grocery business in Pipestone, Minnesota. He was a member and an active worker in the Pipestone commercial club and was valued as one of that town's most energetic and enterprising business men. It was then that he came to Idaho in 1911.

Fraternally Mr. Colburn is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Brotherhood, the United Commercial Travelers and the Modern Woodmen of America. A Republican in politics, he takes a keen interest in political affairs as a voter but does not actively participate in party work. His religious creed is that of the Congregational church, of which he is a member.

The marriage of Mr. Colburn took place at St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 20, 1900, and united him to Miss Emaline Snow, of Vinton, Iowa, but a native of Ursa, Illinois. They are the parents of two children: Francis and Robert.

CHRISTIAN J. JOHNSON. The life of Christian J. Johnson is one that has been filled thus far with experiences of a varied nature such as fall to the lot of but few men. He settled in Idaho in 1891, after a considerable roving through the United States, and has since maintained his home in Pocatello, where he has been engaged in an insurance business of wide

scope and importance in the community. A simple straightforward relation of the salient facts of his life and career can not fail to be of signal interest in a work of this nature, and a record partaking of those qualities is here given.

Mr. Johnson, it may be said in the beginning, is not an American born citizen. He was born in Denmark, at Faaborg, on December 26, 1841, and up to the age of fourteen years attended the excellent schools of his native land, after which he spent something like about two years in the famous Gymnasium at Hamburg, Germany. It was while he was a student at Hamburg the youth became fired with a desire to see something of the world, and as a means to that end, he entered the merchant service and set out on a trip to Australia, his first venture into unknown lands. During the years of 1858 and 1859 he cruised in the waters of China, during the Chinese-Teping war, and in 1862 he came to the United States, serving for two years in the Federal Transport Service during the Civil war. He had by this time acquired a goodly share of nautical experience and in the latter part of 1864 he became second mate of a New Bedford ship, the *St. George*, by name, and sailed with her on a trip to Buenos Ayres, after which he was for more than a year engaged in the ship rigging business in Maine and Philadelphia. He then located at Weatherly, Pennsylvania, and for four years held a number of positions of importance with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It was at Weatherly, also, that he was identified with his first publishing venture, there establishing the monthly journal known as the *Lilliput*, a magazine devoted to home interests. This he conducted for two years, and was subsequently connected in various capacities with printing establishments in Philadelphia, Ogden and Salt Lake, as well as being connected for some years with the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* and the *Chicago Times*.

In 1873 Mr. Johnson became one of a colonizing party organized in Chicago under the name of the Grand River Colony, for the purpose of establishing a co-operative settlement in Colorado on the river Grand. He was a leader in the organization and the secretary of the company. The inexperience of the promoters and their unfamiliarity with the west got the company into difficulties which they were unable to extricate themselves from, and the company was disintegrated as a result and their mission abandoned. By no means discouraged, Mr. Johnson determined to stay in the west, and in the following fall he located in Rawlins, Wyoming, where he became the manager of a railroad hotel. Soon after he went to Evanston, and there became the foreman of a newspaper called the *Daily Age*. His next position was as superintendent of the Uinta Coal mine at Alma, in which he continued until a corporation was formed to work the mine. In the fall of 1876 he became connected with the office of the *Ogden Freeman*, a weekly newspaper, and in the next year he went to Salt Lake City, where he occupied editorial positions on the *Tribune* and the *Herald*. He left Salt Lake in 1877 and went to Trinity county, California, where for fourteen years he was engaged in mining operations, eleven years of that time being justice of the peace for Trinity county.

From California Mr. Johnson returned to his early home in Pennsylvania, and there on November 12, 1893, he married Miss Clara R. Cassler, a member of a prominent family of that section and one of the most talented women of the state. She is a descendant of Baron Philip von Odenwalder, a native

of Holland, who became an early resident land holder of Pennsylvania, where his estate covered the site of the city of Easton and adjacent territory.

Since 1891 Mr. Johnson has maintained his residence in Pocatello, where he formed a partnership with one E. S. Whittier in a law, insurance, lumber and real estate business. In 1892, when many of the important business houses and buildings were destroyed by fire in Pocatello, the offices of Johnson & Whittier were burned, and Mr. Johnson suffered heavy loss, not the least of which was his loss of a splendid collection of valuable and unique curios which he had acquired in his many years of world-wide travel, many of which articles it would be impossible to duplicate. In 1899 Mr. Johnson bought out the interest of his partner and since that time he has conducted the business alone. In 1901 he removed to his present quarters, and he has since conducted one of the most extensive insurance businesses in the state, his being the pioneer agency in this district, if not, indeed, in Idaho.

Mr. Johnson has ever been a faithful Republican, but one who preferred to serve in the ranks rather than in the high places in the party. Official position he has never cared for and has declined many an opportunity of that nature which other men might find particularly gratifying. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has been a member of that order since 1894. He has filled a prominent place in the ranks of the order during the years of his membership, and was at one time Grand Patriarch of the State of Idaho, while he has represented his lodge in the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Indianapolis. He has ever been an interested and appreciative member of the order, and his faithful service in the society has been fittingly rewarded by his election to some of the highest offices of the order, positions which he has always filled with the utmost efficiency and ability. He is also a member of Ivy Lodge of the Rebekahs, at Pocatello.

Mr. Johnson has been for years a contributor to some of the leading spiritualistic papers, among them the *Banner of Light*, the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* and the *Progressive Thinker*, and his articles have ever attracted a wide notice, possessing as they do many scholarly qualities, and displaying exceptional literary ability and acute reasoning power. His contributions have not been confined to that field of thought alone, but he has written much of value in political, scientific and humanitarian fields.

Mrs. Johnson, like her husband, has led a life of the utmost activity. She is an artist of no slight ability and conducts an art shop in Pocatello which draws its patronage from every part of the United States, even claiming patrons in Honolulu, Alaska and many other foreign countries. In 1905 the Lewis and Clark Centennial awarded Mrs. Johnson a handsome medal in recognition of her exceptional ability and the splendid work she has produced in her school of art. She is a woman of many gracious qualities of heart and mind and her social position in this city is of the very highest, although her time is practically absorbed in her devotion to her art. Idaho has no more enthusiastic citizen within her borders than Mrs. Johnson, in which she has a wide acquaintance, and is prepared to speak intelligently of the many advantages and opportunities which Idaho abounds in, as compared with other states with which she is equally familiar. Mr. Johnson, in recounting many of the splendid qualities of the state,

particularly mentions the flax that Idaho produces, which, he avers, can't be beat in Ireland,—surely a most eloquent testimony to the agricultural possibilities of the state.

LEVI J. AND D. T. HAWKLEY. One of the leading business enterprises which give importance to the city of Lincoln, Idaho, as a commercial center is the Iona Mercantile Company, a concern the growth of which during the past several years has been rapid and continuous. The success of this large establishment is due in great part to its efficient managers, Levi J. and D. T. Hawkley, brothers, whose long association with mercantile affairs gives them prestige among the men whose activities are serving to stimulate the growth of the State. Levi J. Hawkley was born at West Portage, Utah, June 8, 1879, and is a son of J. B. and Mary (John) Hawkley.

J. B. Hawkley was born in England, and came to the United States as a lad of sixteen years, subsequently crossing the overland trail to Utah and settling in the Malad Valley, where he became one of the large stock growers of his section. At this time he is one of the highly honored residents of Pocatello, Idaho, and now lives a retired life, being sixty-nine years of age. He married Mary John, a native of Wales, who came to America with her parents and crossed the plains by ox-team, being also an early resident of Utah, where she met and married Mr. Hawkley. She still survives and is sixty-one years of age. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkley: D. T., a sketch of whose career appears later; Mrs. J. H. Cutler, a resident of Blackfoot; William J., living at Pocatello, Idaho; J. B. J., of Alameda, California; Mrs. Sarah Edgely, of Deer Lodge, Montana; Mrs. Zina Roland, of Logan, Utah; Misses Mary R. and Myrtle, who live with their parents at Pocatello; and Levi J.

Levi J. Hawkley received his education in the public schools of West Portage and Pocatello, following which he went to work in mercantile lines at the latter place and Idaho Falls. He was an employe of the Z. C. M. I. stores at various places, and thus became associated with the Iona stores, being given full charge of the store at Lincoln in 1910. He gives his entire time to the management of this large enterprise, but has also invested heavily in valuable farm lands in the vicinity of Iona, and is justly considered one of his section's most substantial men. In May, 1900, Mr. Hawkley was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Mary E. Stanger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stanger, who are engaged in ranching at Iona, and to this union there have been born three children: Levi S., born February 1, 1901, at Pocatello, and now attending the Lincoln public schools; Ireta, born February 25, 1903, at Iona, Idaho, and also a pupil in the public schools; and Delbert, born February 6, 1910, in Lincoln, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkley are members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. He is independent in his political views.

D. T. Hawkley was born at West Portage, Utah, June 4, 1876, and received his early education in the public schools of West Portage. Following this he entered the Pocatello High School, which he left to accept a position in the offices of the Oregon Short Line Railway. He remained in the employ of the railway company for nine years, but gave up a railroad career to become a clerk in the Z. C. M. I. Mercantile Company, at Idaho Falls, and continued a trusted employe of that concern for seven years.

severing his connections therewith to accept a better position with the Iona Mercantile Company, where he now has entire charge of the outside department. Like his brother, he has invested wisely in ranch lands, and has been uniformly successful in all of his ventures. On September 30, 1900, he was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Mary E. Perrett, and they have had three children, namely: Raymond P., born June 6, 1902, at Pocatello, Idaho, and now attending public schools; Myrtle, born October 30, 1905, at Idaho Falls, and also a public school pupil; and Arville, born August 20, 1907, at Idaho Falls. Mr. Hawkley and his wife attend the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and he is independent in political matters.

The careers of the Hawkley brothers furnish excellent examples of youthful enterprise, industry and perseverance. With years of experience in their chosen field of endeavor, they are recognized by their associates as men of ability, acuteness and good judgment, while their reputation in the business world stamps them as men of the highest integrity.

GEORGE E. HYDE, M. D. It would be hard to find a more striking example of youthful industry, constant perseverance and lofty ambition culminating in well-deserved success than the career of George E. Hyde, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Rexburg, Idaho, and a man whose high professional attainments have brought him prominently before the public in positions of eminence. His career has been a remarkable one, and is well deserving a record among the review of the lives of those men who have really accomplished something in the building of a State.

George E. Hyde was born April 23, 1864, in Manchester, England, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Whitehead) Hyde, his father being a shoe merchant. Mrs. Hyde still survives at the age of seventy-one years, having never left her native soil. George E. Hyde was but three years of age when his father died. His educational advantages were necessarily somewhat limited, as he was early compelled to leave the common schools and contribute to the family support. In his native land, Mr. Hyde could only see ahead of him long years of hard work, with but little likelihood of ever attaining a competency, and, accordingly, in his seventeenth year, he decided to make his way to the great free country across the ocean, of which he had heard so much regarding the opportunities offered to ambitious youth. The next problem was to secure funds with which to make the journey, but eventually the youth was able to secure employment on shipboard, thus working his passage and having a few dollars left with which to sustain life on reaching the United States. On his arrival, he made his way from New York City to Ogden, Utah, where he soon became a convert to the faith of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and secured a position with the Zions Co-Operative Mercantile Institution, as a clerk. From that time his rise was rapid, until he finally became manager of the departments and was then made chief clerk, a position he continued to hold until 1892. In the meantime, it had always been his ambition to enter the medical profession, and by 1892 he decided that he was ready to enter upon his studies. Accordingly he became a student in the University of California, from the medical department of which he was graduated July 15, 1895. He

was then interne for one year in the County Hospital. San Francisco, and spent one year in general practice in Ogden, Utah. His advent in Rexburg occurred in 1897, when he opened offices in this city, which has since been his field of endeavor. Not only has he become one of the leading physicians of Idaho, but his connections with various enterprises and industries in his adopted city have made him well known. He is a director in the Rexburg Drug Company, and since 1902 has been president of the school board, and holds membership in the Idaho State Medical Society and the county and national organizations. In 1911 he received an appointment from Washington, D. C., to membership on the committees on organization of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, the only member from this state. In 1897 he was appointed to the State Board of Health by Governor Gooding, and subsequently reappointed by Governor Brady. An Idaho "booster" of the most enthusiastic variety, he is at all times ready to state his views with regard to the future of his adopted Commonwealth, and by precept and example has done much to advance its numerous interests.

On October 7, 1886, Dr. Hyde was married at Ogden, Utah, to Miss Rose Farr, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Aaron Farr, an old pioneer family of Utah, who crossed the plains in the early days and settled at Salt Lake City, Judge Farr being a successful agriculturist and well-known politician of his day. Six children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Hyde, namely: Vida, born in 1887, in Ogden, Utah, who married Lee French, of Boise, Idaho, and has one child; Myrtle, born at Ogden, Utah, in 1889, who married Dr. Thatcher, a well-known dental practitioner of Chicago, Illinois; George A., born at Ogden, in 1891, now a high school student in Boise; Afton, born at Ogden, Utah, in 1896 attending the Rexburg high school; Clarise, born in Rexburg, in 1899, and now attending the graded schools; and Melba, born in 1905, in Rexburg, the baby, a graded school pupil. The family is connected with the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which all are well known.

FRANK M. BYBEE. The name of Frank M. Bybee has become as familiar to the present generation of citizens of Idaho Falls as a household word, being indissolubly associated in the mind of the public with the development of a great business enterprise. His biography is the record of a great achievement, accomplished before its architect reached the age when slower minds are beginning to comprehend life's possibilities. Mr. Bybee was born October 2, 1862, at Farmington, Utah, and is a son of Sen. Robert Lee and Jane (Miller) Bybee.

Robert Lee Bybee was born May 4, 1838, in the then sparsely settled region of Clay county, Indiana, and when he was five years of age was taken by his parents to Kentucky, moving the next year to Illinois, and from that state, one year later, to Missouri. There the family continued to make their home until 1851, when they removed to Utah, which had been settled only four years before by the pioneers at Salt Lake. The Bybee family located seven miles from Ogden, on the banks of the Weber river, the land being wild, with bunch grass and willows growing along the course of the streams. Farming and stock-growing were the occupations of the early pioneers, and Robert Lee Bybee was so engaged until his marriage, in 1857, to Miss Jane Miller. At the time he was married and went into business for

himself, the mail was carried by pack animals from Salt Lake to Independence, Missouri, a regular mail starting from either terminus once a month, and the 1,200 miles usually being covered in about thirty days. Senator Bybee made this trip, starting east in April and returning in the month of August, the eastern part of the journey consuming forty days on account of snow in the mountains, and the return trip being made in twenty days. All the freight for Salt Lake was hauled from the Missouri river in the vicinity of Omaha, by ox-teams, at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound. From 1851 to 1858, Salt Lake was the only place in Utah where liquor could be obtained, and this only for medicinal purposes and through a physician's prescription. A drunken man was never seen in the State of Utah, and its morals were beyond reproach until the Johnson army came from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, bringing the usual vices in its train.

In 1858 a party of settlers, who had intended to go to the Snake River Valley, Idaho, lost their bearings, when up Malad Valley, over Bannock Mountain, down Bannock Creek, across the Port Neuf below the present site of Pocatello, and crossed the Snake River below Fort Hall, going north to the Salmon River, and locating near Salmon City, in Lemhi county, Idaho. There they were attacked by Indians and a large number of the party were killed or wounded, but some time thereafter were rescued by a party of 150 men from Ogden, including Senator Bybee. This was prior to the building of a house on Snake River Valley with the exception of Fort Hall, near the present site of Pocatello. The first wagon taken down the Port Neuf Canvon was in this party, and sometimes the way was so rough that the horses were unhitched and the wagons lowered by ropes, but eventually the rescue party reached the settlement, which was broken up, and the settlers taken back to Ogden. In 1861 Senator Bybee made the first trip to Carson City, Nevada, with an ox-team, carrying eggs and salt, and following the trail that had been made by the "forty-niners" to California, and while there the first overland coach started for the East from Carson City. Senator Bybee continued to reside in Utah until 1883, and during this time irrigation became general, Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Logan and many other cities rising out of the wild lands and the arid region being transformed into cities, ranches, orchards and gardens, where before was naught but desert waste. In 1883 he came to Idaho and settled at Menan, Fremont county, where he remained four years, after which he went to Leon, Bingham county, and accumulated a ranch of 640 acres, on which he carried on the raising of fruit, grain, alfalfa, and the breeding of stock. A dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, Senator Bybee was elected to the Idaho State Senate on the Fusion ticket. He was known as a man true to his friends, and whose chief aim in life was to so live that in his declining years he could look back over a career unmarked by stain or blemish. That he succeeded in accomplishing his ambition is testified to by the universal respect and esteem in which his memory is held.

Frank M. Bybee was one of the several children, and as a youth secured his education in the schools of Utah. In May, 1884, he accompanied his parents to Idaho, locating first at Menan, where he resided until 1890, then coming to Idaho Falls. Here he established himself in the transfer and drayage business, and also assisted in building many of the early canals here. He continued this business for

two years, and then disposed thereof to go to work for the Z. M. M. I. Company as a clerk, three years later leaving their employ and returning to Menan, where he took charge of the Menan Flour Mills, with which he was connected for three years. Mr. Bybee then returned to Idaho Falls to go into business with Robert White, a well-known grocer of this city, and soon purchased a half interest in the business, which he acquired by purchase ten months later from the heirs of the estate of Mr. White, who had suddenly died. This business has since grown to be one of the largest establishments of its kind in the State, having developed from a one-man-managed place to a business demanding the hiring of seven clerks and the employment of an office force. A man of progressive and enterprising ideas, Mr. Bybee has introduced innovations in the business that have been directly responsible for its phenomenal growth, and in the business world he is regarded as a man of the greatest foresight and the highest ability. He is also secretary and treasurer of the B. W. M. Company, and a member of its directing board. Politically he is independent, and has never sought public office. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, in which order he has been Past Master, Past Grand, Past High Priest and a member of the Grand Lodge; and also holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, in which he passed through all the chairs, and the Elks, being a charter member of Lodge No. 1087. Mr. Bybee is deeply attached to Idaho Falls, as the scene of his own success, is proud of this section's marvelous growth and great achievements, and will no doubt remain with its people until the last. Certain it is that he has abiding faith in its future and demonstrates that faith by investments in various extensive enterprises.

Mr. Bybee was married to Miss Anna Richie, at Idaho Falls, November 30, 1890, she being a daughter of James and Hannah Richie, of Ogden, Utah, and they have had four children, namely: Ruth, born October 3, 1891, in business with her father; Marion, born May 16, 1897; Wanda, born November 20, 1900; and Frank, born November 28, 1902, all attending schools in Idaho Falls.

EVERETT HESEMAN. Among the enterprising and self-reliant men who are so ably conducting the agricultural interests of Fremont county is Everett Heseman, one of the leading farmers of Marysville. A son of William F. Heseman, he was born in Rock Island, Illinois, October 6, 1872, but was brought up and educated in Nebraska.

Born in Illinois, William F. Heseman followed the path of civilization westward in 1874, going to Nebraska, and settling as a pioneer in the central part of the state. Taking up land, he was there engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1901, when but fifty-eight years old. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary N. Morrow, was born in Pennsylvania, and as a child was taken by her parents to Illinois, where she grew to womanhood, and was married. She is now living in Marysville, Idaho, with her son Everett, her other child, L. L. Heseman, being a resident of Hayden, Idaho.

Obtaining a limited education in the district schools of Nebraska, Everett Heseman acquired a good knowledge of the various branches of agriculture while working on the home farm, remaining with his parents until attaining his majority. Starting in life for himself then, he went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where for eight years he followed his trade of millwright. Going from there to Salt Lake City,

Mr. Heseman continued at his trade in that city for a time, but not being at all satisfied with the financial results of his labors decided to try life in Idaho. Looking about for a suitable location, Mr. Heseman was much impressed with the possibilities of Fremont county, and has since concluded that he made no mistake in his choice, the land on which he settled having since become a part of Marysville, a thriving village lying two miles north of Ashton, on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and which is bound in course of time to become a city of considerable size, owing to its close proximity to the best farming region in the county. Mr. Heseman's farm adjoins the village, and on account not only of its favorable location, but of its rich and productive soil, will in the near future be of great value, although he does not care to give it up for many years to come. His two hundred and forty acres of land are all under cultivation, and the improvements are of substantial character, the house and barn being commodious and conveniently arranged.

In addition to farming, Mr. Heseman owns a steam thrasher, and when not working for himself takes contracts to thresh the crops of his neighbors, being kept very busy throughout the harvest season. He also deals in farm machinery and windmills, having built up a large and lucrative business in that line. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 6, 1909, Mr. Heseman married, in Marysville, Mary Sturm, daughter of John Sturm, and they have one child, Pearl Heseman, born June 3, 1911.

THOMAS ELLIOTT. Although beginning his professional career somewhat late in life, Thomas Elliott, of Saint Anthony, has already gained a substantial position among the successful attorneys of Fremont county, having established a fair legal practice. A son of John Elliott, he was born, December 21, 1856, in Yorkshire, England, where he spent his earlier years.

John Elliott was born and reared in England, and there died at the age of fifty years. A miner by occupation, he worked in various coal fields in Europe, where he became well known as a faithful and skilful worker. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Matthewson, was born and bred in England, her birth occurring seventy-three years ago, in 1839. In 1887 she crossed the ocean, coming direct from New York to Idaho, and is now a resident of Rexburg.

The first-born in a family of eight children, Thomas Elliott was educated in England, attending the day school until ten years old, and afterward continuing his studies in the night schools. Subsequently taking up the profession of an engineer, he worked in the collieries of his native country until twenty-seven years of age. Then, realizing the greater advantages afforded a poor man in America than in England, he emigrated to the United States in search of some remunerative employment. He worked first on a farm, later becoming section hand on a railroad, his home being in Idaho. Having accumulated a small sum of money, Mr. Elliott began dealing in wheat and hogs, and had the distinction of shipping to the market the first car-load of hogs sent from Fremont county. He afterwards became prominent in public affairs, and not only served as the first clerk of the city of Rexburg, but for eight years was United States Commissioner for Fremont county. He achieved much success as a business man, and for awhile held title to the Upper Falls of Snake

river, which have passed into the possession of an eastern company that is now actively engaged in the erection of an immense power plant at that place.

At the age of fifty-three years, Mr. Elliott decided to enter upon a professional career, and through systematic and diligent study he was admitted, March 6, 1911, to the Idaho bar, and has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law, having won a fair share of the local patronage. Mr. Elliott has unquestioned faith in Idaho's future, her natural resources, he thinks, being far superior to those of any other state of the Union. He is a Mormon in religion, and is fond of outdoor sports, especially of hunting and fishing.

In England, in November, 1883, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Agnes Burkinshaw, and to them seven children have been born, the births of the two older having occurred in Yorkshire, England, while the other children were all born in Rexburg, Idaho. The names of the children are as follows: Charles, born in 1884, is married, and has four children; Lucy, born in 1886, married a Mr. Jensen, has one child; John, born in 1888, resides in Saint Anthony; Lillie, born in 1890, was married on November 14, 1912; George, born in 1894, lives in Saint Anthony; Howard, born in 1896; and Ada, born in 1898.

JULIAN E. LANE, of Blackfoot, Idaho, combines in his person the unusual qualities of the business man and the talented artist. Far from being the unpractical dreamer that an artist is usually supposed to be, he is a man capable of handling large affairs and some of the most important irrigation projects in the state have been inaugurated and promoted by Mr. Lane. He is still a comparatively young man, but his reputation is one which a man many years his senior would be proud to possess. Of a genial disposition and wide sympathies he has won many friends and is one of the most popular as well as one of the most influential men in this section of the state.

Fort Bridger, Wyoming, was the birthplace of Mr. Lane, so he is a real westerner, and has a closer claim on the bounty of this country than have many of her successful sons. The date of his birth was the 6th of December, 1869, and his father was Julian B. Lane. His father was a native of the old south, having been born in Virginia. He early felt the attraction of the great west and came to Wyoming when that country was first brought to the attention of the adventurous pioneers. He was one of the first settlers in that state, locating at Carter Station, Wyoming. Here he engaged in the business that the majority of the settlers of the state then carried on, the cattle business. He carried on this business for a number of years and then at the time that the fort was erected at Fort Bridger he moved to the latter place. After living here for a time he went out with a prospecting party into the wilds of Arizona and that is the last that was ever seen of him. Whether he was accidentally killed or was drowned or met a tragic fate at the hands of the Indians the family has never known, and the scene and manner of his death will probably never be discovered. Julian B. Lane married Nora Daniels at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, his wife having been born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1850. She is still living in Seattle, Washington, where she is the owner of considerable property. Three children were born of this union, of whom Julian E. Lane is the eldest.

Growing up in the early days of the frontier country in Wyoming, the opportunities allowed Julian

Lane for an education were few and of little worth. He attended the schools of Evanston, Wyoming, but the training that he received from a cultured home life was more valuable than that which he received in the school room. When he became strong enough to rope a steer he very naturally turned to the cattle business, for after the disappearance of his father he had gone to live in the home of an uncle, who was a large cattleman. He lived with this uncle until 1896, devoting these years to cattle raising. At the end of this time he came to Idaho, and having spent much of his life in the open the beauties of this new country inspired him to make some use of the impressions which had been registering themselves on his brain during these years. He had always been talented with the brush and had an especially keen eye for landscape work, so he opened a studio in Boise, Idaho, and for a year was here engaged in painting and doing decorative work. Concluding that in Idaho as everywhere painting was about the poorest paid of all professions he now went to Shoshone, Idaho, where he took up the study of law in the offices of Hawley and Perkey, the former being ex-governor of Idaho. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Idaho in 1898, and opened up offices in Shoshone. He practiced there for one year, but in the meantime he had become interested in irrigation and was able to see the enormous opportunities that would be opened up if more land could be thus made fertile. He therefore planned and executed the irrigation project known as the Bruno Irrigation project, which met with the plaudits of the public. After this deed he promoted the Thousand Springs Irrigation Company, which accomplished one of the largest and best pieces of irrigation work which has yet been done in the state.

It took a keen brain to conceive these vast projects and a wise and practical hand to carry them out, but as is often the case, the benefits derived from these plans went into other pockets than those of the man who originated them. He has received very little for his hard work, but through the instrumentality of his closest friend and adviser, William A. Youmie, he is now beginning to realize something from his projects. Mr. Youmie has left no stone unturned and has been exceedingly active in his efforts in Mr. Lane's behalf, and thanks to his friendly offices in another year Mr. Lane will be a wealthy man as a result of his irrigation projects.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Lane first came to Blackfoot, Idaho, to live. He bought land just outside of the town and settled there, remaining for several years. He also owned at this time property in Boise and Bruno, and after living in Blackfoot for a time his outside interests called him away from the city, to which he did not return till 1909. Since that time he has resided on his property near Blackfoot, and has been engaged in the nursery business and also in real estate. He devotes a large share of his time to the profession which he has never given up during his years as a business man, and as an artist is well known throughout all this section. He is considered by competent critics to be one of the coming artists of the state, and has executed many fine landscapes, being particularly gifted as a colorist. In 1902 Mr. Lane was nominated and elected judge of the fourth judicial district, but he resigned in favor of Littleton Price.

In politics Mr. Lane is a member of the Republican party, but he has never cared to take a prominent part in this fascinating game. He married on the 25th of December, 1897, Miss Ollie Waters, of Cassa

county, Colorado. She is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Julius S. Waters and is the mother of five children. The eldest of these children, Archie Lane, was born in 1898 in Utah. Lavern Lane was born in Shoshone, Idaho, in 1900, and Harold Lane was born in the same city in 1902. Vivian Lane was born in Bruno, Idaho, in 1905 and Dorothy, the youngest, was born in Blackfoot, in 1910. Of these children, all are attending school in Blackfoot, save the youngest.

Mr. Lane is one of the men of whom Idaho may well take note. He has shown what he can accomplish in the business world and as an artist he will certainly bring credit upon his adopted state. Of the stock which has made the western pioneer famous for courage and self reliance and a firm belief in one's fellow man, Mr. Lane has inherited the big qualities of his father's time, and has always fought for the welfare of the state along progressive lines, being a staunch believer in the greatness of her future.

D. L. BLEVINS, M. D. Among those who are effectively aiding in upholding the prestige of the medical profession in Idaho is Dr. Blevins, and he merits special consideration in this publication as one of the representative physicians and surgeons who have found an inviting field for successful practice in the thriving little city of Idaho Falls, Elmore county.

Dr. Blevins was born in Atchison county, Missouri, on the 26th of November, 1875, and is a son of B. M. Blevins. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Virginia, in which historic old commonwealth their marriage was solemnized. The father removed to Missouri in an early day and represented that state as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He was long numbered among the prosperous farmers and stock-growers of Missouri and is now living virtually retired at Troy, Lincoln county, that state. He has attained to the age of seventy-six years and his devoted wife and helpmeet is seventy-four years of age (1913). They have six children: John H. and D. C., who are residents of St. Anthony; C. C., who maintains his home in Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. D. L., whose name initiates this review; a daughter, the wife of D. Bahlm, residing in the state of Nebraska; and Charles F., who is a resident of Kansas.

The preliminary education of Dr. Blevins was obtained in the public schools of Mound City, Holt county, Missouri, and after his graduation in the high school at that place he went to the city of St. Louis, where he was matriculated in the Missouri Medical College. In this excellent ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and duly received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he soon began work in the medical laboratory and department of the Nelson Morris Packing Company, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and at the expiration of three months, in 1900, he came to Idaho and opened an office at St. Anthony, Fremont county. He built up a substantial practice at that place and there continued his professional work until 1909, when he went to New York city and did effective post-graduate work for one year in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Nose Hospital. In 1910 the Doctor established his residence at Idaho Falls, and here he has built up a specially large and important practice, in which he specializes in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a close and appreciative student and through recourse to the best standard and periodical literature of his profession he keeps in touch with the advances made

in the same. While a resident of St. Anthony, this state, Dr. Blevins served continuously as city physician and for some time as county physician. He is a member of the Idaho State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is held in high esteem as a progressive and loyal citizen of the state of his adoption. He finds his chief recreation in occasional hunting and fishing trips and has great appreciation of the manifold scenic attractions and splendid natural resources of Idaho. He is affiliated with the Idaho Falls lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the various official chairs. He has had no predilection for so-called practical politics, as he believes his exacting profession worthy of his undivided time and attention.

At St. Anthony, this state, in September, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Blevins to Miss Daisy Cowan, daughter of the late John F. Cowan, a representative citizen of Newpoint, Holt county, Missouri. Mrs. Blevins is a popular factor in the representative social activities of Idaho Falls, where her circle of friends is co-extensive with that of her acquaintances. Dr. and Mrs. Blevins have no children.

ARTHUR M. TRUMAN. In all growing sections of the West there are found men who, by reason of their superior attainments or intellectual abilities, stand out from their fellows. Upon such men many cares devolve; they are the center of all activity; it is their brains that are behind large movements; enterprises of an extensive nature depend upon their support and cooperation. Very often it is found that these men belong to the learned professions, often to medicine or theology, but more often to the law, and in this latter class stands Arthur M. Truman, of Rexburg, who has made a name for himself as an attorney and as a public-spirited citizen of his adopted community. Mr. Truman is a Westerner by birth, having been born December 12, 1872, in Summit county, Utah. His father, Jacob M. Truman, was born in Michigan, and as a young man crossed the plains to the gold fields of California, subsequently remaining in the mining camps for some years, and finally locating on a tract of land in Summit county, Utah, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1881, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Truman married Katie Marwell, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-four years, and she is still living and makes her home in Rexburg. They had a family of seven children, of whom Arthur M. was the youngest.

The early education of Arthur M. Truman was secured in the schools of the Latter Day Saints at Huntington and Provo, Utah, following his graduation from which he took up the study of law at home. He subsequently was successful in passing the examination, and in May, 1904, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. For several years he was county attorney for Emery county, Utah, but in December, 1906, came to Idaho, and located at Rexburg, where he was admitted to practice before the close of the year. In a short time his abilities became recognized and he soon succeeded in building up a large and representative professional business. With excellent foresight and good judgment, he has invested his earnings in enterprises which have yielded him handsome returns, and at this time he is looked upon as one

of Rexburg's substantial citizens, owning his own home and other valuable realty. He was reared in the faith of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, to which he has always given his liberal support, and his fraternal affiliation is with the Woodmen of the World. Politically, he has been active in the work of the Democratic party, and in the campaign that resulted in a Democratic landslide in 1912, Mr. Truman had the honor of being chairman of his party's forces in Fremont county. Believing that Idaho will prosper and thrive in the coming years, he has invested his means and energies in its behalf, and has had no hesitation in advising others to do likewise. Fond of out-door life, when he has had the time he has traveled extensively in the state, forming many acquaintances and winning numerous warm friends. A thorough student, conscientious in his efforts in behalf of his clients, among his confreres Mr. Truman is known as a man who recognizes the unwritten ethics of his profession and as a citizen who has ever ranged himself on the side of education, morality and good citizenship.

Mr. Truman was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, October 8, 1903, to Miss Helen Eugenia Kilpack, daughter of J. D. and Ella Kilpack, early settlers of Utah, who are still living and make their home at Manty. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Truman: Arthur E., born at Manty, Utah, November 1, 1904, and now attending school in Rexburg.

ORRIN STRONG LEE, SR. The pioneer settlers of the great West had many difficulties to encounter in the early days, hardships which those of the present generation find it hard to realize. Pioneer life no longer exists, but in 1848 the people who left their homes in the Middle West for the frontier of Utah were looked upon as venturing into an unknown region, and their future destiny was believed to be uncertain. In those days the lazy, shiftless and weak-souled remained at home, and thus the new communities formed in the West were composed of strong and resolute characters, and to know of a man that he came West in the forties is to know that he was a man of an earnest and positive character. Among the earliest pioneers of Utah, Orrin Strong Lee, Sr., now a retired citizen of Idaho Falls, holds prominent place. He was born in the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on December 7, 1835, being a son of Dr. Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Strong) Lee.

Dr. Ezekiel Lee was born in Vermont on November 17, 1795, and as a young man removed to New York state, from whence he enlisted for service in the American army during the War of 1812. Some time after the close of that struggle he went as a pioneer to Michigan, and later to Council Bluffs, Iowa, or, more strictly speaking, to the present site of that thriving city, which in 1847 was not yet in existence. In the fall of 1848, Dr. Lee was called with three others by the Mormon church of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to deliver mail to the heads of the church in Salt Lake City from Council Bluffs, and the little party of four left the latter city October 15, 1848, and successfully reached their destination, after many hardships, several months later. In the fall of 1849 they returned to Iowa on the same mission, and in the spring of 1850 Dr. Lee returned with his family to Utah, and remained in Salt Lake City until his death in 1877. His wife, who was born November 7, 1795, followed her husband to the grave four years later, and she was the mother of four children, of whom Orrin S. was the youngest.

Orrin Strong Lee was a lad of about fifteen years when his parents made the long, perilous trip across the plains, being employed during the trip in driving two teams of oxen and several cows. Their destination was reached October 1, 1850, and, his father having purchased a farm near Salt Lake City, the youth was put to work planting apple and peach trees, the seed for which had been brought from Iowa, and which became the first orchards to bear apples and peaches in Utah. Mr. Lee was thus employed until 1860, in the meantime having been married at Salt Lake City, October 31, 1859, to Miss Sally Ann Miles, who was born in Adams county, Illinois, on October 6, 1843, the daughter of Albert and Mariah (Veits) Miles, natives of Ohio, who crossed the plains to Salt Lake City in 1848. Her father, born January 21, 1812, died at Salt Lake in April, 1880, and her mother, who was born June 30, 1810, passed away in January, 1856, they having been the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Lee was the fifth in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Lee became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Luella Mariah Pfeifer, born November 13, 1860, at Salt Lake City, who had five children, and of which number three are now deceased: Orrin Strong, Jr., born April 13, 1862, in Salt Lake City, had eleven children, of whom two are deceased; Joseph Warren, born December 17, 1863, at Peoa, Utah, father of eleven children; Mrs. Clara Jane Woolley, born January 13, 1868, in Peoa, Utah, who died June 9, 1903, had eight children, of whom three are deceased; Sally O., born November 14, 1870, at Salt Lake City, Utah, who died June 14, 1871; Zella May, born November 14, 1872, at Peoa, Utah, who died October 26, 1881; Frank Albert, born August 28, 1874, at Peoa, Utah, had three children; Edith Adelia Roos, born July 27, 1877, at Peoa, Utah, had three children; and Mrs. Lucy Irene Angel, born July 26, 1880, and married April 23, 1901.

After his marriage Mr. Lee began farming and stock raising on his own account. During the early days he was an active participant in many of the stirring incidents which occurred to mar the peace and quiet of farm life, in all of which he acquitted himself as a man of boundless courage and bravery. In 1852 he was one of a party sent out by Brigham Young to Idaho to bring back some government property which the head of the Mormon church had purchased from the United States Government, and which had been abandoned (presumably) by a large company of troops. This company had gone to Idaho to establish a fort, but, receiving an order to hasten to Oregon, had left their property in the charge of a few French trappers at a point about half way between Pocatello and American Falls. Mr. Lee's company, which consisted originally of about twenty-five men, left Salt Lake City in September, 1852, with a band of oxen, and during its journey its numbers were greatly augmented by volunteers who wished to visit the new country. There were no trails to guide them, and accordingly they came to the Bear River, which was forded, through the Malad Valley, across the divide to the Portneuf River, to old Fort Hall, and here discovered the property for which they had come, and which included some three hundred wagons, a large number of blacksmith outfits and tons of horseshoes. Returning the same way they had come, they succeeded in turning the property over to the Mormon church. No record can be found of this transaction, although every effort has been made to establish the identity of the officer who abandoned the outfit. A letter

pertaining to this matter was written as late as September 15, 1909, by Mr. Peck, a copy of which follows:

"The Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: Mr. Orrin S. Lee, an old gentleman living here, has told me that in the year 1853, he, with others, was sent from Utah to a point near the junction of the Portneuf and Snake Rivers, about fifteen miles from the present site of Pocatello, Idaho, for the purpose of hauling back to the Salt Lake Valley a part of the abandoned equipment of an army train. Mr. Lee states that the purchase from the United States Government of this abandoned stuff was made by Brigham Young, and consisted of a large number of army wagons, perhaps 300, some tons of mule and horse shoes, portable blacksmith shops and other materials. This material, which was hauled in 1853, bore evidence of having been abandoned two or more years previous to that date. If possible, will you kindly give some information about the expedition which left this equipment, the officer commanding and the date of sale to Brigham Young. A reply of that character would be a favor to Mr. Lee and myself and doubtless to others who are interested in the early history of this region."

Mr. Lee also participated in the Chief Walker Indian outbreak as a member of the Home Guards, to protect the women settlers, and was a minute man during the Blackfoot war, passing many anxious days in the expectation of a call to instant duty. In 1887 he came to Idaho and settled on a fine ranch in Bingham county, now Bonneville county, where he was successfully engaged in stock raising until a few years ago, when, feeling that he had earned the right to enjoy the fruits of his arduous labors, he leased his land and came to Idaho Falls, where he has since lived a retired life. He is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. In his political views he is independent, and now takes but little interest in politics, although in his younger years he held a number of important offices. For some time he was a member of the Utah Legislature, was for twelve years assessor and collector of Summitt county, Utah, and also served as county commissioner and superintendent of schools for a number of years. His life has been a long and useful one, and he is one of the survivors of a bygone day, whose existence serves to link the present with the past. Now, in the evening of his life, surrounded by friends, and in the possession of comforts that his years of industry have made available, he may rest content in the knowledge that no stain or blemish marks the record of his career.

J. PETER JENSEN. The business career of J. Peter Jensen, of Malad City, Idaho, covers but a decade, but is a fine example of what a young man may accomplish if he has business ability, push and that tenacity of purpose so essential to a successful grapple with fortune. He is a college man, capable and resourceful, and well represents the vigor of Western energy and progressiveness.

J. Peter Jensen was born at Newton, Cache county, Utah, on October 12, 1875, and is a son of James Peter and Mary (Jensen) Jensen, both natives of Denmark. These parents emigrated to the United States in 1866 and crossed the plains with an ox team on their way to Utah, sustaining the loss of one child by death on the deserts. After a short stay in Box Elder county, Utah, they settled in Cache county, that state, and during their residence there James P. Jensen served eight years as post-

master of the village of Newton, also holding other public offices. He was successful and prominent as a farmer and passed the remainder of his life in that community. His death occurred in 1901, and that of his wife in 1908, and both are interred in the Newton cemetery, in Newton, Utah. Both were of the Mormon faith. They reared seven children, namely: Minnie, now Mrs. N. E. Mortensen, of Brigham, Utah; Eliza, the wife of Joseph Mortensen, of Brigham, Utah; J. Peter Jensen, of this review; Joseph W. Jensen, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1901, who received the degree of Civil Engineer and is now professor of that subject in the agricultural college at Logan, Utah; Sarah, now Mrs. John McMaster, of Brigham, Utah; Bertha, who is the wife of Joseph Smith, of Fielding, Utah; and Hiram Jensen.

J. Peter Jensen was educated in the public and normal schools of Newton, Utah, and was graduated with the teachers' class of 1898 from the Brigham Young College, Logan, Utah. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war that year he was the only one of his school to enlist for service, becoming a member of Battery A, of the Utah Light Artillery, which was sent to San Francisco, California, to embark for the Philippines as a part of the second expedition. He was given the rank of gunner's corporal, and with his battery served in thirteen engagements with the enemy in the Philippines. He served until August, 1899, and was mustered out at Presidio, California. The first year after his return from the war Mr. Jensen spent as a teacher at Cherry Creek, Idaho; the next year he taught in Cache county, Utah, and following that he spent another year at Cherry Creek in the same capacity. In 1903 he decided to enter mercantile life as his permanent line of endeavor. With this purpose in view he returned to Utah and accepted a position as clerk in the hardware store of Mortensen & Sons at Brigham, where he remained three years and applied himself diligently to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the hardware business and the rules governing its successful conduct. With the money he had saved from his earnings, he, in association with a partner, bought property on the main street of Malad City, Idaho, erected a store building thereon, and engaged in the lumber and hardware business. This enterprise was launched prior to the building of the railroad into Malad City. They began in a modest enough way, with a \$3,000 stock of goods, and under the energetic and capable management of Mr. Jensen, who is its leading spirit, the business has grown and prospered to a most gratifying degree and is now among the leading and representative concerns of its kind in Oneida county, its present stock being more than ten times the value of that with which the partners began.

Mr. Jensen, who is also interested in agriculture, has a farm of 320 acres in Box Elder county, Utah, and has other properties as well, including a pleasant home in Malad City. Intelligent and energetic effort has been the key to his success, for he has builded wholly with his own resources.

Mr. Jensen is of the Mormon faith and is now serving his church in the exalted position of bishop. He is a member of the Malad City Board of Education, and is active in the promoting of the best interests of education in his city. In 1908 he was the Democratic candidate for representative in the State Legislature and knowingly sacrificed himself in behalf of his party, as Oneida county is overwhelmingly Republican in political sentiment.

In 1901 Mr. Jensen was joined in marriage to Miss Laura Baker, of Cache county, Utah. The parents of Mrs. Jensen are Albert and Jane E. (Coon) Baker, who became pioneers of Utah as early as 1847, and they were long prominent in the work of their church. Albert Baker served as a captain of the local forces in Cache county, Utah, in protecting the white settlers during the early Indian wars in this section of the West, and otherwise became prominently known in his day. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have six children: Mabel, LaRue, Royal, Edna, Rex and Ralph.

CARL E. SANDSTROM, proprietor of the Snake River Valley Planing Mill, extensive dry farmer, and one of the leading contractors and builders of this part of the State, belongs to that class of foreign-born citizens who have come to this country in humble circumstances, and through the force of sheer grit, perseverance and ability have struggled over obstacles to a well-earned success. A native of a country from which have come some of Idaho's most sturdy and reliable citizens, Mr. Sandstrom combines the hardy traits of his forefathers and their sterling honesty, with the push, enterprise and progressive spirit of his adopted land, and his success in business has been equaled by his public-spirit as a citizen. He was born June 22, 1867, in Sweden, a son of Eric and Cajsa Christina (Bruce) Sandstrom, who spent their lives in their native land, the mother dying in 1871 and the father in 1874, he having been engaged in the lumbering business.

Carl E. Sandstrom was four years old when his mother died, and he and his younger brother were reared by their paternal grandparents, with whom Carl E. remained until he was fourteen years of age. In his youth he received but meagre educational advantages, at times had to walk twelve miles, morning and night to school, often in snow and sleet, his schooling all told amounting to something like one year of attendance, and when he was fourteen years old he secured a position in a sawmill, sorting and grading lumber. While thus industriously employed in the daytime, having ambitions to better his position in the world, he attended night school in the Manual Training school in the town of Avesta, Sweden, there learning the trade of carpenter and builder, at which he worked until coming to the United States. In 1888 Mr. Sandstrom decided to try his fortunes in America, and accordingly emigrated to this country and made his way directly to Ogden, Utah, in which city he arrived with a capital of eleven dollars. This represented his cash resources, but he also possessed what was much better, a stout heart, willing hands and an ambitious nature, and he immediately secured employment at his trade, continuing to be engaged in carpentering, contracting and building during the next twelve years. In the spring of 1900 he came to Idaho Falls, where he was successful from the start, and residences, business buildings, schools, railroad depots, churches and public edifices testify to his skill and good workmanship. Shortly after his arrival in Idaho Falls, Mr. Sandstrom established the Snake River Valley Planing Mill, where he makes a specialty of store, office and church fixtures, does scroll sawing and turning, and turns out all kinds of mouldings, brackets and doors and window frames to order. He is as able a business man as he is a mechanic, and his business associates know him as a man of the highest integrity, and as one who, having risen from a humble position himself, is ever ready to give others a fair deal, and to lend a hand to those less fortunate than he. With implicit faith in the future of Idaho, Mr. Sandstrom

has invested in real estate here, and is one of the pioneer dry farm promoters in this part of the State. His political views are independent, it being his practice to vote for the man best fitted for the office, irrespective of party ties. Fraternally, he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious faith is that of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Sandstrom was married at Logan, Utah, January 25, 1893, to Mary C. Gunnarson, daughter of John P. Gunnarson, a native of Sweden, and to this union there have been born six children: Carl Emil and Raynold John, who are deceased; and Lewis Erich, Joseph Rowland, George Marion and Stanley Burt, living with their parents. The family home, which is owned by Mr. Sandstrom, is situated at No. 210 Elm street.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT. In no field of human activity, perhaps, does one leave a more definite impress of his own personality and character than in that of architecture, and the importance of attractive, serviceable and appropriately designed buildings in any city can not be overestimated. They have a marked effect upon the atmosphere of the community and in no slight measure do they determine the quality of its residents. It is in this field that the name and work of Arthur Elliott have become so well known in several states, including Idaho, where he now carries on most of his professional operations, his home and his offices being in Pocatello. Mr. Elliott's father, William Elliott, was a contractor, and a native of Scotland, who had come to this country at an early date, settling in Wisconsin and there taking up his useful vocation. He has been both well known and successful as a contractor and builder and is now living retired at the patriarchal age of eighty-eight years. He is one of the most prominent among members of the Masonic order in America, having achieved the rare distinction of reaching the thirty-third degree in that time-honored order. Mrs. William Elliott, *nee* Anna Sterling, is a native of New York State. In girlhood she came to Wisconsin, where she married and there she still lives, at the age of eighty years. The children born to William and Anna Elliott, were three in number. The youngest was Arthur Elliott, who is the special subject of this review, and he was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, on May 12, 1864.

The very excellent advantages of the Madison (Wis.) public schools gave Arthur Elliott his intellectual start in life from the standpoint of training, and from these he passed to the greater educational heights so exceptionally well provided by the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. There he was graduated from the department of architecture in 1892, and thereafter entered almost immediately upon his professional career as an architect.

St. Paul, Minnesota, was Mr. Elliott's first location for the pursuance of his life work. In the capital city of Minnesota and also in Minneapolis he designed a number of important buildings of different kinds, including forty school buildings in different sections of the state. For twelve years he maintained his offices in St. Paul, and at the end of that time he spent three years in travel and research, with a view to furthering himself in the knowledge and understanding of his subject, after which he established himself for a time in St. Joseph's, Oregon. In that locality, however, his stay was short, but in the time that he was there he built the St. Joseph's high school building. His next move took him to Boise, Idaho, where he opened offices and immediately began important contracting work. His

first work carried on from this center was the erection of the high school building in Ontario, Oregon, and his next was the hotel and school at Jordan Valley, Oregon. That was followed by the construction of the high school edifice at St. Anthony, after his design, and it is worthy of mention that this school is reputed to be one of the finest in the entire state. A court house was his last work to be completed across the border of Oregon, his work since that time being confined exclusively to Idaho. He recently drew plans for the new Pocatello Hotel, now in course of construction, and he also has the contract for the projected structure of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Pocatello.

Mr. Elliott is one of Idaho's self-made men, whose own standards, habits and methods of work have developed his well deserved meed of success. He is a Roman Catholic in his religious affiliations and faith, and fraternally he has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, beyond which he owes fealty to no social or fraternal organizations, his interests being chiefly those of his work and his home. He is not bound by the hard and fast rules and beliefs of any single party, but maintains his right as a citizen to vote independently for the worthiest men and the wisest measures, as he is permitted to judge.

The marriage of Mr. Elliott took place five years ago. At St. Joseph, Missouri, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice Larpenteur, in the month of May, 1908. Mrs. Elliott is a daughter of Francis and Althea (Smith) Larpenteur, who were early settlers of St. Joe and who had come, respectively, from New York state and from Boston. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have no children.

WILLIAM PERCY HAVENOR. A western man by birth and training, Mr. W. P. Havenor has had his home at Pocatello since 1902 and is vice president of the Bannock Engineering Company.

William Percy Havenor was born in Carson City, Nevada, on August 9, 1877. His father, William M. Havenor, was born in Ireland and when an infant was brought to America, has lived the stirring life of adventure and varying fortunes of the west. When a boy he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama from New York to the Pacific Coast, and was a pioneer miner and railroad man in California. As a member of the mining exchange, and a representative in the Nevada legislature, he took a prominent part in the most eventful days of Nevada's mining district. His ability was widely recognized in many ways. Nevada honored him with appointment to the position of state commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition in 1885. A short time ago, at the age of sixty-eight years, Mr. Havenor retired from active business life, and with his wife, who is now fifty-five years of age, is living quietly in Salt Lake City. William M. Havenor was married in Carson City, Nevada, to Miss Alice Gordon, who was born in the state of Maine.

The oldest of six children, William P. Havenor attended the public schools of Salt Lake City, and in 1896 graduated from the University of Utah. The first two years after leaving college were spent in teaching, and he left that work to take a position in a railroad office in Salt Lake City. In the meantime he had begun the study of engineering and exchanged the accounting department for the engineering staff, and his services were employed in that way from 1901 to 1905. He had charge of a large amount of construction work, and among other

things, superintended the erection of the shops at Montpelier, and later those at Salt Lake City.

In the meantime the natural advantages of Pocatello had attracted his attention, and in 1905 Mr. Havenor severed his connection with the railroad company and organized in Pocatello the Bannock Engineering Company. Mr. E. S. Anderson is president of this company, Mr. Havenor vice president, and C. W. Pomeroy is secretary-treasurer. A flourishing business from its beginning, the company has made a successful record in various branches of engineering, and its officers are recognized as authorities on bridge construction.

In 1907 Mr. Havenor was elected city engineer of Pocatello, and at this writing is finishing an unexpired term in the same office, to which he was appointed in 1912. With his professional qualifications for the office, he has manifested a fine sense of public duty, and does a great deal for the municipal improvement of his home while in office. Mr. Havenor is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

In September, 1908, Mr. Havenor married Miss Ada Shellenberger, daughter of E. M. Shellenberger, of Freeport, Illinois. To their marriage have been born two children: June G., born in June, 1910; and Ruth C., born in March, 1912. While his career has naturally been a very active one, taking him among men and into practical affairs, Mr. Havenor's greatest interests and pleasures have always been centered in his home. He is very sanguine as to the general business outlook and substantial future of his section of Idaho, and in every way possible he uses his individual influence to promote the continued progress of his home city and state.

JOHN B. MORRIS, M. D. Within its gracious borders Idaho has attracted a due quota of admirably equipped members of the medical profession, and in character and achievement none has status more eminently entitling him to consideration as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state than Dr. Morris, who is engaged in general practice at Lewiston, the fine capital city of Nez Perce county, and whose extensive and important clientage gives him distinct priority and also gives evidence of the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he is held in the community.

Dr. John Baker Morris was born in Ray county, Missouri, on the 10th of January, 1850, and is a son of Benjamin and Amanda J. (Hamilton) Morris, both natives of Virginia and representative of old and honored families of that historic commonwealth, where both were founded in the colonial days. Benjamin Morris became a pioneer of Ray county, Missouri, and was there a prosperous farmer at the time of his death. He succumbed to cholera during the epidemic that prevailed in that section in 1851, and his remains were interred in that county, as are also those of his wife, who was born on the 5th of October, 1812, and who survived him by nearly forty years, her death occurring in 1880. Of the eight children two are deceased, and of the number Dr. Morris of this review is the youngest. Benjamin Franklin Morris, a brother of the Doctor, was one of the well known and influential pioneers of Idaho and was a resident of Lewiston, this state, at the time of his death.

The public schools of his native state afforded Dr. Morris his early educational advantages, and after formulating definite plans for his future career he entered the St. Louis Medical College, at the age of twenty years. In this admirable institution of the metropolis of his native state he applied himself

with all of diligence and appreciation, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874, which year accordingly witnessed his reception of his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. For about a year after his graduation Dr. Morris was engaged in the practice of his profession in Caldwell county, Missouri, and his success in this novitiate stage gave most effective augury of the prestige which he was destined to attain in his profession in later years, for during the long years of his active work as a physician and surgeon his ambition and enthusiasm have not waned and he has subordinated all else to the demands of his exacting vocation, in which he has kept in close touch with the advances made in both medical and surgical science. At the expiration of the period mentioned Dr. Morris came to the territory of Idaho and established his home at Mount Idaho, Idaho county, as one of the pioneer representatives of his profession in the central part of the territory, the conditions and influences of which were at that time those of the primitive frontier. His work was arduous, as his services were in requisition over a wide area of country, with no modern facilities of transportation, but there he continued his work, with all of devotion and self-abnegation, for a period of nine years. He then removed, in 1883, to Lewiston, and here he has since maintained his home, the recognized leader of his profession in this section of the state and one to whom is accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem. His professional reputation extends far beyond local limitations and his genuine and kindly nature has made him friends in all classes, the while he has particularly strong hold upon the esteem of those of his own profession. He is surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and chief surgeon for the Camas Prairie Railroad Company, as is he also of Mercy hospital, in his home city.

Dr. Morris has been loyal and progressive in his civic attitude and has done well his part in the furtherance of measures and enterprises that have conserved the development and upbuilding of Idaho. He served two terms as treasurer of Nez Perce county, but other than this he has not deemed it possible to reserve time from professional work and other insistent interests to give service in public office. He is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and it may naturally be inferred that he finds pleasure in the brilliant ascendancy of the star of his party in the national election of November, 1912. The Doctor is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the time of the Nez Perce Indian war Governor Bryan appointed Dr. Morris as captain of a militia company, and in this office he served with distinction in putting down the Indian uprising.

Dr. Morris has identified himself closely with the varied interests of his home city and county, and his co-operation in connection with business enterprises has been as effective as in connection with public measures projected for the general good of the community. He is president of the Temple Theater Company, of Lewiston; is a stockholder of the Lewiston Mercantile Company, engaged in the wholesale grocery trade; is a director of the R. C. Beach Company, conducting the largest department store in Lewiston; and is a director of the First National Bank and the Idaho Trust Company, of Lewiston. He erected his present modern and beautiful residence a number of years ago and the same is a center of much of the representative social life of Lewiston, with Mrs. Morris as a gracious and

popular chatelaine. The Doctor also owns a considerable amount of other valuable realty in his home city and also in other parts of Nez Perce county.

Dr. Morris was married to Miss Laura B. Billings, who was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, and whose parents were numbered among the honored pioneers of Idaho, where they continued to reside until their death. Dr. and Mrs. Morris have two children,—Clare E., who is the wife of Charles B. Rhodes, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Benjamin F., who is associated with the extensive business of the R. C. Beach Company, of Lewiston and Twin Falls.

DANIEL C. McDOUGALL. An admirable record has been that made by the present attorney general of Idaho, and he is now serving his second term in this important office, to which he was re-elected in November, 1910, for a second term of four years. His preferment is justified alike by his sterling character and high professional ability, and he has dignified and honored the state that has thus shown him distinctive honor. General McDougall has been a member of the Idaho bar for more than a score of years, within which he has won distinctive prestige and success, and in the history of the state government there has been none who has given a more able and discriminating administration of the office of attorney general.

In the paternal line General McDougall traces his ancestry back to staunch Scottish origin, and in the maternal to Welsh extraction, both families having been founded in America in an early day. He was born at Della, New York, on the 5th of June, 1864, and is a son of Hon. Isaac and Hannah (Jones) McDougall, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Empire state of the Union and both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in Menard county, Illinois. Isaac McDougall was a prominent figure in public affairs in his native state, was a close personal friend of Roscoe Conkling and was a member of the legislature which first elected Conkling to the United States senate. He likewise became influential in political affairs in Illinois, and his vocation during the major part of his active career was that of a farmer.

The present attorney general of Idaho was a lad of eight years at the time of the family removal to Illinois, where he was reared to manhood and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools and also the state normal school. At the age of eighteen years he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which he gained both success and popularity. For five years he taught in the public schools of Menard county, Illinois, and he then entered the law department of Boston University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to Illinois, where he devoted another year to teaching in the public schools, and in 1890 he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before its supreme court, at Springfield. In the autumn of the same year he came to the new and promising state of Idaho and established himself in the practice of his profession at Malad City, the judicial center of Oneida county. There he has maintained his home save during the period of his service as attorney general of the state, an office which has demanded his presence in Boise, the capital city of the commonwealth. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state and also the United States district and circuit courts for Idaho in 1891, and he has likewise been admitted to practice before the

supreme court of the United States. General McDougall soon gained more than local reputation as a versatile and resourceful trial lawyer and able counselor, and at Malad City he built up a large and important practice, besides which he served four terms as county attorney. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been made: "He is a Republican of the stalwart brand and has attended every Republican nominating convention in Idaho with the exception of two since 1892, besides which he represented Oneida county on the Republican state central committee from 1892 to 1896. Mr. McDougall was elected attorney general in 1898, and carried the state by more than thirteen thousand. He carried his own county, Oneida, by a majority of ten hundred and fifty, this being the largest majority given to any candidate on the ticket."

In November, 1910, General McDougall was re-elected attorney general, by a most gratifying majority, and thus was shown the estimate placed upon his administration by the voters of the state. Within his first term he presented before the supreme court of the state thirty-two cases, and out of this number all except five were decided in favor of the state. The work which he has accomplished since his re-election has been of equally comprehensive and important order, and has been marked by insistent fidelity to the interests of the state at large, as well as by close study and preparation of cases and by broad economic views. Within his regime, with the rapid growth and increasing prosperity of the state, there have been numerous causes of great importance that have demanded his attention, and his record is one that has been most creditable to himself and of great benefit to the great commonwealth which he thus represents. His present term of office will expire in Jan. 7, 1913. He is ex officio Judge Advocate General of the Idaho National Guard, and has shown a lively interest in the same.

General McDougall has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1891 and still holds membership in the lodge at Malad City. He has represented the same in the grand lodge of the state on several occasions and was a member of the committee which had charge of locating the Odd Fellows' home at Caldwell. In Boise he is a member of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is also identified with the Ada County Bar Association, the Idaho State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Of him it has been consistently said that "he is a man of vigorous personality and no citizen of the state commands greater confidence and esteem of popular order."

On the 4th of February, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of General McDougall to Miss Mary Owens, who was born in Pike county, Illinois, and who is a daughter of the late Robert Owens, a representative citizen of that section of the state. They have an attractive home at 716 Franklin street, Boise, and the same is a center of cultured and gracious hospitality. General and Mrs. McDougall have four children,—Isaac, Harry, Helen and D. C., Jr.

ELOF ANDERSON. In his inspiring drama, "Nathan, the Wise," Lessing, the father of German literature, makes Nathan say to the Dervish: "The fellow in the state is but your gown."

Elof Anderson, one of the valuable contributions Sweden has made to the argonauts of the west, cannot be truly measured by the dry details of his birth, his early education, his trade and the other items that go to the making of perfunctory biography. These things are but his gown; the inner soul of him, his splendid optimism, his views of life and men, his

ultimate aims, the eye with which he looks out upon the universe, his humanitarianism, his broad and comprehensive love for all mankind, his thrift and industry used merely as a means to altruistic ends, do not appear on the fringes of the gown of formal biography. One must see the man at his work and in his work, on his tailor's bench putting not only his brain, but his conscience into garments that come forth from his hand so many finished works of art and usefulness, see him in social life where he meets his fellows, in his home where he has crowned one woman as queen, and who sways her gentle scepter with dignity and honor, among his books and music, to get the small arc by which to compute the circumference of his solid worth as man, citizen, husband.

His parents, Anders Gummesson (1825-1905) and Christina Fredericks (1827-1903) were natives of Sweden. In the Gummesson home in Smaland, on December 11, 1859, there was born to the Gummessons a son whom, after immemorial custom of the Scandinavians, they named Elof Anderson.

Elof was launched early on the sea of practical life. His education so far as technical book learning is concerned was in the common schools of Sweden, but in a wider sense he is still going to school. He is realizing from year to year what Thomas Carlyle observed in one of his illuminative essays, that it depends on books what a man shall become after all the professors have done with him. The world of great books is the university in which Mr. Anderson is still in training. It is a culture worth while.

When quite young he learned his father's trade, that of tailor, and he learned it so well that it has not only given to him a competence, but a fair modicum of fame.

After working as merchant tailor in the city of Stockholm for a short time, Mr. Anderson came to the United States in 1882. The lure of the great west took fast hold of him and drew him to Leadville, Colorado, from which mining town he came to another equally famous mining town, Hailey, Idaho, where he arrived July 20, 1884.

Here he engaged in merchant tailoring for 11 years and built up a splendid reputation as a business man and all round good citizen. The magic of the mountains and the streams and the electric air of the beautiful Wood River country wrought its spell upon him and clings to him still as a precious memory.

In 1895 Mr. Anderson came to Boise and here he has lived ever since. His capacious and elegant tailoring establishment in the Owyhee hotel building is among the best in the entire Northwest. From the products of his labor he has invested in real estate here and near Boise, and he is now devoting much of his spare time to developing a fine farm.

In politics Mr. Anderson is a Republican. Since the organization in Idaho of the Church of Christ, Scientist, he has been a devoted and enthusiastic member of that practical religious organization.

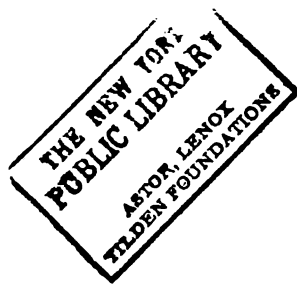
His wife, formerly Miss Emma W. White, a native of Cambridgeshire, England, to whom he was married February 19, 1887, at Hailey, Idaho, is a woman of solid worth, who, like the wise woman described by Solomon, rules her house with diligence.

But these things touch only the surface of Elof Anderson. He has the soul of a poet, the heart of a musician.

In his cozy home in Boise he has collected some of the world's best literature. Few men are more appreciative of the beautiful and inspiring strains of the great poets than Mr. Anderson. He is passionately fond of music; to him Chopin, Beethoven, Mozart, Liszt and Wagner open the gates of heaven and reveal the glory of the earth. No man in Boise

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Elof Anderson!



is so well informed on the subject of music and its masters as is Mr. Anderson. On his shelves are to be found the American History and Biography of Music, and he has pondered them until he knows them by heart. To hear him talk for an hour upon the great operas and oratorios and authors is an inspiration.

A few years ago he came across an old fashioned Swiss cuckoo, wallsweeper clock in one of the local shops. It struck his fancy and he bought it and now it is installed in his well-ordered home. It tells the hours and half-hours in music.

Elof Anderson loves flowers and birds, the mountains with their fragrant pines and cedars, the thunders of Shoshone Falls and the white peaks of the Sawtooth range. He is touched by the miracle of the dew upon the grass, by the rising moon above the mountain crest. To him life is a joy; he does not merely exist, he lives.

WILLIAM HARVEY REDWAY. For a period of more than twenty years the town of Caldwell, Idaho, and vicinity, has known the influence and operations of William Harvey Redway, although he retired from active participation in the business life of the city some three years ago. Born in the east, the best years of his life have been passed in the west, particularly in Idaho, which has represented the center of his activities for a long period of years. He is a man who has given much to his community through the very facts of his residence there and the shedding abroad of the splendid influence that has emanated from his life, although these intangible qualities of good have been equaled in every way by his active life as a business man and as a model citizen.

The early history of the Redway family is of the most interesting character; but only the briefest facts may be entered here in that connection because of the lack of space. It may be said, however, that the first of the name to establish himself on American shores was John Redway, who came to America from England as a member of the Plymouth Colony in 1626, of which colony Rehoboth was a part. The son of John Redway was James, born in 1644, and James Jr. was born in 1678. John Redway, the son of James Redway Jr., was born on January 8, 1713, and Preserved Redway, another son of James Jr., was born in 1721. Preserved Redway was the great-grandfather of the subject of this review, and, like others of the name, he was a man of considerable distinction in his day. He served in the Continental army throughout the Revolution and was one of General Washington's bodyguards for a time. He had the honor of being Corporal-of-the-Guard at the time of the surrender of General Burgoyne, and he lived to reach the patriarchal age of ninety-six years, being a witness to many changes in the American Republic from the time of its birth until he left all earthly cares behind him. His son, Abel Redway, was born in Jefferson county, New York, and was there reared on a farm, and upon his marriage settled down in the same home in which he had been born, and there he reared his family.

In a family of six children born to Abel and Charlotte Redway, Auren G. Redway, the father of the subject, was one, and it is worthy of mention here that he was born under the self-same roof that sheltered his father at birth. Auren G. Redway was born on the 5th day of March, 1835, in Adams, Jefferson county, and received the upbringing and education common to the youth of his class in that early period of American life. He was but twenty years of age when he engaged in the mercantile business in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and one year later he married Miss Mary Outtersson, in Pulaski,

Oswego county, New York. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America as a child of three years. Her father was Andrew Outtersson, a Scot of Edinburgh birth and training, born there in 1808, who came to America in 1833, bringing his young family with him. He was a paper maker by trade, having learned the business in Scotland, and was a large manufacturer, owning mills in a number of states at one time in his life. He was a man of considerable prominence in the business, and was known as the inventor of the system of using silk threads in United States currency. For many years Mr. Outtersson made the paper on which the currency of the nation was printed, at his mills in Glen Mills, Pennsylvania.

To Auren G. and Mary (Outtersson) Redway three children were born, namely: William Harvey, born in December, 1858; George Francis and Elizabeth Charlotte. In the spring of 1860 the family sailed from New York city, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and sailed up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. In 1862 they moved to Vancouver, in what was then Washington Territory, in which place George Francis, the second child was born. In 1864 the family made its way to Boise, Idaho, and there the third child, Elizabeth Charlotte, was born. The father was then employed as a government sutler in Boise, having removed thence from Vancouver with the first troops under Major Leugenbeil of the United States Army. In later years Mr. Redway was connected with Crawford-Slocum & Company, a mercantile firm, and was afterwards associated with the First National Bank of Idaho, serving that institution many years as cashier. He died in February, 1900, esteemed and respected of all who knew him. He was a lifelong member of the Episcopal church and served in that body for forty years as Senior Warden. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights Templar of Boise Lodge No. 2.

William Harvey Redway was a small boy when the family home was established in Boise, and there he attended school, chiefly at the Parish School of the Episcopal church, up to the time when he was seventeen years old. At that age he entered St. Mark's Episcopal School at Salt Lake City, Utah, and was an attendant for one year at that place, making his home during the time with the family of Rt. Rev. Bishop D. S. Tuttle, now presiding Episcopal Bishop of the United States. Upon his return to Boise from Salt Lake City, Mr. Redway was employed as the office agent of the Utah, Idaho & Oregon Stage Company, of which the Hon. John Hailey of Boise was superintendent and a partner in the business. In 1881 Mr. Redway moved to the Wood River country, a mining region, acting in the same capacity of agent for the company at Bellevue, Idaho. In the autumn of that year occurred his marriage to Edith Jacobs, of Boise, after which he returned to Bellevue with his bride and resumed his work. Soon after, however, he bought a mercantile establishment at that point, and in connection with the store business he acted as agent for the Pacific Express Company, a position fraught with responsibility and the possibilities of danger at that time. He continued there in business until 1889, then moved to Salt Lake City where he remained until 1892, the year in which he came to Caldwell.

After three years he bought a prosperous mercantile business at this place, and continued in the business until 1909, when he felt himself sufficiently advanced in material prosperity as to warrant his retirement from the field of business, and accordingly sold his commercial interests in the place and settled down to a life of quiet.

The wife of Mr. Redway is the daughter of Cyrus and Mary E. Jacobs, the father being one of those who was prominently concerned with the actual work of laying out the city of Boise. He was a prosperous merchant and manufacturer in that city for many years, and was one of the incorporators of the first street railway of the city of Boise, as well as having a vital interest in many another enterprise of equal import to the city and the entire district. He died in 1900, and in 1906 his widow followed him, death coming to her in Chicago. She is buried by the side of her husband in Boise. Mrs. Jacobs was a daughter of General Joel Palmer of Indiana, who was appointed superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Territory of Oregon in about 1846, and who crossed the plains to and fro, before he decided to take his family from their Indiana home to locate in Oregon in 1848. The paternal grandfather of the subject's mother was also a pioneer of Oregon in its territorial days, and was a man well known in the region in his time. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were married in 1858 and came to Boise in 1863, there continuing to make their home.

Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Redway,—Mary E. and Anne L. were born in Idaho, and Helen E. was born in Salt Lake City. All three have received the benefits of excellent college educations, and two of them are married while the third is engaged in the study of vocal music. The eldest daughter is married to John C. Flynn, of Caldwell, Idaho, the marriage occurring in 1906, and the second daughter is the wife of J. Frederic Jones, of Chicago. They were married in September, 1912, and have taken up their residence in that city.

Mr. Redway is a staunch Republican, but his activity in party affairs does not extend beyond the business of voting at the proper intervals; he, however, organized a Republican club in 1912 and was elected president of same. He has never been a seeker after office positions of any kind. He is a member of the Episcopal church, as was his father before him, and he gave most worthy assistance in the building of the present church at Caldwell, which was erected in 1898. Fraternally he has membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but he has never aspired to official honors in either society.

Mr. Redway, wife and daughter moved to Chicago in June, 1913, there to again enter business life, being now engaged in the manufacturing business. He still retains his large real estate holdings in Caldwell, Idaho.

CYRUS JACOBS. Two of Idaho's finest pioneers were the late Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Jacobs, the former of whom died in 1900, and the latter in 1906. Cyrus Jacobs deserves the record in Idaho history as one of the most prominent founders and business builders in the city of Boise. He and his wife established their home in the Boise Valley more than fifty years ago, at the beginning of settlement and improvement in that region, and many facts may be adduced to prove their long continued prominence in that city.

Cyrus Jacobs was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1831, the second son of James B. and Margaret (Grow) Jacobs. His parents were married in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1824, in 1849 emigrated west to Iowa, and then in 1852 to Oregon. Thus the family has for two generations always lived on the frontier. The parents engaged in business in Oregon and James B. Jacobs died in that state in 1871, while his wife attained the ripe age of ninety-one years.

Cyrus Jacobs, who was eighteen years old when the family moved to Iowa, and had reached his majority when he came to Oregon, received his early education in his native town of Lancaster. On arriving in Portland, Oregon, he found employment as a clerk in a store. From that city he moved to Walla Walla, Washington, in 1858, and became one of the leading merchants of Walla Walla. Then in 1862 he went with the very first prospectors and first discoverers of gold to the rich gold field of the Boise Basin in Idaho. By pack train he moved a stock of goods into Idaho City, and continued to transport merchandise by freight teams and pack trains for a number of years during the early settlement of Idaho. He was one of the founders of the present city of Boise, and opened one of the first stores there. For thirty years he was in active business at Boise. He built the first flour mill in the Boise Valley, established a packing plant, and became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the state. He was an incorporator of the first rapid transit company in Idaho. His was the first brick dwelling house built in the present city of Boise, and he also put up one of the very few brick store buildings in the early day. Both those structures are still occupied, a fact which shows the thoroughness with which Mr. Jacobs had them constructed. The prices for material and labor that entered into the construction of those brick houses would make the present "high cost of living prices" look insignificant.

While he accumulated a generous share of material prosperity through his exceptional business enterprise, Mr. Jacobs never neglected his duties as a citizen. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Boise, and both before and afterwards held office as a member of the city council. In religion and benevolence he was never behind hand. He was a liberal supporter of the Episcopal church, and of all other religious denominations, and always foremost in practical charities. His store, packing plant and flour mill almost daily contributed of their supplies for the poor and needy, and such was the generosity of Mr. Jacobs that it proved a severe burden and drain upon his business prosperity.

In 1856, while still a resident of Oregon, Cyrus Jacobs married Mary Ellen Palmer, a daughter of General Joel Palmer, one of the pioneers of Oregon and for many years superintendent of the Oregon Indians. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs were born six children, as follows: Ralph, who died in infancy; Edith, now the wife of W. H. Redway, whose history is given in preceding paragraphs; Fannie, who died in 1898; Carrie, now living in Oregon; Mary, a resident of Chicago; and Alex Palmer, living in Idaho.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs are pioneers of Oregon and Idaho, who had many thrilling adventures in the early days. The Palmer family, owing to the prominence of General Palmer, had a distinctive part in the social life of Oregon. Mrs. Jacobs was a child of nine years when she accompanied the family in its removal by immigrant train across the plains from the state of Indiana. That party was distant only a three-days' journey from the historic Whitman massacre in the Blue Mountains, one of the most appalling events in the early history of the west. Mrs. Jacobs had an intimate friendship with General Phil Sheridan, and General Ulysses S. Grant while they were both young lieutenants stationed at different posts in Oregon, engaged in protecting the early pioneers from Indian depredations. Both the

officers were frequent guests in the home of General Joel Palmer.

During his early years in the west the late Mr. Jacobs was a brave, affectionate and unselfish participant in the work and sacrifices of those early times. On one occasion, he was a member of an immigrant train which became entirely destitute of the actual necessities of life. In that dire need he ventured on a trip by canoe in company with Indians down the Columbia River and up the Willamette to Portland, where he arranged for provisions to be transported to the band of homeseekers in the wilderness. He was always ready to take risks and endure hardships during the pioneer epoch, and in his later prosperity his liberality never suffered decline.

GEORGE W. WOOD. Prominently identified with the general business welfare and progress of Rigby for many years, George W. Wood in 1913 severed his connection with his business interests and activities in these parts and returned to San Francisco, California, there to take up his residence in the city of his birth. Though he is no longer a resident of Rigby, it is scarcely possible to write of the men who have stood for the more prominent and progressive things in business here without including mention of Mr. Wood, for though his stay here was brief, it was effective, and he gained a leading place among his fellows in the years of his residence here. He was one of the most genial of citizens and a successful merchant of the city, and he should be accorded due praise for his accomplishment, for though he was born to ample means, he worked assiduously and made his own way in the world of business, gaining success through the medium of his own efforts alone. Mr. Wood is a native westerner, born in San Francisco, California, on February 6, 1869, and is a son of Ben and Estella (Hursh) Wood, natives of Germany.

During the early fifties the father of Mr. Wood became one of a party of courageous men who emigrated to this country and crossed the plains to California, braving the dangers and hardships of the unknown trail to reach the gold fields, confident that there they would find their fortunes. From 1852 Mr. Wood was engaged in prospecting and mining, being successful in his operations, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1910, when he was seventy-four years old, he was one of San Francisco's wealthy citizens. His wife came to California as a girl, and was married to him in San Francisco, in which city she died in 1908. She was seventy years old when she died, and was the mother of four children, of whom George W. was the oldest.

After attending the public schools of San Francisco George W. Wood engaged in mining and prospecting on his own account, travelling through California, Nevada and Utah. From the latter state he started on a pleasure trip to Idaho, but traveled only as far as Rigby, where, becoming fascinated with conditions there, and believing in the opportunities of the place, he decided to engage in business. Accordingly in 1910, he opened a store which became in the short time he operated it one of the most successful in this part of the state. He continued to conduct the store up to the time of his return to the great California metropolis, and through his excellent business methods, honorable dealings and general integrity, gained a most pleasing reputation among his business associates, as well as making many warm friendships among the people. He was vice-president of the Rigby Commercial Club, and his fraternal connections here were with

the Masons and the Odd Fellows. He is a Republican, but as a resident of Rigby he did not participate in politics, or take any part in public life.

On October 4, 1890, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Rose Mitchell, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Wright) Mitchell, of Portland, Oregon, both of whom are now deceased. One son was born to them: Harold, born September 27, 1892, at Portland, and he was manager of his father's store in Rigby during the family residence here.

While a resident of Rigby and the state of Idaho Mr. Wood was a most enthusiastic citizen of the state and neglected no opportunity to spread abroad the facts about the country to which he was so attracted. He left it only to resume his residence in the city of his birth in order that he might better look after the estate which his father left when he died in 1910.

His departure with his family from Rigby was a distinct loss, felt no less in business than in social circles, for they were people who added not a little to the social atmosphere of the place, occupying a foremost place in the community.

OLIVER M. ELLIOTT. Professor Oliver Morton Elliott, superintendent of the public schools of Twin Falls, Idaho, is a man of marked ability and progressiveness. Holding advanced ideas concerning educational methods and teaching, during his incumbency of the above position, he has introduced many methods which are proving of the most practical value in making the school what it ever should be—a preparation for the responsible duties which devolve upon every individual after reaching maturity. His course has received the approval of the most enterprising citizens of Twin Falls and he has enlisted the co-operation of his teachers to such an extent that great harmony prevails and the concerted action is attended with excellent results.

A native of the fine old Hoosier state of the Union, Professor Elliott was born at White Water, Indiana, February 11, 1867. He is a son of D. T. and Sara (Moon) Elliott, both deceased. D. T. Elliott was a gallant soldier in the Civil war as a member of an Indiana regiment and he took part in some of the most important engagements marking the progress of the war. At one time he was captured and for six months was held in duress in the Andersonville prison. He received his honorable discharge from the army after the close of hostilities and for many years prior to his death was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native place, Professor Elliott was matriculated as a student in Marietta College, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course in the University of Iowa and that institution conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him. From 1890 to 1893 Professor Elliott was principal of a school at Center Point, Iowa; for the next three years he held a principalship at Reinbeck, Iowa; from 1896 to 1900 he was principal at Traer, Iowa; from 1900 to 1903 he was superintendent of schools at Corning, Iowa; and from the latter year until 1909 he was superintendent of schools at Sheldon, Iowa. Summed up, the foregoing makes nineteen years that Professor Elliott devoted to educational matters in Iowa. In the year 1909 he came to Idaho and settled in Twin Falls, where he has since been the popular and efficient incumbent of the office of superintendent of the city schools. He is well liked by teachers and pupils and has accomplished wonders in the way of systematizing the school

work. He is the owner of extensive ranching property in Twin Falls county and has a comfortable and pleasant home in the city.

At Eaton, Ohio, Professor Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Frances Conner. This union has been prolific of two children: Miss Enid and Dana T. In their religious faith the Elliott family are devout members of the Presbyterian church and he is an Independent Republican in his political proclivities.

WILLIAM G. BISSELL. Foremost among the successful men of Gooding and of Lincoln county, may be mentioned William G. Bissell, identified with the legal profession here since 1909. His career here, though brief, has been marked by a degree of success not always attained in so short a period, and his standing with the profession and with the people is alike excellent.

Born in Phillips county, Kansas, on June 6, 1876, William G. Bissell is the son of William and Mary (Calkins) Bissell, both of whom are now deceased. The father was an early pioneer of Kansas. Arriving there when the state was sparsely settled, he went into the stockraising and agriculture business, and he became one of the most prominent men in the state among those who devoted themselves to the enterprise mentioned. His influence was a widespread one, and when he died in November, 1896, he was deeply mourned, as one of the really big men of the state. The mother was a native daughter of Ohio. Two children were born to the parents,—Myrta, now Mrs. D. D. Haggard, of Phillipsburg, Kansas, and William G. of this review.

On the farm home of his father, in Phillips county, Kansas, William C. Bissell grew to manhood. He received a splendid education, first attending the grammar and high schools of Phillipsburg, and after his graduation from the latter entering the University of South Dakota. After completing his work in the latter school, he entered Kansas Wesleyan Academy, at Salina, Kansas. Taking up the study of law he applied himself with such diligence that he was ready to take his bar examinations by the time he was twenty-one years old, and he was thereupon admitted in 1897 to practice in the courts of Kansas. His first law office was in Phillipsburg, among the people with whom he had grown up, and were it not for the fact that he has continued in the same manner, one might have believed that his early success was the result of his undeniable popularity with the people in his native community. In 1908 Mr. Bissell gave up his practice for a time in order that he might go to Mexico, where he had extensive timber interests. At Guadalajara, Mexico, he undertook a large contract of supplying ties to the Southern Pacific Railroad, and his work was being prosecuted very successfully, with much promise of a favorable financial outcome, when a revolution in Mexico necessitated the cancelling of the contract and his return to the United States. Mr. Bissell was unwilling to settle down to practice in his home community again, and in 1909 he came to Gooding, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. His earlier legal success was here repeated, and after three years of activity here, he is regarded as one of the best established men in the community.

Politically, Mr. Bissell is a Republican, but he has little time to devote to the subject of politics, so heavy are the demands of his profession and other interests. During his residence in Kansas, however, he held various county offices, among them being that of county attorney. Mr. Bissell is one who

believes in the future of his community, and has manifested his faith by becoming the owner of some of the finest ranching property in the county. He has long been prominent in fraternal affairs, and has membership in the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which he has filled all the chairs at various times.

Mr. Bissell was married to Miss Grace Huzumina, who is a native of Phillips county, Kansas.

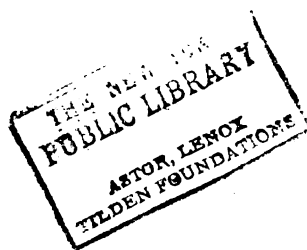
An inveterate reader, Mr. Bissell is especially well versed on historical subjects. He is said to be one of the best posted men on Mexican affairs to be found in these parts, his year in Mexico having sharpened his natural interest in the sorrows of that people, and caused him to give an unusual amount of attention to the situation there.

CARROLL MAYNE LUCAS. One of the younger business men of Idaho, active in the business affairs of the town of Meadows, and until recently postmaster of that town, Carroll Mayne Lucas is the eldest son of Mr. A. B. Lucas, for a number of years prominent in this state as a banker, editor, in political affairs.

Carroll Mayne Lucas was born in Iowa June 12, 1884. He is a son of A. B. Lucas, who was born in 1861 in Bremer county, Iowa, near Waverly. William B. V. Lucas, who was born in 1834 in Carroll county, Indiana, is the grandfather of Carroll Mayne. He made his immigration in 1856 by wagon and team across country to Iowa, that journey being in the nature of his wedding trip, since he had just been married. He took up land, and not only farmed, but taught school and performed duties as a minister. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B of the Fourteenth Iowa Regiment with the rank of first lieutenant. He fought in many battles, and for his bravery and meritorious service was promoted to the rank of colonel. For many years after the war he lived in Iowa, and was very prominent in politics and business. He was county treasurer of Bremer county for six years, after which he took up newspaper work and gained prominence as an editor. He was elected to the legislature, and in 1877 was one of the electors who cast their votes for President Hayes. In 1880 he was elected state auditor of Iowa, and held that office until his removal from Iowa in 1883. Moving out to South Dakota, he lived there for a number of years, and in 1890 was elected to congress from South Dakota. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley. That was practically his last appearance in politics, for in 1904 he moved to California, where he has since lived retired. William B. Lucas married Saphronia M. Lowe, who died at the age of sixty-one in Iowa. There were seven children in the family, and Aaron Briney was one of these.

In 1881 Aaron Briney was married to Miss Ella Mayne and soon after this event removed to the territory of South Dakota. Here he was prominent in banking and newspaper business. He represented his county in the State legislature in term with great credit and held other offices of responsibility and honor. He left Dakota in 1896 and after being located in California a time he came to Idaho and has been in business at Meadows since 1906. His son Mayne after graduation from the University of California located at Meadows also and has been in business with him since 1910.

Mr. Carroll Mayne Lucas grew up in South Dakota, and finished his training in California, where he was graduated from the College of Mechanics in



D. H. Utter

The Young Men's Society

D. G. Utter

the University of that State in 1910. In that year he joined his father at Meadows, Idaho, and has since performed his capable duties as assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the Meadows State Bank. In July, 1911, Mr. Lucas was appointed postmaster in Meadows, and served over two years. In political faith, Mr. Lucas is a Progressive. He is a member of the First Congregational Church at Meadows.

At Salinas, California, on June 4, 1912, Mr. Lucas married Miss Helen H. Scott, of National City, California. Mrs. Lucas is a graduate of the state normal at San Diego, California, and was a daughter of Loren and Fanny C. Scott. Mr. Scott was a lawyer and died when quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have one son, Willard Scott Lucas, born February 19, 1913, at Weiser, Idaho.

DARWIN A. UTTER. As United States surveyor general for the state of Idaho, General Utter has accomplished a work of almost inestimable value. He was virtually the author of the recent government law under which public land surveys are now made at far less expense and with much greater accuracy than had been the case under the old methods in vogue for more than a century, and the entire nation has profited by that improvement in the service. His career has also been noteworthy in connection with his individual operations as a civil engineer, especially in railway surveys and construction. General Utter has contributed materially to the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Idaho, within whose borders he established his home prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and no citizen is more widely known or held in more unequivocal confidence and esteem. He maintains his home in Boise, and has extensive interests in ranch lands and city realty in Idaho, including valuable ranches in Elmore and Washington counties, and also in the state of Oregon. He owns some improved and unimproved real estate in Weiser.

Born at Erie, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1860, Darwin A. Utter when a boy showed his tastes for mathematics and kindred scientific lines, and was fortunate in having an excellent instructor in mathematics. His early career was spent as a surveyor, he was an inspector of timber and mineral lands in several of the middle states, and came to the northwest as superintendent of construction with the Union Pacific Railroad. In the fall of 1899 General Utter opened an office at Weiser, Idaho, where he resumed private practice as a civil engineer, and was there five years. In that time he constructed the electric light and water plant in Weiser, installed the sewerage system, and was chief engineer of the Weiser Irrigation District No. 1. He brought about the expansion of canal-irrigation projects in various parts of the state, secured cooperation required in a financial way to effectuate important improvements, and his work has been of enduring value in the development of the agricultural resources of the state. He was chief engineer of the Dead Ox Flats District, and virtually perfected the practical method of pumping water from the Snake River for irrigation purposes.

As chief engineer for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, General Utter surveyed the route from Huntington, Oregon, to Homestead in the same state and to Lewiston, Idaho, and this line of railroad is under construction as a part of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. He also examined and reported upon the feasibility of the enlargement of the Hood River extension irrigation system.

In the spring of 1908, General Utter was appointed

to his present office of United States surveyor general of Idaho, and in 1912 was reappointed by President Taft. He has always been a Republican, and in 1906 was made chairman of the central committee in Washington county. While serving in his present office he has subdivided several town sites for the government, twelve million of square miles of agricultural land, and also mineral lands for patents in Idaho, which state constitutes his jurisdiction. He was a member of the state examining board of engineers for two years, and in that office gave effective service.

Within his first term as surveyor general, General Utter perfected a method of survey which has proved the old system, in vogue for one hundred and six years, to have been in many respects unnecessarily expensive and inadequate. Under the old system ten or more years were required before a man could file entry on his claim after the instituting of the government survey, and the cost to the government was eighteen dollars an acre on the average. General Utter's plan was properly drafted and presented to congress by Hon. W. B. Heyburn, United States senator for Idaho. It was approved by congress and became a law in 1909. Under its provision, three dollars an acre is saved to the government in the cost of preparing public lands for entry, and settlers can file their claim within one year after the survey is made. In place of the old corner stone formerly utilized for marking surveys, the plan evolved by General Utter provides for the use of brass-capped steel posts, three feet in length, and on the brass tablets are given the respective numbers of the different sections surveyed. The posts are driven into the ground a sufficient depth to leave only six inches exposed, and the law prescribes a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for the removal or defacing of these posts. Under his administration the contract system of surveying has been abolished and thus is avoided repetition of former incompetent service and erroneous and valueless work. He employs, at a stipulated salary, competent engineers, and by this means all malfeasance and inefficiency are avoided, thus making the service a real aid and advantage in the development of the national domain. Many compliments have been paid to General Utter for his splendid record in his office, and for the improvement of the service in general throughout the western states.

Another valuable work performed by General Utter was in effecting the organization of the Idaho Society of Engineers in 1910. He served as first president of this society, but has since declined any office though he continues as one of the most active members. The society roll now shows one hundred and fifty members in active membership. In the journal of the Idaho Society of Engineers, in 1911, General Utter's brief address as president of the organization was reproduced and two paragraphs from this address are pertinent and interesting in this sketch:

"I want to say just a word or two to the members present. There is none of us but what in life's work has an ambition to become something more than the ordinary or commonplace, and in our particular line of work we must be competent. Ambition is a stepping-stone to something better, something higher, and in our work every young assistant has aspirations for that dignified position where he can run a transit. This, you know, is absolutely true; and it is proper and right that we should have ambition. The object of the Idaho Society of Engi-

neers is to assist its members in becoming competent, and it was this purpose the society had in mind when it invited you to become a member with us. The active work of life depends upon what you have stored away in your gray matter, and what you have there will be your stock in trade, will be of value sometime. Of course there may be times when a man is fortunate or lucky and does not require much to draw upon, while another man equally or more competent may have to strive and struggle along in the face of many difficulties, but I will say if you really have the worth, someone is going to discover it and someone will want it.

"From these different papers you will derive much valuable knowledge from men who have had experience and are thoroughly competent in their line. You have been instructed how to build concrete systems, how to lay out canals, how to divert and distribute the water, and listened to discussions of many other topics of vital interest to the irrigation engineer. In our last paper we learned that aside from knowing these things an engineer must be able to advise. So the technical engineer must be attorney in his particular line of work. He must be prepared in order to preserve the dignity of his profession, to answer questions that may be put to him at any time. Persons will come to him and ask him about various subjects, and he must be able to tell them in order to hold his position, whether as state engineer or in private professional life. It is the purpose of this society to aid you to become competent in your work, whatever it may be, and to give you a standing among business men and professional men. See that you perform no act that will bring discredit to yourself or to the society, for you now have not only your own good name to protect, but also the honor of your fellows."

General Utter is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity including Weiser Commandery of the Knights Templar, and also with the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On September 10, 1885, General Utter married Miss Margaret Kimball, who was born at Corey, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Utter has been a devoted wife, and a splendid companion and comrade, and often accompanies her husband on extended hunting and fishing trips to the mountains and valleys of Idaho. Each year the general makes extended expeditions, and has won many splendid trophies in big game. In his home are displayed finely mounted heads of bear, deer, elk and mountain lions, all evidences of his prowess as a Nimrod. In the spring of 1913 General Utter completed a seven-month tour of the Orient, reaching home after travel of forty thousand miles over remote portions of the globe. To a large degree this was a business trip, since he was sent out by a large syndicate of capitalists. He spent five months in the Philippines, and traveled fifteen thousand miles in and about those islands. During his trip he gave particular attention to the various trees found in the countries he visited, especially those kinds which are commercially valuable for lumber. He brought back specimens of some twenty different kinds of commercial lumber, and is now compiling an extensive report with particular reference to the data which he obtained on the lumber situation. During his sojourn in the Philippines, General Utter made his home in the Elks Club at Manila. The Elks in that city have a

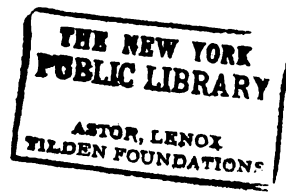
club house which is not surpassed by any other of this order anywhere in the world. General and Mrs. Utter have one daughter, Erma, born December 23, 1906.

ARTHUR PORTER, JR. In no avenue of business do men become so widely known as in journalism; not always as personalities, but as influences, their printed thoughts speaking to thousands where their spoken ones could reach, perhaps, but a score. Hence the grave responsibility of the journalist; the power of the press has many times brought reformatory legislation, and more than once has changed public policies. Naturally endowed with editorial ability, Arthur Porter, Jr., editor and publisher of the *Current Journal*, of Rexburg, Idaho, and one of that city's leading business citizens, entered newspaper life from college halls, where he had won recognition as an educator, and has made his publication an active agent for public enlightenment. Mr. Porter was born at Auckland, New Zealand, April 28, 1876, and is a son of Arthur and Louise (Koebbel) Porter.

Arthur Porter, Sr., was born in England, and from 1866 to 1876 was a resident of Australia and New Zealand, following gold mining as an occupation. He came to the United States in 1876, and first settled in Utah, where he was occupied in farming, but in 1896 came to Idaho, and located in Fremont county, where he still resides. He was married in Australia to Miss Louise Koebbel, a native of that country, of German parentage, and they became the parents of twelve children, of whom Arthur was the oldest.

Arthur Porter, Jr., was still an infant when brought to the United States, and his education was secured in the public schools at Logan, Utah, where he also attended Brigham Young College, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He also spent one year in the study of languages in the University of Switzerland, at Geneva, and on his return to this country commenced teaching in the public schools of Lewiston, Utah. Later, he became an instructor in the academy at Preston, Utah, and for the past eleven years has been connected with Ricks Academy, at Rexburg, gaining widespread reputation in his profession. In 1907 Mr. Porter purchased the *Current Journal*, a Democratic newspaper founded in 1884, and this he has since conducted in an able manner, giving the reading public a live, newsy sheet, filled with reliable matter. Mr. Porter is also extensively engaged in farming in Fremont county, where he owns 240 acres of well-cultivated land, and has also invested in city realty in Rexburg. He is known as an excellent business man and a citizen whose public-spirit has led him to identify himself with every movement for the public welfare, and his many friends testify to his personal popularity. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party, but has never sought preferment on his own account. His social connection is with the Commercial Club, and his religious belief that of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, where he has been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past seven years.

Mr. Porter was married in November, 1901, at Logan, Utah, to Miss Gertrude Paull, daughter of Charles Paull, who died April 10, 1906, at Rexburg, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving three children: Jessie, Virginia and Gertrude. On June 24, 1908, Mr. Porter was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, to Miss Nell Childs, daughter of A. W. Childs, born in Utah, and they have had two children: Louise and John C.



Ind. Rev.

HISTORY of LEAD

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military practice he was a member of the United States Cavalry Regiment of New York City. He was also employed as a private investigator in Washington and while he was engaged in the Cavalry Squadron, he was stationed at Fort Washington.

Reed is a member of the American Revolution and a Knight of the P. D. O. He works as a draftsman.

This rare example is the only one we were able to locate west of the Sierra Nevada, although the last record of it was in 1882. A second married pair was shot in 1904 in the same area of the San Bernardino Mountains, California.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. Government has been unable to secure the
 3. necessary funds to carry out its policy of
 4. maintaining the peace in the region.
 5. The second is the fact that the Government
 6. has been unable to secure the necessary
 7. funds to carry out its policy of
 8. maintaining the peace in the region.
 9. The third is the fact that the Government
 10. has been unable to secure the necessary
 11. funds to carry out its policy of
 12. maintaining the peace in the region.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

Frederic Bond

FRED R. REED. John Greenleaf Whittier, in one of his delightful poems, refers to Oliver Wendell Holmes as "That delightful optimist." This striking characterization may very fittingly be applied to Major Fred R. Reed, the present Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, and the Executive Commissioner for Idaho to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915. There is no more genial, sunny, optimistic and, altogether inspiring, personality in the west than Major Reed. He unites with all this sunniness a most solid and substantial character. He has been one of the most potent factors of late years in the upbuilding of Idaho. As the executive manager for the Kuhn interests, and in connection with their great irrigation enterprises he has succeeded in bringing over 1500 families into this state, and it is an open secret here that amid the hard times that befell many of these families during the last few years Major Reed has been the guardian, protector, and helper to many, and his name is cherished by them with tender affection.

Fred R. Reed was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, August 9, 1858. His people were the old Blue Stocking type of Massachusetts, among the very best people in New England. Mr. Reed is one of our self-educated men in the true sense of that term; he began life as a sailor, and did not attend school a single day after he was thirteen years old; he has studied not so much in books, although he is well-read in general literature, but he has made a study of nature and of man. He came west in 1877, and to Idaho in 1888. He started in as a cowboy and rode the range for three years; he then became interested in railroad building, starting in as the foreman of a Chinese gang of construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and ended as the assistant of the manager of construction of that road.

In military matters he was a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York and when coming west he enlisted as a private in the National Guard of Washington, and when he resigned as Major of the Cavalry Squadron, National Guard of the State of Washington.

Mr. Reed is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a Knight Templar, and a member of the B. P. O. E.

His work as Commissioner for Idaho of the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been most satisfactory. His rare executive ability and his enthusiasm for the west make him a power in massing and illustrating the vast resources of his adopted state.

In 1882 Mr. Reed married Miss Carrie M. Budd, daughter of D. E. Budd and cousin of Governor Budd of California.

EDWIN W. WING. That the splendid natural resources of Idaho can hardly be overestimated is shown in the position held today by this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Lewiston, the judicial center of Nez Perce county, where he is serving as county commissioner and also as clerk of the Lewiston board of education. Mr. Wing came to this section of the state in 1902, purchased land in Nez Perce county and instituted the development and general improvement of the property, and at the present time he receives a handsome revenue from the ranches in his possession, though he is living virtually retired, save for giving a general supervision to their operation and to his official duties in the positions just noted. Such a standing stands in evidence of the productiveness of Idaho lands, which render tribute of independence and prosperity to those who, like Mr. Wing, are willing to put forth the proper effort in the developing of

the properties, the while the scenic attractions, climatic conditions and social privileges of Idaho leave little to be desired.

Mr. Wing was born at Brothertown, Calumet county, Wisconsin, on the 4th of July, 1856, and in his career he has manifested the independence, self-reliance, and civic loyalty which his natal day signifies. He is a son of Ebenezer and Julia (Pease) Wing, both of whom were born in the state of New York and both of whom were numbered among the honored pioneers of Wisconsin, besides which they were representatives of families whose names have been identified with American annals since the early colonial days and whose members contributed valiant service in the early Indian wars and in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Ebenezer Wing established his home in the Badger state in the early pioneer days and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits at the inception of the Civil war. He tendered his services in defense of the Union by his enlistment in Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which command he participated in a number of minor engagements marking the progress of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was preserved, and who was wounded at the battle of Nashville, shortly after victory had turned in favor of the Union forces. He became a prominent farmer and landholder of Wisconsin, was a man of influence in his community and ever commanded unqualified popular esteem. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1909, and he passed away in the following year, so that, after a loving companionship of more than half a century they were not long separated, the remains of both being laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Appleton, Wisconsin.

Edwin W. Wing was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native state, as well as those of a commercial college at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He continued to be identified with the agricultural industry in Wisconsin until 1887, when he removed to what is now North Dakota, prior to the admission of the state to the Union. There he became superintendent of a large body of land owned by eastern capitalists, and he showed great discrimination and ability in improving the property and administering its affairs. He continued his residence in North Dakota until 1894, when he resigned his position, much to the regret of the owners of the property over which he had had supervision, and removed to Breckenridge the judicial center of Wilkin county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and became a prominent and influential citizen. While there residing he served six terms as chairman of the board of supervisors of the town; resigning the position when he moved to Idaho, and through the appointment by the governor, who was a member of the state board of prison managers at the time the Younger Brothers were paroled.

Mr. Wing continued to reside at Breckenridge until the autumn of 1902, when he came to Lewiston, Idaho, and purchased an attractive home and ranch lands in Nez Perce county. With characteristic energy and ability he brought his land up to a high state of productiveness, and he has since added to his landed estate until he now owns an aggregate of fully 720 acres, including valuable property also in Clearwater and Lewis counties. In 1904 he was elected to the city council of the city of Lewiston, serving one term and refusing to be a candidate for re-election. He was elected county

commissioner in 1908, and is now serving his third term, and to the duties of this responsible office he has since given his close attention, doing all in his power to further progressive policies and wise administration of the general governmental affairs of the county. He has also served as clerk of the Lewiston board of education since the spring of 1908, and he is a citizen whose judgment is authoritative and whose counsel is sought in connection with matters of general importance to the city and county. He is essentially one of the representative citizens of Nez Perce county, even as he is one of its most popular, and he and his family have been prominent in the best social activities of their home city. He is a Republican in politics and naught of reversal in the party fortunes within recent times has tended to dislodge his faith in its basic principles and policies.

The year 1880 marked the marriage of Mr. Wing to Miss Lulu Ryon, who, like himself, was born and reared in Wisconsin, and they have three children: Lillian, the eldest of the three, is the wife of Carl O. Clark, a successful rancher at One Hundred and Fifty Mile House, British Columbia; Madge is the wife of Fred Brand, of Lewiston; and Miss Edna is a student in the Lewiston high school, as a member of the graduating class of 1913.

WALTER JAMES ABBS. The general manager and secretary of the Boise Title and Trust Company is a Canadian by birth, was for many years identified with banking in the state of Michigan, and has had his home in Boise for the past twelve years. Mr. Abbs is known as a leader in business circles at Boise, and has closely identified himself with the substantial interests of the community.

The only representative of his family in the United States, Walter James Abbs was born in Canada. His father, died in the Dominion several years ago, at the age of eighty-two, was Rev. George Abbs, who was born in England, in 1824, came to Canada when about nine years of age, was well educated and was ordained into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of about twenty-one. His services as a minister left him little choice of a permanent residence, and he continued his vocation until placed on the superannuated list at the age of seventy. For a few years he had been editor of the "Canada Christian Advocate," the organ of his church. His active work as a minister covered a period of nearly half a century. Rev. George Abbs had little to do with politics, was never in any line of enterprise outside his church work, but his life was one of high ideals and beneficence. He married Susanna Inglehart, who was born in Canada, of Pennsylvania Dutch parents, who emigrated to Canada several years before her birth, and were farmers. Mrs. George Abbs is now living in Trenton, Canada, at the age of eighty.

Walter J. Abbs was educated in the public schools of Canada, finishing with high school, but left before he was sixteen to take a clerkship in a general store. That provided the foundation of his business experience, and he stayed there about four years. From Canada, Mr. Abbs went into one of the eastern counties of Michigan, to take a position in a country bank. During sixteen years of residence there he was moderately prosperous, and was a mature business man when he came to Boise, in April, 1901. In the fall of that year he associated himself with the late Benjamin H. McGrew in the insurance and abstract business, and the negotiation of mortgage loans. This partnership was continued until June, 1906, when Mr. Abbs bought his partner's interest. In October, 1906, Mr. Abbs' business was absorbed

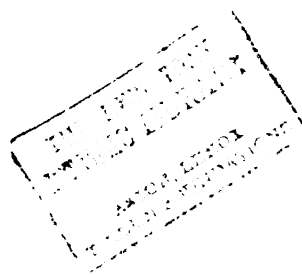
by the Boise Title and Trust Company, and he at once assumed an important relation with that corporation, of which he became general manager, and later took the office of secretary, both positions being filled by him at the present time.

In politics Mr. Abbs is a Republican. He has for some years been one of the leading members of the First Congregational church of Boise, has given active service as a member of the board of trustees for several years, and was secretary of the board during the construction of the new church building. The work of the Y. M. C. A. at Boise has also enlisted his services, and for several years he has been a member of the board of directors of the association. Outside of his business and his church interests as stated, Mr. Abbs has joined no society and his interests are divided between his business, his church and his home. At Dryden, Michigan, August 16, 1892, Mr. Abbs married Miss Mattie H. Bartlett, a daughter of Elijah and Ellen L. Bartlett, who were Michigan farmers, and are both now deceased. Mrs. Abbs after graduating from high school was engaged in teaching until her marriage. They are the parents of one child, a daughter, Helen Hope Abbs, who was born at Imlay City Michigan, June 5, 1895, and is now a senior in the high school at Boise.

JAMES SAWYER BOGART. The first abstract business established in the city of Boise and Ada county was the Bogart Abstract Company, which has been succeeded in recent years by the Boise Title, Abstract & Trust Company, one of the most important enterprises of this city. The founder of the original company has in recent years devoted himself to the profession of law, and is one of the foremost attorneys of the state of Idaho.

For thirty years Mr. Bogart has been identified with the west as a lawyer and business man, and among the citizens of Idaho who have achieved noteworthy success during their careers probably few have had lives of more varied experience and more successful attainments than James Sawyer Bogart. He was born in Ontario, Canada, October 9, 1864. His father, Irvin Dorland Bogart, a native of Canada, of English and Scotch parentage and of United Empire Loyalist stock, was a graduate of the McGill College of Medicine at Montreal and was a prominent physician and surgeon at Campbellford for forty years. He died at the age of seventy years. The maiden name of his wife was Rose M. Rendle, a native of England, who came to Ontario in infancy, and she still resides at Campbellford. Of the five children in the family, James S. was the only son.

His early education, begun in the Ontario public schools, was completed by an academic course in Albert College, after which he was apprenticed for a five-year term to A. L. Colville, Barrister. After serving the greater portion of his time and being well versed in the fundamentals of the law, he was seized with an impatience at the monotony of his existence and a desire to be gone into the stir and excitement of a distant country. It was the confidence in his ability to make his way, displayed at that time, which was the real secret of his success through many subsequent enterprises and undertakings. Against the advice of friends and relatives and the positive injunction of his father, who promised to disinherit him as soon as he crossed the line into the States, a promise which was faithfully carried out, the young barrister apprentice departed from home, and even declined to accept a purse of money offered him by his father. He had saved



Wm. Beedgen

something during his services in the law office, and with this capital directed his journey into the far southwest. His chosen destination was Socorro, New Mexico, where he arrived in 1882, with a balance in cash of twenty-five dollars. Socorro at that time was one of the frontier settlements of the southwest, and it happened that the tenderfoot young Canadian was the first lawyer to identify himself with the citizenship of the town. As soon as his professional attainments were known, he quickly gained a large following of clients and during his several years' residence in New Mexico had all the business he could attend to. He next removed to Denver, Colorado, where he was engaged in the law and the title and abstract business, and for two years served in the county abstract department of Arapahoe county. He then established the Salt Lake Title & Guarantee Company in the Utah Metropolis, and from there in 1890 he came to Boise, with which city he has ever since been identified.

Mr. Bogart continued to conduct the abstract company, which he founded, for fifteen years, and after it was merged into the Boise Title, Abstract & Trust Company he turned his chief attention to his profession. In February, 1908, he began regular practice in association with Milton G. Cage, the firm being Cage & Bogart, which continued a year. Since then Mr. Bogart has formed the firm of Bogart & Hasbrouck, his partner being V. W. Hasbrouck, former United States assistant district attorney. They have a large practice in the state and federal courts.

In Republican politics Mr. Bogart has taken an active interest in national, state and local party affairs since he came to the United States. He has never filled any office, but was several times the unsuccessful Republican candidate for mayor of Boise. He is an active member of the Boise Commercial Club, and of the county, state and American Bar Association. Fraternally he affiliates with the Boise Camp No. 150, Woodmen of the World, with Ada County Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., and with Boise No. 310, Lodge of the Elks. His church is the Presbyterian.

Mr. Bogart was married in Denver, Colorado, to Miss Edith Foster, a native of Nebraska. Their three sons, all born in Boise, are named Irvin Dordland, Newton I. and James S., Jr. The Bogart home, at 323 Jefferson avenue, is one of the beautiful residences of the city, and he is also owner of considerable other property in the city.

DAN PUTNAM ALBEE, M. D. Among the productive resources of Idaho, many would concede that Dr. Albee of Rock Creek has chosen one of the most interesting and most profitable. Dr. Albee is one of the largest producers of honey in the state of Idaho, and is helping to give fame to the state for its variety and excellence of productions. On a beautiful little ranch near Rock Creek, he has an apiary where his bee colonies stand in order like the arrangement of an insect city, and the industry of his thousands of little workers has an annual fruitage more valuable than that obtained from many of the large general stock ranches of the state. Dr. Albee had a long and successful career as a practitioner of medicine, having located in Idaho more than twenty years ago, but since taking up the bee industry has resigned his private practice.

Dan Putnam Albee was born in Humboldt county, California, January 9, 1856. His father, Joseph P. Albee, was a pioneer of California, in the year 1850, and in 1862 lost his life during an Indian raid. The maiden name of the mother was Calthia Putnam, who died in California in 1905. Dr. Albee grew to manhood in his native state, and qualified himself for

teaching as his first occupation which he followed for ten years in order to earn the money to pay his way through medical college. He went east and entered Columbia University of New York City, where he was graduated M. D. in 1888. His first practice was in his native county of California, and in 1891 he came to Idaho, located at Oxford, later at Oakley, where he was in practice until 1905. He then moved to his present home at Rock Creek, and has practiced very little since locating there. In 1910 his bees produced honey and other commodities valued at forty-three hundred dollars. He has two hundred and fifty swarms, and he separates, strains and packs his honey under his own brand, shipping it to Chicago for market. His ranch at Rock Creek comprises fifty acres, and he has a very pleasant home.

On Christmas Day of 1894 Dr. Albee married Miss Laura C. Hansen, a daughter of Lawrence Hansen, a native of Denmark and one of the pioneer citizens of Rock Creek district. The doctor and wife have one child, Joseph P. Albee, thirteen years old, and attending school.

Dr. Albee has been a Mason since 1899, when he took his Blue Lodge degrees in Albion. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are both members of the Episcopal Church, and during his early voting years he supported the Republican party, but has been a Democrat since 1896.

WILLIAM BUDGE. Probably no other official of the Mormon church in Idaho has held greater prominence and more unequivocal esteem from all classes of people, whether in or out of the church, than William Budge, who for a period of thirty-five years was a church executive in the district of southeast Idaho, and who since 1906 has held the office of president of the Logan Temple at Logan, Utah. His career and a brief mention of his family connections are proper subjects for an article in this history of Idaho.

William Budge was born May 1, 1828, at Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. As to his ancestry there is authentic information extending only to his grandparents, who were William Budge and Ellen Micheljohn. These grandparents were married in the month of November, 1770, and lived first in Caithnessshire, and later in Edinburgh. Their family comprised three girls and seven boys, and the father of President Budge was William, the ninth of the family.

William Budge, father of President Budge, was born August 1, 1791, at Edinburgh, Scotland. From November 17, 1810, when he was less than twenty years of age, until November 24, 1817, his occupation was that of a soldier in the British army, and five and a half years of this total period were spent in the West Indies. On the 15th of May, 1818, he married Mary Scott, who was a daughter of John and Mary (Nelson) Scott. After his marriage, William Budge resided in Lanark, was engaged in the general merchandise business and later became traveling salesman for Fullerton & Company of Glasgow, residing in turn at Wishaw, Airdrie, Glasgow and Campbelltown. He was a man of excellent reputation as is attested by several letters of recommendation given to him by business men of Lanark, Airdrie and Glasgow upon his removal from each of these communities. These letters were given in accordance with a custom of that time prevailing in Scotland, and are now in possession of his son, President William Budge. He was a devoted member of that branch of the Presbyterian church known as the "United Secession

Church," the prevailing faith in that section of Scotland. He died December 29, 1852.

The early education and the boyhood experience of President William Budge were of a character which could hardly be considered an adequate preparation for the large position in affairs which he was destined later to assume. He attended the common schools at Airdrie, where the teaching consisted almost entirely of the Psalms of David and the Shorter Catechism, and later attended school at Glasgow and Campbelltown, where the schoolmasters were lax in discipline and where very little advancement was made by their pupils. His parents, however, were very devout and obliged him to study the Bible at home, and thus he became conversant with the scriptures. While a boy he labored at such employment as he was able to secure, and all his earnings were turned over to his parents.

Since his work and his career have been largely ecclesiastical, his church relations become the most significant and the chief point in his biography. William Budge was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, December 31, 1848. From April 20, 1851, to May 10, 1860, he labored "without purse or scrip" as a missionary of his church in England, Switzerland and Germany. During that time he gained much prominence as an expounder of the faith, as a preacher and as a contributor of doctrinal essays, and was the means of converting many people to a belief and profession of what is commonly known as "Mormonism."

In 1860 he emigrated to Utah and took up his residence in Farmington, Davis county. In 1864 occurred his removal to Providence, Cache county, to assume the office of Bishop of the Ward, an ecclesiastical area comprising the town. In June, 1870, President Brigham Young called him to act as Presiding Bishop of the district embracing portions of the northern part of Utah and southern Idaho, with headquarters at Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho. His duties were mainly to supervise the collection and handling of tithes for the church. In August, 1877, President Brigham Young chose Mr. Budge as president of Bear Lake Stake, an ecclesiastical division comprising portions of southern Idaho, northern Utah and western Wyoming. This office he held continuously until the summer of 1906. In 1906 he was called to the office of president of the Logan Temple at Logan, Utah, which office he now holds.

From June, 1878, to November, 1880, Mr. Budge was temporarily released as president of the Bear Lake Stake to preside over the European Mission of the Church with headquarters in Liverpool, succeeding President Joseph F. Smith in that office. During this period he had charge of all church work in Europe, including the business pertaining to the important work of emigration, it being the practice in those days for all converts whose circumstances permitted to join their fellow worshippers in the new world, the central gathering place being Utah.

While residing in Idaho, President Budge was an earnest participant in public affairs affecting his people, and became generally known as the most prominent Mormon in the state, and as one of the stalwarts of the church.

Since his admission to American citizenship. President Budge has been a voter, and oft times an active participant in Republican party affairs. His record of public offices held during his residence in the state of Utah follows: August 4, 1862, elected justice of the peace of Farmington precinct, Davis county; March 22, 1865, appointed postmaster of Providence, Cache county; March 23, 1866, appointed

by secretary of the treasury as assistant assessor of Division No. 9, a territorial collection district embracing what is now Bear Lake county, Idaho, and Rich and Cache counties, Utah; July 15, 1868, reappointed assistant assessor, and again on July 3, 1869; May 14, 1868, commissioned by acting-governor Higgins of Utah as "Major Second Battalion Infantry, Second Regiment, First Brigade Nauvoo Legion," the militia of Utah Territory; October 6, 1868, appointed special deputy clerk, third judicial district court for Cache and Rich counties; 1868 elected school superintendent of Cache county. During his residence in Idaho, though his time and energies were well absorbed by his church work, President Budge was several times honored with election to local and state offices. In 1870 he was deputy surveyor of Oneida county. In 1880 Bear Lake county elected him a member of the territorial council, that being the upper house of the territorial legislative body. In 1898, he was elected a member of the State Senate from Bear Lake county.

The marriages of President Budge have been three in number and are as follows: November 24, 1856, at London, England, he married Julia Stratford, a daughter of George and Eliza Stratford, of Malden, Essex. September 9, 1861, at Salt Lake City, he married Eliza Pritchard, a daughter of Joseph and Frances (Lane) Pritchard, who had lately emigrated from Birmingham, England. At Salt Lake City, on April 5, 1868, Mr. Budge married Anna Hyer, whose parents were Christian and Catherine Hyer of Richmond, Utah. The children resulting from these marriages are: Julia, born November 11, 1861, at Farmington, Utah, married C. W. Nibley, a capitalist, with home at Logan, Utah. Arthur, born July 30, 1862, at Farmington, Utah, is a farmer and dealer in thoroughbred live stock at Paris, Idaho, and his first wife was Alice Athay, who died, and his second wife is Fannie Morgan. Annie, born November 6, 1864, at Providence, Utah, is an accountant, living in Logan. Rose, born June 22, 1866, at Providence, married J. R. Shepherd, a merchant of Paris, Idaho. Alfred, born February 24, 1868, at Providence, is judge of the Fifth Judicial District of the state of Idaho, with residence at Pocatello, and he married Ella Hoge. Isabella, born February 27, 1869, at Providence, married Edward F. Davis, a farmer of Paris, Idaho. Lizzie, born February 26, 1870, at Providence, Utah, married William Pendrey, a plumber of Montpelier, Idaho. Ezra T., born August 23, 1870, at Providence, is a cattle dealer at Paris, and first married Lillian Spencer, who died, and later Ada Passey. Oliver H., born April 3, 1872, at Paris, Idaho, is a doctor of dentistry at Logan, Utah, and married Margaret Sutton. David C., born September 27, 1873, at Paris, is a physician and surgeon at Logan, and married Retta Bowen. Franklin, born July 3, 1874, at Paris, is a doctor of dentistry at Paris. Mary S., born January 27, 1875, at Paris, married H. Smith Woolley, a physician and surgeon of Pocatello. Frances J., born March 10, 1876, at Paris, married H. C. Duffin, an implement dealer of Rexburg, Idaho. Edwin S., born April 4, 1876, at Paris, a physician and surgeon at Logan, married Winnifred Crouch. Thomas B., born January 23, 1878, at Paris, is a physician and surgeon of Logan, and married Duella Alvord. Jesse R. S., born September 14, 1878, at Paris, is a practicing lawyer at Pocatello, and married Grace Hoff. Clara, born August 21, 1881, at Paris, married Daniel S. Price, a farmer of Paris. Lillian, born March 2, 1882, at Paris, is the wife of J. W. Hayward, a physician and surgeon at Logan. Effie, born May 26,

1884, at Paris, Idaho, married Edward J. Passey, a school teacher of Paris. Luella, born March 2, 1886, at Paris, is the wife of Andrew Wiser, a farmer of Lewistown, Utah. Seth, born September 16, 1887, at Richmond, Utah, is a farmer at Paris and married Mary Roberts. Hugh Wallace, born June 25, 1889, at Garden City, Utah, is a student at Logan. Alta M., born April 30, 1892, at Paris, is a student at Logan. Scott M., born May 24, 1895, at Paris, is attending school at Logan. Jean E., the youngest, born October 14, 1898, at Paris, is attending school at Logan.

The character and career of President William Budge would bear close scrutiny, and their study would reveal many lessons and examples for the inspiration of the younger generations. He is a man of marked executive and administrative ability, and these qualifications have brought him his position in the church. With his family he is loving and considerate, yet firm and consistent in discipline, and he has been an exemplar of uprightness, honesty and integrity. His sons and daughters have always sought his counsel in their personal and business affairs, and unitedly extend to him their love and gratitude. He has achieved renown among the people of his church, and among his non-Mormon acquaintances for his remarkable foresight and wisdom, and by an unselfish devotion to the upbuilding of his state and the progress of his people has won the love and respect of thousands, for in all things with which he has had to do, he has been trustworthy, efficient and honorable. No man possessed to a greater degree the confidence and love of his associates in whatever capacity he has been called to labor. Physically strong, the hardships of pioneer life were courageously encountered and endured. He has always enjoyed excellent health, due in large measure to the fact that he has lived much out of doors and has maintained a simple diet. Many would envy him his faculty, when requiring to sleep, of entirely dismissing from his mind all cares and worries. Indeed, it may be said that President Budge cannot recall a time when he was confined to the house by any sort of ailment, nor a single night when he was troubled with sleeplessness. He may be classed as one mentally, physically and morally strong. He has been forceful, energetic and diligent in the discharge of all the duties of life.

THOMAS DANIELS JONES. Whatever the vocation or calling, it is finally efficiency that determines the question of success. The profession of law requires a strong mentality and a keen discriminative ability, but it is only when such native talents are combined with patient study, investigation and training in reasoning and with a large capacity for the most laborious attention to detail that the lawyer attains a distinctive position in his profession. Well qualified in these different directions for the profession of his choice, Thomas Daniels Jones, of Malad City, Idaho, has won a creditable place for himself among the representatives of the Oneida county bar. He is not only an able lawyer but he is a representative of the native talent of Idaho and of his own immediate section, for he was born at Malad City, his birth having occurred January 13, 1875. His father, W. H. Jones, is a native of Wales, who on emigrating to this country, became a pioneer settler at Brigham City, Utah. In 1863 he removed from Utah to Malad, Idaho, where in 1871 he was married to Mary Jane Daniels of Welsh descent and pioneer lineage. William H. Jones has given his whole attention to ranching and stock-raising in a business way, and in an official capacity he has served as deputy United States marshal, as sheriff of Oneida county and in various other

of the county offices. To these parents were born eight children, as follows: Hugh W., Thomas Daniels and Eli B., all of Malad City; Mary, now the wife of Dr. James M. Kerns, of Malad City; Rachel, the wife of Dr. Fred M. Ray, of Pocatello, Idaho; and Oscar D., Stella and Ralph H., all of Malad City.

Thomas Daniels Jones received the rudiments of his education in private school at Malad City, later attending the agricultural school at Logan, Utah, and finally completing his professional training at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, from which well known institution he was graduated in 1905 as an LL.B. He was admitted to practice in Michigan and in Idaho by the supreme courts of each of these states and then located at Malad City, Idaho, to take up the active work of his profession. He was successful from the start and in 1908 was elected prosecuting attorney of Oneida county, being reelected to that office again in 1910, each time on the Republican ticket. His talent for concise and tactful expression makes him a valuable campaign worker and in both 1908 and 1910 he did effective work in behalf of his party in connection with county and state affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored Masonic order. During his senior year at the University of Michigan he was elected managing editor of the "Michiganensian" to prepare the university annual for 1905. He is the owner of ranch lands in Oneida county and also has holdings in city realty, including a modern, brick opera house erected in Malad City in 1907 and his own pleasant home in that city. These material accomplishments are the results of his well directed efforts and his merit as a lawyer and as a good business man, for he has builded largely upon his own resources.

On December 30, 1900, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Annie Jardine, who died January 3, 1902, leaving a daughter, Anna. For his second companion he took Miss Clara O'Connell, whom he wedded September 25, 1912. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of the Sacred Heart Academy of Ogden, and was instructor in the Salt Lake City Conservatory of Music, prior to her marriage.

GEORGE WILLIAM LEWIS. Though not yet an old man, still active in affairs, and vigorous and public spirited in his citizenship, George William Lewis on many grounds may be regarded as one of Idaho's pioneers, having lived in this territory and state since the decade of the sixties. He is a veteran of the early Indian war, has been identified with public affairs and has long been known for his successful participation in farming and stock raising and business at Boise and vicinity.

George William Lewis, whose home is now at 920 Warm Springs avenue—a part of the G. W. Russell homestead in Boise, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, September 2, 1852. Joseph Lewis, his father, was a grandson of Captain John Lewis, among whose children was the noted Merriwether Lewis, whose name is found in every school text book on United States History, as one of the leaders of the Lewis & Clark Expedition into the northwest, early in the nineteenth century.

When George William Lewis was seventeen years old, he came out to Idaho, in company with his uncle, William Gess, and made his home with the Gess family until his marriage in 1881 to Miss Olive A. Russell in Boise. Miss Russell was a daughter of G. W. Russell. During the Indian War of 1878, Mr. Lewis served as a volunteer and was chief scout under Captain Burgh. He served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Tiner, during 1882-83. His chief occupation for many years was farming and stock raising, and he shipped a large number of valuable horses to eastern markets. Later in life he became

interested in the Idaho Implement Company, whose store and warehouses were at the corner of Eighth and Grove Streets in Boise. After selling out his interest in the implement company and serving the city as street commissioner for 1902-4 and spending some time in Seattle, Washington, Mr. Lewis returned to the capital of Idaho, and became proprietor of the Mitchell Hotel at Tenth and Front Streets.

To his marriage seven children have been born, named as follows: Mrs. Eva Wilson of Boise; Mrs. Frankie Bennett, of Nampa; William R.; Harry B.; Marion O.; and Helen and Harold, twins, who were prize winners at the Inter-Mountain Fair when they were one year old.

FRANK BEACH. The profession of civil engineering undoubtedly offers a great future to those equipped by nature and study for this line of work. It demands, however, perhaps a more thorough technical knowledge of more subjects than almost any other business in which a man can engage, but its rewards are commensurate with its difficulties and on the pages of history are the names of civil engineers who have seemingly accomplished the impossible with other benefactors of mankind. The great western country, especially Idaho, with its unsurpassed wealth in water power, without these able, trained, accurate and daring men, would today have been sleeping instead of offering homes and riches untold to the world at large. Among the galaxy of civil engineers of the state who have reflected brilliance upon the profession, Frank Beach, city engineer of Idaho Falls, takes a prominent place. A man whose success is entirely due to his own efforts and ability, he has steadily risen in his chosen vocation, and today holds an enviable position among his confreres. Mr. Beach was born in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, March 8, 1871, and is a son of David and Rosana (Munhall) Beach, natives of Ohio. David Beach accompanied his parents to Iowa as a lad, there received a professional training, and for a number of years was one of the well known physicians and surgeons of Des Moines, where his death occurred in 1893, when he was sixty-four years of age. His widow, who still survives him, lives at Santa Barbara, California, and is seventy-two years old.

The youngest of his parents' three children, Frank Beach, received his early education in the public schools of Des Moines, following which he entered the agricultural college at Fort Collins, Colorado, from which he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in Colorado, but a few years later removed to Bozeman, Montana, only to return to Colorado a short time later. He subsequently spent several years in Texas and Wyoming, and in 1910 came to Idaho and opened offices in Idaho Falls, where he has been chiefly identified with work in the irrigation district. He also erected the Municipal Power Plant for Idaho Falls, the only one of its kind in the state, and one of the finest and most complete to be found anywhere in the country. While a resident of Donley county, Texas, he served as county surveyor, and also held a like position in Bent county, Colorado. In the office of city engineer to which he was elected on the independent ticket, Mr. Beach is rendering his adopted city signal service. He has been conscientious in his efforts to advance the welfare of his community, and his management of the affairs of his office has been such as to gain for him the respect and confidence of the people. Another public service that he has rendered to Idaho Falls is that of city clerk, from which office he retired in April, 1913. In that, as in his present office, he has given evidence of a

splendid civic loyalty, consistent in every respect with his character and personality.

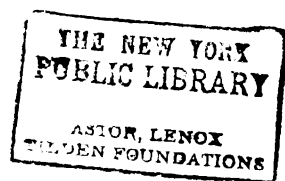
Having lived for fully twenty years in western states, variously, he is amply competent to judge of the merits of this section of the country, and his confidence in its future has been demonstrated by investment in large tracts of property. Fraternally he is identified by his membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Blue Lodge of the Masons, and he is also a member of the Commercial Club of Idaho Falls. In all these organizations he is popular, and has many friends.

Mr. Beach was married in Denver, Colorado, October 16, 1895, to Miss Celia May Southworth, and they have had three children: Esther R., born in December, 1897, in Bozeman, Montana, and now attending high school in Idaho Falls; Gladys, born in July, 1901, at Las Animas, Colorado, and now a student in the graded schools of Idaho Falls; and Frank, Jr., born in this city, in June, 1911.

WILL H. YOUNG. Among the young business men of Southeastern Idaho who have boldly entered the lists in the contest for success in life is Will H. Young, former cashier of the Bear Lake State Bank at Paris. He comes immediately of German parentage and ancestry, and has given unmistakable evidence of the possession of those splendid characteristics of industry, thrift, integrity and fixity of purpose that have always distinguished this branch of the human family.

Born in southeastern Kansas in November, 1875, Will H. Young is a son of John and Louise (Miller) Young, both natives of Germany. The father emigrated to the United States along in the fifties and settled in New York state. He was there a resident when the Civil war came on, and as his sympathies were with the Union cause, he early enlisted in the Federal army as a member of a New York regiment of infantry the same being assigned to the Army of the Potomac and with which he served for four years and three months. When the war was over, he settled in Kansas, and there he continued to reside until death claimed him in 1908, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife, who still survives him, continues her home in Kansas and is now in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Will H. Young is the fourth of nine children that came to these parents. His early educational discipline was received in the public schools of Kansas and following that he received two years of academic training, as a student for two years in the state Agricultural College, and during a similar period he devoted himself to commercial studies in a business college at Sedalia, Missouri. He was then twenty-two years of age, and for three years after the completion of his studies, he devoted himself to the profession of teaching, those activities being carried on in the state of Colorado. He then went to Eastern Oregon, where he became identified with banking activities for two years, and thence he came to Paris, Idaho, in company with A. K. Stuenkel, it being their purpose to open the Bear Lake State Bank at that place. This was done in 1905. Mr. Young was made cashier of the new financial institution, which position he filled with general satisfaction to all and with a great deal of credit to himself, until February, 1913, when he was appointed Deputy State Bank Commissioner, by the Governor of the state of Idaho. His appointment to this highly responsible post came as a distinct surprise to him and to his friends throughout the state, and is an honor of exceptional import, coming as an open recognition of his exceptional ability and integrity in financial matters. To one with his record for hard work and general ability, the appointment can



H. L. Hollister.

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be regarded in no other light, and his many friends are keenly appreciative of such recognition.

In every respect a capable and keenly discerning business man, Mr. Young has, during his eight years as a business factor in this community, acquired a high standing for efficiency and the strictest integrity. All genuinely good business men are progressive, and he is one of that stamp. For four years he was president of the Bear Lake County Fair Association, and he did much to make it the effective and forceful factor it is in stimulating interest in the agricultural advancement of the county, and any way that opens for progress in his community finds him at the fore, pushing for its accomplishment.

Politically, he is an adherent of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, at Montpelier, Idaho.

Mr. Young has succeeded in business, and perhaps all the more certainly because he has also experienced failure. He began his career with practically no assets in a financial way, and after carefully saving his earnings for a time, he invested them. He lost, but he set out even more energetically and resolutely to win, and he has not been denied his merited reward.

In November, 1901, at Baker City, Oregon, Mr. Young married Miss Minnie Freeman, daughter of E. Y. Freeman, of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Young have one son,—J. Freeman Young, who was born at Paris, Idaho, on April 26, 1910.

PETER NYEGAARD. The constant demand for wholesome food supplies, and recent national and state pure food laws, have resulted in the placing upon the market of a class of goods of a vastly better quality than ever before given to the public. For these and other equally cogent reasons the business of catering to the consumers' demand and giving out only first-class goods is proving one of the most profitable and satisfactory in the various lines of commercial endeavor, and Idaho Falls has its own quota of responsible grocers. Among those who have achieved success in their chosen line is Peter Nyegaard, whose well-appointed establishment is the reflection of all that is latest and best in all staple, fancy and green groceries, tastefully displayed with due regard to sanitation. Combined with his excellent stock of groceries, he carries a full line of general merchandise, uses fair methods of dealing and has good service, and as a result his volume of business shows a healthy as well as rapid increase. Mr. Nyegaard comes from a country that has given Idaho some of its best citizenship, having been born in Denmark, March 7, 1870.

Peter Nyegaard was educated in the public schools of his native land, after leaving which he served in the Danish army for a period of eighteen months. During the four years that followed, he served an apprenticeship to the grocery business, and in 1890 accompanied the family to the United States. He spent one year in Connecticut, and then was associated with his father in Chicago for several years, but in 1903 came to Idaho Falls and established his present business, which almost immediately proved a success. His stock is large, complete and well selected, and modern ideas and methods have served to make the store popular with the buying public. Mr. Nyegaard's position as a substantial man of business has been attained entirely through the medium of his own efforts, ability and perseverance, as he had no outside financial aid or influential friends to help him. He is a Republican in his political views, but has never paid any attention to public matters except that taken by every public-spirited citizen in the wants and welfare of his community.

He is interested in fraternal work to some extent, holding membership in the Eagles, the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Club of Commerce, and is popular with his fellow-members in these organizations. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church.

HARRY L. HOLLISTER. Idaho recognizes and honors its indebtedness to several classes of pioneers. There were those men who fifty years ago first settled in the country and proclaimed its resources to the world, and who, while establishing homesteads and mining precious metals, at the same time fought countless battles with Indians and other formidable enemies of the frontiersman in the shape of physical hardships and privations. But after the Indians had been compelled to adopt peaceful ways and after life on the plains and in the valleys had settled down to a quiet and almost prosaic routine, there still remained many opportunities for the pioneer. The building of railways, the promotion of commerce and the establishment of cities form another chapter in Idaho pioneer annals. In every decade the men of Idaho have extended the marvelous opportunities of the state with the same physical hardihood and commercial daring which characterized the first pathfinders and home makers in the wilderness. It is in the group of modern pioneers that Harry L. Hollister has a place. Probably no development of the present century has attracted more attention in the state or has been regarded as of more potential benefit than the remarkable irrigation projects in the Twin Falls country and the water power development at Shoshone Falls. These have been monumental enterprises and the credit for their accomplishment is of course divided among a number of men, but Mr. Hollister for many years has been one of the chief leaders in the undertaking. It is his important relation with that project and the general development of Idaho's agricultural and industrial resources that causes a record of his personal career to have an appropriate position in a history of Idaho.

The following brief sketch refers to Mr. Hollister's development work in the Twin Falls country, and also to some points of his personal and private life.

His interest in Idaho dates from the year 1899, when he became attracted by the business opportunities offered by the state. Here he took up what is perhaps the most important work of his life, that of developing the water power at Shoshone Falls. It was Mr. Hollister's enterprise that drove the tunnel through the flinty lava rock from the forebay above the falls to the site of the power house at the level of the lower river. It was an extensive work, carried through in the face of great obstacles. The chief obstruction was the litigation with United States Senator W. A. Clark, many times a millionaire, who brought to bear the power of his great wealth to defeat the efforts of Mr. Hollister. Notwithstanding the great odds against him, Mr. Hollister won. Enlisting additional capital in his work, the power plant was finally put into operation, the first important power development on Snake River. Later the Lower and Upper Salmon Falls power plants were built by the same organization in which Mr. Hollister and his associate, Mr. I. B. Perrine, had an important interest.

It is impossible to separate much of the work done by Messrs. Hollister and Perrine in the Twin Falls country, and an individual account of the latter will be found elsewhere in this publication. Idaho owes a debt of lasting gratitude to these two men. Only those who have undertaken great enterprises and carried them through to their final de-

velopment can understand the load of care and anxiety which a leader in such work must assume. Years of self-denial are a part of their experience. Obstacles of every sort must be overcome. Legal actions are instituted to defeat the enterprise on the flimsiest pretexts. While Mr. Perrine looked after the business in Idaho, Mr. Hollister maintained an office in Chicago. Working thus together the great power and irrigation projects of the Twin Falls country were financed and the land colonized. Large organizations were kept busy getting settlers for the tract. Mr. Hollister devoted several years personally to this work of colonization.

It is no mere accident that prepares men to undertake such magnificent enterprises as those to the credit of Harry L. Hollister. As a young man he developed those qualities of perseverance and far sightedness in business that qualified him finally to identify himself with great power and irrigation projects. He was born in Rockton, Illinois, September 2, 1859, and entered business life while still a youth. At nineteen he went to Dakota, which was still a territory and a wilderness, locating at Sioux Falls, where at twenty-three he was engaged in banking. He became the largest buyer of Surveyor General's scrip, which was accepted by the government from settlers desiring to commute their homestead entries. At one time he held half a million dollars' worth of this scrip. At Sioux Falls he became one of the most important factors in the settlement and development of the Dakotas. Just prior to the World's Fair in 1893, Mr. Hollister went to Chicago, where he had acquired large real estate holdings. Later he moved to Michigan where he was almost as well known as in Idaho. After the Columbian Exposition he built the Hollister Block in Lansing, one of the most important buildings in that city. He also built, equipped and owned the electric street railway system at Lansing. He returned to Chicago in 1900.

It is with great satisfaction that Mr. Hollister contemplates his work in the Twin Falls country, after having given to it many of the best years of his life. During all the period of development, he has maintained in Chicago large and handsome offices devoted to the interests of the Twin Falls country. In his share of the work, which includes not only responsibilities in the original promotion, in financing and in safe-guarding the position which he and his associates had won, but also in advertising and bringing to the attention of the public the magnificent possibilities of the Twin Falls country, Mr. Hollister has afforded opportunity for the permanent prosperity and happiness of thousands of people, many of whom have never known the source from which these benefits have come. At times he has large exhibits of Idaho fruits, grains and vegetables installed in the loop district of Chicago, and thousands of visitors have been enabled to see the superior products of the irrigated farms and orchards.

Mr. Hollister's family life is ideal. His home is one of the notable ones in the North Shore District of Chicago. The spacious house of red brick in the colonial style of architecture, stands in the midst of a group of oaks and fronts upon Lake Michigan. The large lawn is edged with flowering shrubs and plants of many sorts, the whole making a charming spot, restful and satisfying. Mr. and Mrs. Hollister have one daughter, Frances, and the family has constant pleasure in entertaining Idaho

guests. Their hospitality is well known to many who have found a hearty welcome and rest and comfort within the doors of this attractive home.

ANDREW A. BROTHEN. The Red Cross Pharmacy, of Idaho Falls, now the largest establishment of its kind in Bonneville county, is conducted by Andrew A. Brothen, a man whose career has been marked by steady advancement along well-directed lines to a definite goal. Coming to this country some twenty years ago as an emigrant, he soon familiarized himself with the customs and usages of his new home, established himself in business, and became one of his adopted state's best citizens. He has been a resident of Idaho Falls only since 1908, but during this time he has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people, who support his business ventures and esteem him personally. Andrew A. Brothen was born in Norway, July, 29, 1870, and is a son of Andrew A. and Carrie (Handy) Brothen, also natives of that country, who came to the United States in 1892 and settled in the vicinity of Decorah, Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, in 1898, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Brothen still survives her husband and is a resident of New England, North Dakota. There were three sons and one daughter in the family, Andrew A. being the oldest.

Andrew A. Brothen was given the advantages of a good education, attending the public schools and the State Pharmaceutical College of Norway, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Ph. G. In January, 1892, he accompanied his parents, brothers and sister to the United States, and first settled at Park River, North Dakota, where for a period of six years he worked in the employ of others. At that time he entered business on his own account, at Bottineau, North Dakota, from whence he came to Idaho Falls in 1908 and purchased the established business of the Paine Pharmacy, which he re-named the Red Cross Pharmacy, and which is now the leading business of its kind in the county. This store is beautifully decorated with handsome fixtures, is equipped with the most modern appliances known to the trade, and carries a full stock of drugs; medicines, toilet articles, candies and sanitary goods. A steady, well-balanced business man, Mr. Brothen has won a large patronage through his evident efforts to please his customers, and through the exercise of native ability and good judgment, and a thorough knowledge of every detail of his business. Although the greater part of his time is devoted to his store, he has not put "all of his eggs in one basket," but has invested in other enterprises and is president of the Brothen Automatic Level Company. Mr. Brothen is politically independent, but, other things being equal, usually favors Democratic candidates and principles. He belongs to the Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, and to the Elks, in which he has numerous friends, as he has also in the Club of Commerce. With his wife, he attends the Presbyterian Church. He has formed a close attachment for his adopted state, the resources of which he believes to be the best of any state that he has yet visited, and has declared his intentions of spending the rest of his life within its borders.

Mr. Brothen was married September 27, 1902, in North Dakota, to Miss Ingeborg Dyro, a native of Norway and daughter of Lars Dyro, and they have had two children: Clara and Severina, both born in North Dakota and now attending school in Idaho Falls.

BEN R. CRANDALL, S. B., A. M., PD. D. The limits assigned for this sketch of the life of an active and eminent member of the profession of educators are wholly inadequate to give even a cursory notice of his many brilliant accomplishments in leading out and training the mental powers of youth, in informing and enlightening the understanding of those placed in his care, and in preparing and fitting for any calling or business his youthful charges. It must suffice to make allusion to those incidents of an active and useful career which has led him to the superintendency of one of the finest educational institutions in the Northwest, the Idaho Falls graded and high schools. Supt. Crandall was born December 31, 1874, at Andover, New York, and is a son of S. G. and Lenora (Wood) Crandall, natives of the Empire State, who are now living retired lives on a farm near Andover.

The oldest of four children, Prof. Crandall came by a natural inclination for his profession through inheritance, his father being well known in educational circles of New York for a number of years. His early education was secured in the public schools of Andover, the Whitesville Union high school from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen years, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Buffalo. In 1892 he entered Andover Academy, where he took a classical course, and graduated in 1893. During the two years that followed, he taught public schools in New York, and then entered Alfred University, graduating from a scientific course in 1899, and also covering the pedagogic course. At that time he went to Hammond, Louisiana, as principal of schools, but after three years resigned his position and came west to Rawlins, Wyoming, as city superintendent of schools, doing much to perfect the excellent system of public schools there during the next five years. While there, he took work in the University of Wyoming, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy and subsequently he received the degree of master of arts from the Denver University. In 1906 Professor Crandall came to Idaho Falls, to become superintendent of schools, a capacity in which he has continued to act to the present time. In recognition of his untiring study and broad experience he was granted the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy by Alfred University, New York, in 1911. Among the educational institutions of Idaho and of the Northwest, the Idaho Falls high school takes front rank, its curriculum being complete and comprehensive. The faculty includes Dr. Crandall, who has personal charge of the Normal department; J. S. Best, B. S., A. M., principal, history; A. L. Van Buskirk, B. S., commercial; Mrs. Van Buskirk, shorthand; Clifton T. Smith, A. B., mathematics; Estelle R. Heller, A. B. Latin; Mary R. Whitelaw, A. B., English and oratory; Mac Hoke, B. S., science and agriculture; Eleanor L. Hoierman, German, music; Frank Sprinsteen, manual training; Doii Elwell, domestic economy, and Sylvia M. Sowers, art.

Supt. Crandall was married April 12, 1900, to Miss Matilda Fogg, of Bridgeton, N. J. Supt. and Mrs. Crandall have had one son, Burton Benjamin, now seven years of age, a bright and interesting lad who is now attending school. In his political views, Prof. Crandall is a Republican, but he has not cared for public life, his whole time being devoted to his profession and his home. He is a popular member of the Commercial Club, and, with Mrs. Crandall, attends the Methodist church. He is a progressive spirit, as has been manifested by his steady advancement in his profession. Pre-eminently an educator

of the most advanced type and best quality, under the wisdom, insight and persistence of his administration the schools of Idaho Falls have steadily grown and developed from one building to a well-organized system of five buildings. The high school alone has grown from an enrollment of 70 to that of 225 students. At present Dr. Crandall is working with the architects drawing plans for a \$150,000 high school building which is to be built next year. This building is to be modern in every sense, fully equipped with apparatus for household science, agriculture, commercial and all other departments, reception rooms, gymnasium, reading rooms and library, shower baths and swimming pool and many other features that will make of it not only an educational center but a social center as well, and it will be one of the finest and best equipped buildings in the state of Idaho.

While it would be invidious and inaccurate to attribute leadership in the general advancement of education to one or another of the schools of Idaho, no exception will be taken to the assertion that great credit is due to the popular and scholarly superintendent of the Idaho Falls schools.

JAMES E. STEELE. Although James E. Steele has been a resident of the state of Idaho since 1885, he has been identified with the city of Idaho Falls only since 1911. He has for years been prominently identified with certain of the most extensive industries of the state, and is well known within its confines for a man of splendid business capacity, who operates along the lines of progressive ideas, in whatever association he may find himself.

Mr. Steele comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his parents both being native Scots, while he himself was born in Manchester, England, on the 22nd of June, 1852. James Steele, his father, came to America in 1856. He was a civil engineer by profession, and he died at the early age of thirty while crossing the desert plains of Wyoming with a hand cart. The mother, who was Elizabeth Wylie in her maiden days, accompanied her husband and two children to America. She was with her husband on the long trip through Wyoming which ended in his death, and she herself died in American Fork, Utah, when she was seventy-six years of age. She was the mother of six children.

James E. Steele was the firstborn child of his parents. He was reared for the most part in Utah, where his mother settled after the death of the young husband and father, and until he was twenty-one years old the subject attended schools during the winter months, while his summer seasons were occupied in farm work. He early began the battle of life as a worker in the ranks, being but seven and a half years old when he was first employed. He acquired a considerable experience in farming lines as a boy and followed that work until he came to Idaho in 1885, locating at Iona, in what was then Bannock county, but later was changed to Bingham county, and is now Booneville county. After locating there he gave his attention to farming by taking up a homestead, which later he succeeded in proving upon, and which was a source of considerable profit to him. In 1892, very soon after the organization of the Iona Mercantile Company, which was originally established at Iona, Mr. Steele became associated with the company, and for twenty years he has continued to be so connected. He is now president and general manager of the establishment, which is known to be one of the largest mercantile concerns in this part of the state. Mr. Steele is con-

nected with the sheep raising industry to a considerable extent, and is president of the Iona Sheep Company, incorporated, as well as being president of the Progressive irrigation district of Bonneville county, which was first called the Eagle Rock Canal Company. It then took the name of Progressive Canal Company, and is organized into an irrigation district, and is now known as the Progressive Irrigation District. This association he has maintained for the past twenty-two years, most of the time in his present capacity of president. The Canal Company is the largest in this district. Mr. Steele also organized the irrigation district, which comprises forty thousand acres, and has been a member of the Progressive Irrigation District from the time of its organization, many years ago. He is president of Anderson Brothers Bank at Rigby and vice-president of Anderson Brothers Bank of Idaho Falls. He has been prominent in affairs of state-wide importance, and was appointed president of the World's Fair Commissions at St. Louis and at Portland, Oregon, by Governor Morrison, being reappointed by Governor Gooding. Mr. Steele is a Republican, but of late years has taken no active part in the political life of the district. He was senator from his district to the eighth assembly and representative in the seventh assembly, and has the distinction of having been the first mayor of Iona. Mr. Steele is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints and was the first bishop of Iona, and president of the Bingham Stake for fifteen years. He also served as secretary of the board of directors of the Idaho State Insane Asylum for four years, making a record of which he is justly proud.

Mr. Steele was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, on December 23, 1880, to Miss Elvira Crompton, the daughter of John and Hannah Crompton, natives of Utah. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steele, as follows: James H.; William J.; Hannah E.; Oscar W.; Emma Merie; Robert Stanley; Bruce B., and Laura E. The family home is maintained on H street, and is owned by Mr. Steele, being one of the finest in the city.

ELLA M. MILLER. The standard of excellence among educators all over the country is constantly being raised higher and higher, and especially is this true in Idaho, where the people take a commendable and justifiable pride in their public school system. A comparatively young state, rapidly growing in industrial and commercial importance, its educational needs have not been neglected, and the state has been fortunate in securing the services of men and women of wide experience and deep knowledge, who have enthusiastically labored to maintain its reputation as an educational center. In this connection it is not inappropriate to sketch briefly the career of Miss Ella M. Miller, the efficient and popular superintendent of schools of Bonneville county, who has devoted part of her life to this vocation.

Ella M. Miller was born June 27, 1881, at Kirksville, Missouri, and is a daughter of Charles and Lena Miller. Her father, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in young manhood, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the Union army as a bugler, serving as such for three years, and participating with his command in many hard fought engagements. On the close of his military career he moved to Kirksville, Missouri, where for several years he was connected with the lumber business as a dealer, but eventually moved to a farm in Missouri, where he devoted himself to agricultural activities. He moved to Idaho

Falls in 1903 and he and his wife are yet living. Like many of his countrymen, Mr. Miller is a great lover of music and has been a capable and creditable performer of several instruments.

After attending the public and high school of Missouri Miss Miller studied music at the Conservatory of Music, in Kirksville, Missouri, for two years, and having inherited her father's predilection and talent for music, started her independent career as a music teacher. In 1900 she decided to become an educator along general lines, and began teaching a rural school, which subsequently came to be a village school with four teachers, and where she remained for five years, during the part of which she served in the capacity of principal. At that time she came to Idaho Falls, where for three years she taught in the graded schools and was then made principal of the East Side School, being the incumbent of that position at the time of her appointment, April 19, 1910, to the office of county superintendent of schools for Bonneville county. Miss Miller has been a deep and thorough student, and since taking up the work of her profession has studied at leading Normal schools of the West, and the University of Chicago, although never remaining in any one long enough to graduate. Her work in her chosen field of endeavor has been successful in every way, and the signal services she is rendering her adopted county can not be overestimated. She is popular alike with teachers and pupils, and the people of Bonneville county have expressed their confidence in her ability on a number of occasions. Miss Miller is a Republican in her political views and takes an active and intelligent interest in matters of a public nature. Her religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church.

DANIEL C. THORP, manager of the Hailey Auto Company, Hailey, Idaho, is one of the enterprising young business men of the town who recently took up his residence here.

Mr. Thorp was born in Delaware county, New York, September 20, 1875, son of William A. and Rosetta M. (Clark) Thorp, both natives of New York and both still residents of that state. Both have long been devout Christians and active church workers. In their family are two sons and a daughter, Daniel C. being the second born and second son.

In the public schools of his native county, Daniel C. received his education. When a youth he learned to handle the telegraph key, and his first job as telegrapher was with the New York Central Railroad Company, with which he remained for seven years. Next he was with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in the same capacity for several years, after which he was employed in the ticket office at the Grand Central Station in New York City. Then he turned his attention to the automobile business. In 1908 he came West, Nebraska his objective point, and after two years spent there in the automobile business he came to Idaho. His first location in this state was Gooding. From there, in February, 1912, he came to Hailey, associated himself with Mr. Furcht, and in partnership with him purchased the Hailey Auto Company. His general business experience, and especially that in the line of work in which he is now engaged, fits him for his present undertaking and practically insures success.

Mr. Thorp is fond of camp life, particularly in the mountains, and enjoys travel. He has great faith in the future development of Idaho. While he votes the Republican ticket, he takes no active part in

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J. N. Ireland

J. H. Ireland

politics, and, religiously, his inclinations are toward the Baptist church.

JOSEPH N. IRELAND. With the exception of the accounts of exploration and discovery, the operations of the old fur-trading companies and similar activities, the history of Idaho's substantial and real development might well be condensed in a period of half a century. Fifty years ago there were only a military and trading post and a few mining camps and prospectors in all the territory of Idaho. It is remarkable, however, that only a very few living men have been personal witnesses and actors in this half-century era of historical progress. Those who sought fortune and adventure in Idaho during the early sixties were the pioneers of pioneers, and it is with more than ordinary interest that the modern reader will peruse the details of a career which has continued from that time down to the present. One of these old settlers whose contemporaries were the gold-hunters who were first attracted into Idaho was Mr. Joseph N. Ireland, now vice-president of the First National Bank of Pocatello, but in the main living retired after his long and active career. Mr. Ireland knew practically all the early men of this country, and there is no better informed man anywhere concerning the history, the resources and the general character of southern Idaho. He lived and had his part in those stirring days, which were so remarkable for their individualism and also for their helpful cooperation, and he not only witnessed but took part in the formation of those agencies which were preliminary to the establishment of formal Civil government in the northwest country.

Mr. Ireland was born in Calvert county, Maryland, May 15, 1839, a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Wilson) Ireland. The old homestead where both father and grandfather were born was in Calvert county, some sixty miles below Baltimore, and now belongs to Philip Ireland, a nephew of Joseph N. Ireland. The earlier members of the family gave service during the Revolutionary war, so that the stock is long established in America. The father died in 1847 at the age of fifty and the mother also a native of Maryland died in 1857, aged fifty-seven. Joseph N. Ireland attended the district school near his home, and at the age of fourteen was sent to Baltimore to learn the saddlers' trade. Eight years later he resolved that the West should furnish him his opportunity and by a long trip across the Middle West reached Omaha, Nebraska. That was then the frontier outfitting point for travel into the Northwest. As soon as possible he joined an immigrant train, which left June 14, 1862, and which was three months enroute. When it arrived in what is now Bannack county, Idaho, the party split up and Mr. Ireland, with H. Hendee and his wife, the latter having been the first woman to go into the mines of Montana proceeded to the new diggings. When Mr. Ireland and his companions reached Beaver Head, Montana, a man named William Gibson came to the camp on trail to advise them of the discovery of gold by himself and others in a creek they named Grasshopper, which is now Bannack, Montana. His object in coming to the trail was to induce immigrants to come to the camp, this he did by posting a placard on the trail giving the direction to the mines. The destination of immigrants was Oregon, particularly Florence on Salmon River and Frazier River, B. C. Buffalo Gulch in the Bannack region was named by Mr. Ireland, and he and his companions got some gold there.

It will be much more interesting to follow Mr.

Ireland's adventures in the new country through the medium of his own reminiscences covering the time he started West, until about 1874 or 1875. These recollections of an old pioneer present a very vivid account of social conditions and law and order as maintained in the early mining camps, and this history of Idaho contains no more illuminating factor in those few years than the following account from the words of Mr. Ireland. He says:

"I crossed the plains in 1862, left Omaha, June 14, and arrived at a place about twenty miles from where Bannack City, Montana, now is on the twenty-ninth of August. They had just discovered gold there. One of the discoverers came out to the immigrant road and struck our camp telling us of the find, and Mr. and Mrs. Hendee and myself left the outfit and went to the camp. Montana did not exist, and Washington territory at the time extended as far east as the Nebraska line. The men who discovered the gold on Grasshopper were Colonel McClain, first delegate to congress from the territory of Montana, Washington Stapleton, William Gibson, a man named Root and another called David, and another whose name was Dance. Within the next thirty days about thirty more men came in. About that time the Bannack Indians came in on us, about four or five hundred warriors, with Winnemutta as their chief. He was the great Piute chief. The most of the Indians wanted to drive us out of the country or kill us, but Winnemutta prevailed on them to let us go and told them if they killed us more white men would come out to avenge our deaths than there was grass on the meadow where we were then. We parleyed with them about three or four days, and they agreed to let us stay, providing we dig the gold and leave the country the next year, and not raise any wheat which meant farming with the Indians. We had to give them the larger portion of the supplies we had. We invited them to come back that way in the spring, and trade their furs with us. During the parley with the Indians, the peace-pipe was smoked, Indians and white men taking their turn at the pipe as it was passed around the circle. There were two or more circles smoking at the same time. The Indians were then going on a buffalo hunt in the Yellowstone.

"In April or May of 1863 they came back, seeming friendly, and camped about four or five miles from Bannack. In the meantime Bannack had grown to have a population of about five hundred, principally men, among them many tough characters. Instead of leaving the country as we had promised, a band principally of these toughs was organized to attack the Indians in the night and kill them all and capture their ponies and furs. The attack was to be made between twelve o'clock and daylight, while they were asleep in their wickiups. A half-breed Indian and a Frenchman learned of the plan and told the Indians, and they were lying along the Creek waiting for the attack. The leader of the attacking party and most of his men got drunk before the hour set for the attack and the plan fell through. The next day the Indians were a little shy, but some of them came into town, Buck Simpson, Hayes Lyons, Skinner and others of the same kind (these men were hung by the vigilant committee the next year) fired into the Indians on the street and killed two or three of them, and the Indians left the country, killing one man by the name of Guy on their way out.

"The winter of 1862-63 was a very dreary one in Bannack. One of the first men who came in after the Indians had taken our supplies was Mr. Woodmansee of Salt Lake, with three or four wagon-

loads of provisions, principally bacon, beans, and black flour. Although of poor quality, the people bought all he had. We built a few log cabins and fixed for the winter. We were snow-bound from the last of November until about April. A man named Hod Conover agreed to go to Salt Lake and take the mail, if we could assure him of two hundred and fifty letters, at two dollars and a half per letter. This did not seem an exorbitant price. During the winter a few stragglers came in. Poker playing was the chief occupation. Beans were used for chips, and gold dust was our money. The monotony of the winter was broken by the killing of a man name Cleveland, by Henry Plummer. It was reported that Cleveland was a horse thief, so nothing was done with Plummer. But only two or three weeks later a man by the name of Kossuth was killed and three wounded, John Burnett, Sam Ellis and another. The trouble came over an Indian squaw that a man named Moore had bought, making payment in a pair of blankets. The squaw went back to her father, but the blankets were not returned. Moore and Reeves went in the night to the Indian camp and fired at the tent and killed a white man, and wounded three others who had gone in to see what the trouble was about. Before morning Moore and Reeves found that it was best for them to leave the country, and Plummer got alarmed and went with them. Walker Lear and a man name Higgins and one or two others followed them up. The snow was so deep they could not get away and Lear and Higgins with their companions arrested Moore, Reeves and Plummer and brought them back. A miners' meeting was called and a trial held and they were acquitted. After the acquittal they spotted every man who had had anything to do with their arrest. There seemed to be a general understanding in the country at that time when two people had had trouble, and they parted, the next time they met one or the other had to die, so Plummer and Crawford got to carrying guns for each other. Crawford happened to get the first chance and shot Plummer in the arm. After Plummer got well Crawford kept himself concealed until he could get out of the country, and never came back.

"There was no law in the country. If a man owed you money and did not want to pay, you might have to collect it at the muzzle of a gun, and it was often done. In part, it was the only way to make a collection. Highwaymen were numerous, even operating by day, and warned their victims that if they 'peached' they would meet death at the hands of some of the band. Towards spring seven men started out to prospect, Bill Fairweather, Barney Hughes, Tom Coover, Edgar, Harry Rodgers, Bill Sweeney and George Orr. George Orr was taken sick and stopped at Deer Lodge with some half breed. The others went out to the Yellowstone country. The Indians took nearly everything they had and drove them out of the country. On their way back they discovered Alder Gulch, said to be the richest gulch of placer mining that ever was discovered in the world. They prospected the gulch and each man located a discovery claim of one hundred feet up and down the creek both sides, and one hundred feet of a preemption claim, thus giving each man two hundred feet. These men came back to Bannack and told what they had found and on the seventh of June, 1863, they went in with a stampede about seventy-five men, I among them. We all rushed up the creek to see who would get the next claim. As soon as a claim was located the next thing was to get sluice boxes to wash the gold. Lum-

ber had to be sawed by hand, and cost fifty cents a running foot.

"During the summer people came in from all directions, attracted by the reports of the rich prospects, and by fall there were at least five thousand people living here.

"There was a band of road-agents organized in 1863 in Bannack. A man by the name of Dillingham joined them for the purpose of betraying them. He learned they were about to rob a man by the name of Todd, and informed the latter. Mr. Todd, who knew some of the men belonging to this band foolishly asked them if they intended to rob him. The men, of course, denied it, and asked him where he got his information, and he said Dillingham was the source of it. Dillingham was in Alder Gulch at the time. The men left Bannack and came to Alder after him and found him sitting in a circle of men. I was in that circle. They called him out, saying they wanted to see him. He had hardly gone twenty feet, when they shot him. Buck Stimpson, Charlie Forbes, and Hayes Lyons were the men who called Dillingham out and shot him, Charlie Forbes being the man who fired the fatal shot. The sheriff and the deputies were themselves all highwaymen. The killers of Dillingham were arrested, and a miners' meeting called. An attorney by the name of A. P. H. Smith defended and he got the miners to try Forbes by himself. Forbes claiming to be a Southern man from New Orleans asserted that Dillingham had charged the former with being a highwayman which was more than this Southern gentleman would stand. The camps being stocked with a good many Secessionists who had left Missouri and other states, the sentiment was in favor of Forbes, and they cleared him. Then they tried the other two men and convicted them, built the scaffold and dug the grave. At that point the attorney got the miners to take another vote. This you remember was right in sight of the gallows and graves. In the first point it was claimed a mistake had been made. When about two-thirds of the vote had been counted on the second ballot there was a cry raised that the prisoners were cleared, and in the excitement the outlaws were put on horses and rode out of the country.

"I left Alder Gulch in the fall and came to Bannack, and just after I reached there the miners hung a little Irishman for killing a man named Keeley. The Irishman had committed the murder for money. In Alder Gulch a man named George Ives killed a young fellow for his money, and the miners' meeting convened and hung Ives and on the strength of this affair a vigilance committee was formed that winter and twenty-five or thirty of these highwaymen were hung. Among them was the sheriff, Henry Plummer, Deputy Sheriff Jack Gallagher, Skinner, Buck Stimpson, Hayes Lawrence, Ned Ray, Boone Hellem, Bill Hunter. A Mexican was shot to death by the vigilantes for killing one of their number. After shooting the Mexican they pulled down his cabin and put his body on the pile, set fire to them all, and burned the whole thing. Slade was also hung, but he was not a highwayman, but a dangerous man in the community."

In the meantime having accumulated a considerable fortune in nuggets and free gold, Mr. Ireland in the fall of 1863 returned to Omaha, he and his partners driving a wagon overland to Salt Lake City, and thence east to Omaha, where the proceeds of their ventures were carefully deposited. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Ireland once more went into the western country and located at Fort Hall, which was the first military post in Idaho territory, having

been established in 1869. Here once more we take up the personal narrative and description of his own adventures and conditions in Idaho territory for the next year or so.

"The first government stage was put on in the summer of 1864 to carry the mail from Salt Lake to Montana, and from Fort Hall to Boise. It was called the main line to Montana, and to Boise was a branch line. There had been a private mail line from Montana to Salt Lake owned by Oliver and Conover, but when the government line was put on they took their stages off and ran them to different camps in Montana. The government contract was let to Ben Holliday. The first stage robbery was near Pocatello in 1863. The station was on Pocatello Creek and about two miles south of the creek in a little hollow the robbery occurred. The robbers were led by a man named Brocky Jack. They got about six or seven thousand dollars from the passengers. A man named Jack Hughes from Denver had most of the money. Hughes complained to Brocky Jack that not enough had been left him to pay for his meals back to Denver, so Brocky Jack very liberally returned him twenty dollars in order to get home.

"The first winter after the establishment of the government stage line there was a great deal of trouble in getting the mail through. The contract for building the station on the Boise branch and putting up the hay for the winter was left to James Lockett for so many dollars per ton, and so many dollars for the building of each station. Lockett was a hard-working industrious man. When the paymaster from the East came along he paid Lockett in greenback dollars, which at that time were worth but forty-five cents on the dollar in New York, and in this country they were used only as curiosities, men lighting their cigars with them, and pasting them up over the bars and similar facetious uses of them were made. Getting paid in greenbacks cut down Lockett's price more than half. The result of that settlement was that Lockett and his friends burned up the hay at the stations, so that there was nothing for the stock to eat, and the carrying of the mail to Boise failed on that account. Most of the men remained on the road and took care of the stock as best they could, but there was no provisions for them and they had to live on the barley which had been brought in for the mules. There were some game that could have been gotten if the men had been prepared to hunt, but most of them only had six-shooters. On the main line to Montana they got through a stage occasionally. The Indians were not on the warpath, but they stole a good many mules to kill and eat. The snow was not so deep but that a mule or horse could pick his living, but the range was so poor that the mules would not be strong enough to pull a stage. There were two Indians who pretended to be friendly, and said they would tell the whites when the Indians were coming to steal, but in reality they were spies. These Indians hung around Kink Hill Station on Snake River, where Tom Oakley stayed most of the winter. The Red-men were about the station a good deal, and finally one day while he still had some beans left, Tom was boiling some for dinner, and when they were about half done they scorched. He was about to throw them out when an Indian came and he gave them to the latter. The Indian gorged himself, and in about two hours died of indigestion.

"In the spring Pete McManis, the division agent, came through from Boise, trying to get the mail through. When he reached King Hill, he told the assistant division agent Oakley to go along with

him. A man called Yank and myself were at King Hill that winter, and we were to follow them, but first Oakley told Yank to take the oxen and haul out a wagon that had mired down near the camp the fall before. Yank took the oxen and in trying to get out the wagon they mired down. Oakley saw from the road what had happened and came back to the station. In the meantime the other Indian, of the two spies, had come in with a prairie hen that he wanted to trade for something. I told him to see Oakley, I was not the station agent. Oakley came up just then vexed at having to come back and told the Indian to get out of the door. The latter did not move, and Oakley took him by the lapel of the coat and jerked him out. The men in the stage called to him to shoot the Indian, and Oakley pulled out his gun and was going to do so, but I said 'don't kill him,' and he put up his gun and told the Indian to get off the place. The Indian went very sulkily, and the witnesses once more called out, 'Why don't you kill him?' and then Oakley pulled out his gun and shot the Indian dead. Just at that moment the oxen came up with the log chain dragging behind them, having extricated themselves out of the mud-hole. Oakley said, 'Here Yank put the log chain around the Indian's neck, and drag him away from the station.' Yank obeyed orders, and hitched on the oxen and dragged the body off. It was all done as if it was a matter of business. Oakley was not a bad man, but he hated a thief, and he knew these Indians were stealing the mules or helping other Indians to steal them.

"In 1865 the stage line was changed from over Bannack Mountain to Portneuf Canyon, and in the fall a stage robbery occurred in Portneuf Canyon, at which sixty thousand dollars was obtained by the robbers and four men were killed and one wounded. Lockett determined to get even with Holliday on account of being paid in greenbacks instead of gold for building the stage station, and providing the hay for the stage lines. Holliday had a partner named William L. Halsey, a banker of Salt Lake. Halsey was expected to go through on the stage from Helena to Salt Lake, taking with him one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money. Lockett resolved to rob the stage the day Halsey was on. The driver stood in with Lockett and was to give the information as to when Halsey would be through. Halsey feared he would be robbed and hurried through the stages he was on until he got twelve hours ahead of schedule. The robbers not looking for him so early, he and his treasure escaped without danger. Lockett being disappointed in this venture, determined then to rob the stage when there was another lot of money on board. There was a St. Louis firm that had a branch business in Helena. One of the partners had been killed by another man named McCausland, and the other St. Louis partner, David Dinan came out to settle up matters and bring back the money. It was known that a large sum was handled, and the stage driver notified Lockett of the coming. When the stage reached a narrow place in the canyon about twelve or fifteen miles south of Pocatello, the robbers who were hidden in the willows held up the stage. The passengers were all sitting with their guns pointing out of the stage, and as soon as they saw the robbers they shot over them, and then the highwaymen began firing and killed McCausland, Dinan and Lawrence Merse. The fourth man I do not recall by name. The driver, of course, was uninjured and none of the robbers were hurt. There were five in the gang. Frank Williams was the driver, and one of the passengers named Carpenter escaped without injury."

When Mr. Ireland returned to Idaho in the spring of 1864, he became one of the contractors for Ben Holliday, and helped to build the first stage station along the Holliday line. The most noted of these was Fort Hall, two miles from which site had previously stood the old Hudson's Bay Company's post. He was engaged more or less in this building and contracting from 1864 to 1870, and then got into the cattle business, and he was one of the first cattlemen in this section of Idaho. The first cattle that he used in stocking the range were driven up from Texas, and were the typical Texas longhorn. Mr. Ireland became successful as a cattle raiser, and afterwards sold hundreds of head to Mr. Swift of the Swift Packing Company.

Probably no other living resident of Idaho has a longer and broader view of the basic industrial activity which have made the wealth of the Gem State than Mr. Ireland. Fortunate in his early mining adventures, and meeting with similar success in ranching he continued to give his personal superintendence to his large interests in stock and lands until 1905, when failing eyesight caused him to retire. For thirty years the home and business headquarters of Mr. Ireland were at Malad City, where all his children were born. He sold his ranch there more than twenty years ago, and about fifteen years ago bought stock in the First National Bank of Pocatello. In 1905 he moved to the latter city, and took the place of vice president in the list of officers of the bank. Soon after moving to Pocatello he was elected as vice president of the bank, became a director in the Standrod and Company State Bank of Blackfoot, a director in the J. N. Ireland & Company State Bank in Malad, is a director in the Commercial National Bank at Ogden, Utah, and has stock in other banks. Mr. Ireland's first marriage was celebrated in 1877 at Baltimore when Miss Virginia Yateman became his wife. She died at Malad, Idaho, in 1888, leaving two daughters, Mrs. John P. Congdon of Boise, who was born in Malad in 1878 and has two children, John Ireland Congdon and Nathaniel Ward Congdon; and Ethelinda, now Mrs. Dr. Frank Sprague, born at Malad in 1888, and a resident of Bellingham, Washington. Mr. Ireland was married the second time at Baltimore in October, 1905, to Miss Philippina Stansbury. His church is the Methodist. He has always been a Republican in politics, and during the territorial period served as a member of the Idaho legislature.

DANIEL O. LONGENBERGER. Achieving an honorable success after years of industrious labor in various localities and fields of endeavor, Daniel O. Longenberger, the leading merchant of Milner, Idaho, is deserving of more than passing mention in a work pertaining to the records of the representative men of his state, not only for the position which he has eventually gained, but because of the manner in which he has attained it. Coming of an old and honored family of the Keystone state, he early in life exhibited a commendable ambition and steadfast determination that have enabled him to overcome obstacles in his path and to rebuild his fortunes after discouragements that would have disheartened men not made of such stern stuff. Today he stands as a striking example of the worth of constant application, incessant industry and unconquerable perseverance, and his career should furnish encouragement to those whom misfortune has temporarily distressed. Mr. Longenberger is a product of the farm, and was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1855, a son of William and Elizabeth E. (Nuss) Longenberger. The grand-

father and granduncle of Mr. Longenberger, George and Peter Longenberger, came to Pennsylvania in 1800, from Germany, and on his father's property William Longenberger continued to farm until his death, February 5, 1912, when he was eighty-four years of age. His widow, who is eighty-four years old, lives at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

The third in order of birth of the five children of his parents, Daniel O. Longenberger received his education in the public schools of his native county and the State Normal school at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, following which he was engaged in teaching school for one winter. The vocation of educator, however, did not appeal to the youth, who had always cherished an ambition to engage in mercantile lines, and when only seventeen years of age he opened a small general store. He soon discovered that he needed business experience, and to secure this necessary knowledge in a larger field, disposed of his enterprise and went to Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he became a clerk in the leading mercantile establishment. During the next twelve years the young man continued to be employed by this firm, and then again entered the field as proprietor of a store. He was rapidly advancing to a position of independence after four years of business on his own account, when a serious and protracted strike in the iron and coal industry, in which the greater number of his customers were participants, almost completely wiped out his little capital and he was forced to dispose of his interests to satisfy his creditors. Nothing daunted, Mr. Longenberger gathered together the remnant of his resources, and in 1894 came West to Denver, Colorado, commencing again at the bottom of the ladder as a clerk in a Denver mercantile establishment. One year later he resigned his position to engage in mining and prospecting, and not long thereafter, with two partners, discovered the valuable Lalla Rookh mine, which was disposed of to good advantage one year later. Mr. Longenberger then spent six years more in Colorado, and in 1901 came to Idaho to engage in placer mining at what is now Milner. In 1904, on account of the damming of the Snake river, his operations in this line ceased, and he again decided to enter the commercial field, accordingly purchasing the pioneer mercantile establishment of Milner from Messrs. Perine & Burton. To this venture, Mr. Longenberger brought a deep knowledge of mercantile affairs, a wide practical experience as a man of affairs, and an insight into human nature gained through his long career among all manners and conditions of men. His business has enjoyed a constant and rapid growth, and today Mr. Longenberger has the leading establishment of its kind in Milner, carrying a stock of from \$12,000 to \$15,000. He is the owner of a fine ranch adjacent to Milner, where he indulges his hobbies of swine-breeding and intensive farming, and in the not far-distant future he hopes to be able to retire from the turmoil of trade and settle down to the quiet occupation of cultivating the soil. He is also the owner of valuable residence and business property in Milner, and by his activities has helped to advance the importance of his city in a material manner. In political matters a Democrat, he has served as trustee and school director, and for some time was postmaster of Milner. He has been connected with the Patriotic Order Sons of America for many years.

Mr. Longenberger was married January 1, 1882, to Miss Emma Hendricks, whose father is deceased, while her mother, Mrs. Sarah (Clemmens) Hendricks, is a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mrs.

Longenberger's grandfather was closely related to T. A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States during the first administration of President Cleveland, and died in office in 1885. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Longenberger: Bertha and Lamar, who reside with their parents at Milner. The qualities which have gone to make up Mr. Longenberger's success have been determination of purpose, strict integrity and alertness to recognize and grasp opportunities. He has made the most of whatever chance may have thrown in his way, but at all times has recognized the rights of others, and for this reason his standing is that of an honorable man, following legitimate business methods and at all times worthy of the respect that comes only to those whose success has been fairly won.

MRS. CHARLOTTE REA, one of the pioneers of Montana and Idaho, and one of the most highly esteemed and honored women of Blackfoot, Idaho, where she has made her home since the town was a mere sagebrush location, was born in Pennsylvania, Venango county, on May 7, 1835. She is the daughter of Jesse and Lydia (Tabor) Bailey, the former a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Nantucket Island.

Jesse Bailey was a well known and prosperous farming man in his native community, and at the call to arms in 1812 he was one of the first to respond. He served through the latter part of that conflict, and died in Menominee in 1875 when he was eighty-four years old. The wife and mother was the daughter of a noted Colonial family. Her grandfather, Abraham Bunker, a well known ship owner of Boston and a member of the famous "Boston Tea Party," died in Rock Island, Illinois, October 3, 1843.

Mrs. Rea, in her girlhood, moved to Rock Island, Illinois, in company with her parents, and there she received her education. She has been twice married. Her first husband, Rensler Cronk, was born at Rome, New York, on July 12, 1830. He attended the schools of his native city, later entering college and graduating in civil engineering. He was for a number of years county surveyor of Columbia county, Wis. When the Civil war broke out he promptly enlisted with Company I of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteers and was orderly sergeant of the Fifteenth Army Corps under General Logan. His service in the army was but brief, for scarcely a week after his regiment was ordered to the front it participated in the memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing, and Sergeant Cronk was one of the first to go down before the enemy. He was buried on the field, and six weeks later the news of his heroic but untimely death was carried to the widow, waiting at home in far distant Wisconsin. They were the parents of one son, Rensler DeWitt Cronk, born on July 16, 1861, at Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, and died on February 12, 1887, in Blackfoot, Idaho. Mr. Cronk, prior to his enlistment in the army, had for some little time been devoting himself to the study and practice of law. He read law in the offices of Judge Larabee in Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of the state but a short time before he entered the army.

Following the death of Mr. Cronk, Mrs. Rea came to the West, making the trip via the Missouri river, to Fort Benton, Montana, staging it from there to Butte, where she established a hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public. In June, 1879, she was united in marriage in that city to Mr. George W. Rea, who was born in Livingston county, New York, on July 4, 1831.

George Rea, like her first husband, was a grad-

uate of Clinton College, and after his college career had closed he engaged in the lumber business, in the interests of which he first came to the West. He arrived in Montana in 1863, coming across the plains with a train of one hundred wagons, and seeing many exciting experiences en route, many of which are well worth relating, but lack of space forbids the recounting of more than one of their harrowing experiences.

It so chanced that the party found itself entirely without fresh meat at a certain stage of their journey, and as they went on their way a band of antelope was seen in the distance. Mr. Rea was known to be an excellent shot, without doubt the best in the company, and was also the owner of the finest rifle in their number—a magnificent 16-shot Henry, something entirely new at that period. He accordingly started out after his quarry, and approaching close was able to bring down a fine large buck. After carefully skinning the hind quarters and tying it to his saddle, he was surprised to find himself surrounded by a band of Indians, who kept circling about, drawing closer with each moment. It was evident to Mr. Rea that they were intent upon hostilities, and wasting no parley with them, he drew his rifle and opened fire on the group. The Indians endeavored to frighten him into submission with a war whoop and an attempted rush upon him, but he was not intimidated and continued to fire into their midst, each shot bringing down a painted warrior. He killed seven of them before they retreated for a council. In fifteen minutes they made their appearance again, but Mr. Rea was ready for them, and poured into their midst such a galling fire that nine more gave up their lives. The remaining members of the band took their departure at that juncture, and Mr. Rea proceeded to camp, only to find to his consternation that one of the party had, against the advice and counsel of the others, proceeded forward three miles in advance of the party. It was soon discovered that his mules had been stolen, his wagon burned, his wife stripped and foully murdered, the Indians filling her body full of arrows after they had scalped her, his baby had been beaten to death, and he himself was pierced by arrows in many places. To conclude a chapter of horrors, his young daughter had been captured alive and carried off by the Indians. Mr. Rea promptly called for volunteers to follow and punish the lawless band, and they found the charred remains of the wagon and the body of the wife and infant, but no trace was to be seen of the daughter of the unfortunate man. Two years later the girl came to Fort Bridger as the wife of an Indian chief, and she was taken care of by white people and returned to the care of her father.

George Rea brought the first stamp mill to Virginia City, with this train, and then followed mining and prospecting on a large scale in Confederate Gulch and other locations. He continued in that work until he went to Butte. He came to Idaho in 1882 and settled on the north fork of the Snake river, where the Rea postoffice is now located. He entered land from the government at Island Park where he continued to live and be engaged in its cultivation until he came to Blackfoot in 1882. The house he settled down to live in there was not more than a rude shack, but he remodeled it and bought it, making it into a homelike habitation. He died there in 1901, aged seventy years, and since that time his widow, who is the immediate subject of this review, has lived here also.

Mrs. Rea is undeniably one of the most interesting women in this section of the country, and enjoys a large popularity in the communities where she

is known. She is cordial and open hearted, possessing a geniality that makes her one of the most delightful people to meet, and is never too busy to enlighten the traveler or visitor with regard to conditions in the early days of pioneer life in Montana and Idaho, in which she is all too well versed for the perfect serenity of heart and mind which is the portion of those who have lived in less exciting times. However, it is evident that Mrs. Rea has enjoyed to the fullest the atmosphere which characterizes the West, and which was so much more a tangible thing in the days of her earliest acquaintance with the country. Three times Mrs. Rea has been elected to the office of county treasurer of Bingham county on the Republican ticket, and has filled the office on each occasion with all credit to herself and the entire satisfaction of her constituents. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and a devout Christian, in the early days having taught the Sunday school lesson to boys and girls who are now grown men and women and filling worthy places in their various niches in life.

JOHN I. DEAN, who ranks high among the successful business men of the younger generation, and who is now the proprietor of the Dean Drug & Jewelry Co., at Sugar City, has been a resident of the city only since 1909, but since that time has succeeded in firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the people of this place. Although born in England, he is a typical Westerner, having been brought to Utah when only three years of age, and his whole training has been along lines that have made men of this section of the country so successful in commercial life. Mr. Dean was born in Lancashire, England, December 4, 1889, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Ingram) Dean. The family emigrated to the United States in 1881, first locating in Garden City, Rich county, Utah, where the father took up land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The elder Dean is now a resident of Salt Lake City, as is his wife, and both have reached their fifty-second year. They have been the parents of ten children, John I. being the third born.

After attending the public schools of Logan, Utah, John I. Dean chose the vocation of druggist as his life work, and accordingly, after some preliminary study, entered the St. Louis (Missouri) College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907, fully prepared to enter upon the practice of his vocation. His first field of endeavor was the town of Bountiful, Utah, but after eighteen months there came to Sugar City, Idaho, where in 1909 he purchased the established business of the Sugar City Pharmacy, which he has been conducting with well-deserved success. He carries a complete and up-to-date line of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, candies, and such other goods as are usual to a first-class establishment, and his large and growing trade is attracted from all over Sugar City and the surrounding country. He has a thorough knowledge of every detail of his business, and makes a specialty of prescriptions, which are filled with the greatest care and accuracy. Like other progressive young men of this section, he takes a deep and intelligent interest in all that affects the welfare of his city or its people, and is at all times ready to give of his time or means in supporting movements which he believes will work out advantageously for all parties concerned. Mr. Dean has been a supporter of Republican principles and policies, and, although not a politician in the generally accepted meaning, has done his duty as a citizen by rendering signal services

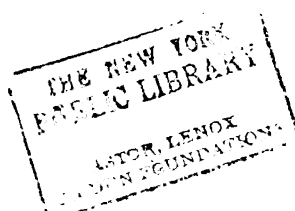
on the town board. His religious connection is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

In August, 1907, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Dean was united in marriage with Miss Anna Edwards, the estimable daughter of John L. and Gwendolyn Edwards, well-known residents of Willard, Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are the parents of three bright and interesting children, namely: Helen D., born in 1908, at Bountiful, Utah; Royal, born in 1909, at Sugar City, Idaho; and Joseph Grant, born in 1912, also at Sugar City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dean are general favorites with the members of the younger social set, and have many warm friends throughout the city.

S. W. GIBBS. As the popular proprietor of the leading livery and feed business of Blackfoot, Idaho, Samuel W. Gibbs is well known to the citizens of his community, who have recognized and appreciated the fact that he has endeavored to give them the best of service. Mr. Gibbs is an Idaho pioneer and veteran stockman, and for fifty years has been a resident of the West, having contributed in no small way to the material growth and development of this section of the country. Now, at an age when most men feel like retiring from the strife, he is still among his section's active business men, giving daily attention to the management of his establishment. With intellect unclouded, and manly strength but slightly abated, with an erect form, firm step and clear vision, he goes about his daily round of affairs as in the days when struggle seemed to be a necessity. It is an inheritance from a vigorous ancestry, strengthened by a life of activity and healthful labor.

Samuel W. Gibbs was born in South Wales, April 1, 1853, and is a son of John D. and Julia Ann (Tompkins) Gibbs. His father was born in Wales, and his mother in Bristol, England, and in 1863 the family emigrated to the United States, coming across the plains in an ox-team in the train of which Capt. Thomas E. Ricks, after whom REXBURG, Idaho, was named, was the leader. Locating first at Willard City, Utah, John D. Gibbs followed his trade of shoemaker for several years, and later became a clerk in a general store, subsequently moving to Portage, where he lived for thirty years, and died at the advanced age of seventy-six years, his wife surviving him some time and passing away when seventy-eight years of age.

The seventh in order of birth of his parents' eleven children, Samuel W. Gibbs received his early education in the district schools of Utah, and as a youth took up freighting as an occupation, driving a bull team and mule outfit between Utah and Montana, in the employ of F. M. Rogers, a well-known freighter of the early days. Gradually he accumulated enough capital to invest in the stock business in the Malad Valley, Box Elder county, Utah, which occupation he followed for twenty years. The next ten years were spent on a ranch in Bingham county, and in 1906 he came to Blackfoot and established himself in the livery and feed business, which he has conducted to the present time. While other pioneers of his day—engaged, some in trade, some in manufacture, others in speculation, and still others in buying up lands and converting them into city and town lots—have outstripped Mr. Gibbs in the accumulation of wealth, his enterprise has brought him a fair competency, and, what is of far greater value, has left him vigorous in advanced age, with as great capacity for enjoyment as belongs to many younger men, and with the satisfac-



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tion of having wrought, with laborious hands and to good purpose, in rearing to its great development the commonwealth of Idaho. With a faultless memory, he recalls to ready listeners interesting events in Idaho's early history. A Republican in politics, he is committeeman of his district, and is serving his second term as member of the city council, his present term expiring in April, 1913. His religious connection is with the Church of the Latter Day Saints. It is his belief that the development of Idaho during the next ten years will be as great as that which has marked its advance in the twenty years past, and it is his ambition to be able to continue to assist in this growth.

On December 25, 1876, Mr. Gibbs was married at Portage, Utah, to Miss Sophrona Loretta McCrary, daughter of John M. and Samantha (Wells) McCrary, both deceased, who were well known pioneers of Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have had the following children: Samuel Willard, born October 15, 1877, at Portage, the father of three children; Mrs. Loretta Payne, born April 21, 1879, at Portage, Utah, a resident of Blackfoot, who has two children; James Memorial, born March 10, 1882, at Portage, who has two children; John Duggan, born December 28, 1884, at Portage; George Francis, born November 15, 1887, at Portage; William F., born June 4, 1889, who died September 17, 1889; Alice Matilda, born December 10, 1890; Charles Ira, born September 24, 1894, who died October 10, 1894; Don Carlos, born November 16, 1896, attending the schools of Blackfoot; Eberhart McCrary, born November 7, 1899, in Bingham county, Idaho, who died in 1900, at Tilden, Idaho.

JOSEPH W. GOLIGHTLY. Now manager of the Studebaker Brothers Company at Preston, Mr. Golightly is a native son of Preston, of a pioneer family in this region, and has grown up and advanced to important responsibilities and influence in business and civic affairs in the locality which has been his home throughout his entire career.

Joseph W. Golightly was born at Preston on the first of October, 1878. His parents were among the early settlers of this locality, and were among the earliest native born citizens of Utah. His father, Joseph J. Golightly, was born in Salt Lake City, whence he came to Idaho in 1874, and was one of the prosperous residents of Preston up to his death in June, 1898, at the age of forty. During his earlier years he had been engaged in the candy and bakery business but latterly was chiefly connected with farming. He also took an active part in politics, and held several offices and was one of the influential men in his church in this section. His wife, whose maiden name was Millie Williams, was also a native of Salt Lake City, where they were married, and she now resides at the old home in Preston.

During his youth in Preston, Mr. Golightly attended the public schools, and was subsequently educated by another course in the Oneida Stake Academy at Preston. While a boy he spent much of his time on a farm, and learned all the varieties of farm life. Remaining in the country until he was twenty-two years of age, he then entered upon his active business career in the employ of the Sidney Stevens Implement Company at Preston, being connected with that firm for about four years, at the end of which time he took a place with the C. W. & M. Company. About six months later he joined the Cache Valley Implement & Produce Company, and from there entered the service of the Studebaker Brothers Company as floor salesman. He has been connected with this well known concern since 1905,

and in 1908 was appointed local manager, since which time he has been instrumental in building up and extending the trade throughout the section, and has made an excellent record as an aggressive young business man.

At Logan, Utah, on December 15, 1902, Mr. Golightly was married to Miss Mabel Chatterton, a daughter of Wilford Chatterton of Preston. The three children, two daughters and one son, in the home circle, are named Emery, Virginia and LaRue. Mr. Golightly and family are members of the church of the Latter Day Saints, and for three years he served on a church mission in Florida and Georgia. He is a former secretary of the Preston Commercial Club, and has been a worker in all cooperative efforts for the advancement of his home town. As a Republican he casts his vote regularly, but has no active part in politics. Mr. Golightly is one of the enthusiastic automobilists of Preston, and is a well rounded man who enjoys all the good things of life, not only the wholesome outside amusements, but also the quiet diversions of his home. He is an ardent believer in the future of Idaho, and is always glad to give information to prospective homeseekers concerning his own part of the state.

EDWIN D. FORD. The enterprise which, under the form of irrigation, has applied water to the fertile lands in Idaho, has opened a greater and more permanent store of wealth than the discovery of the richest lode in gold or silver during earlier days. The purpose of the following paragraphs is to sketch briefly the value and power of individual foresight and initiative in such undertakings as exemplified in the career of Edwin D. Ford of Weiser, and also the inception and successful establishment of the Crane Creek Irrigation Land & Power Company, which is one of the best examples of business organization applied to the practical problems of agriculture in this state. The responsible man behind the Crane Creek project was Edwin D. Ford, who had been identified with the west for many years, and has attained his present position of prominence by hard and conscientious endeavor, and a keen insight into the possibilities which lie in the plain view of all, but which only the exceptional few have the power to reap the fullest advantage.

Edwin D. Ford was born January 1, 1863, at Watertown, Wisconsin, and he himself a pioneer, is a son of a pioneer family. Pioneers were his early ancestors in this country, and patriots as well, giving of their vigor to the revolutionary struggle and later to the War of 1812. Pioneers to the middle west were his grandfather and his father—the latter as a boy—coming to settle in what was then the Wisconsin wilderness. They made their way to that region overland by ox-team, by way of Fort Dearborn, where the city of Chicago now stands. The father, E. W. Ford, grew up in the pioneer home, and in his manhood enlisted in the Civil war, with the Ninth Minnesota Regiment. A private when he entered the army, he was discharged with the rank of captain. His wife, the mother of Edwin D. Ford, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and was with her parents among Wisconsin's early immigrants. They were the parents of six children, among whom Edwin D. was the third.

Edwin D. Ford was reared at La Crosse, where at the age of sixteen years, after a substantial education in local schools, he became a wage earner, entering the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company's freight department as a messenger. During his five years' service there

he advanced to the office of assistant cashier. When the cashier was appointed postmaster at La Crosse he took Mr. Ford with him from the railroad, as assistant postmaster, in which capacity he served four years.

In 1890, following his inherited pioneer bent, Mr. Ford came out to the northwest to investigate the country, and its opportunities. Where the route of the Great Northern Railroad was planned to cross the Columbia River, he saw a great future for the town that would spring up there, and thus he made his first permanent location at Wenatchee. His foresight with regard to that location has since been justified, and Wenatchee is now one of the most vigorous and prosperous of Washington's cities. In this congenial location he established a general store, and was soon awarded the contract from the Great Northern Company to furnish surveying parties with supplies. It required some exceptional business ability to fulfill this contract, but he did it admirably, and delivered the supplies during a part of the construction work and all of the survey. A great part of the supplies were freighted sixty-five miles over the mountains from Ellensburg.

In the same year of his location at Wenatchee, Mr. Ford realized the great possibilities of land values increasing through irrigation, and he consequently bought as much land as he could near that town, paying an average price of ten dollars an acre. This land was not irrigated. As soon as the water for irrigation reached it, he found that his poorest land was worth three hundred dollars an acre, while today developed orchard tracts on the same ground that Mr. Ford bought at the time for ten dollars an acre are held at two thousand dollars an acre, and some of them are not for sale at any price. This experience gave him his first clear insight into the tremendous difference between the values of western arid and western irrigated land. He also saw the wonderful possibilities of the fruit industry in this country, which was then in its infancy, and in his mind he laid the foundation for the big undertaking which was to come later.

In 1893 Mr. Ford was married at Denver, and in the following year, since the climate at Wenatchee did not agree with Mrs. Ford, he moved to the Cripple Creek mining district of Colorado, where he established a general store. While excavations were being made for the store buildings in Cripple Creek a vein of rich gold was struck on Mr. Ford's lot. As his title to the property did not include a mining claim, this lucky discovery brought good fortune to the company holding the necessary title, not to Mr. Ford, the real discoverer. The mine afterward proved to be an immense producer, known as the Gold Coin Mines. It brought a million and five hundred thousand dollars worth of gold to its owners.

After remaining in Colorado for five years, Mr. Ford was attracted to Idaho by the activities in the Seven Devils' Mining District. To reach these mines he was compelled to pass through the Weiser Valley. There he was forcibly impressed with the remarkable similarity between conditions here and those he had found in Wenatchee. He found the climate to be even better; the soil, on analysis, proved almost the same, while the acreage was greatly in excess of that in the Wenatchee section. Continuing his investigations, he found that where water had been delivered to land in the lower Weiser Valley, phenomenal crop yields had been the result. On the upper benches were great tracts of unirrigated land, and in the following years, after being fully convinced of its possibilities, he began the purchase of this land. Analyses revealed

that it was just as fertile as that of the lower valley, while drainage was better, and his Wenatchee experience had taught him that the higher bench farms were in greatest demand and had been most successful.

In 1906 Mr. Ford conceived the idea of a storage reservoir to water more than his own holdings, which by that time amounted to six hundred acres. It should be understood that these conclusions which are so briefly set down were the results of land and patient and persevering investigation and study on the part of Mr. Ford and it required great judgment to distinguish between what was feasible and what was utopian. Having satisfied himself and made all the plans, he began attending auctions on the site of Crane Creek. He employed surveyors and engineers, who after thorough and detailed investigation declared the site to be ideal. After the report of these experts Mr. Ford bought land then occupied by fourteen families, needed for the site of a reservoir. At this stage of the undertaking he organized a holding company, and his associates promptly elected him president and general manager. With characteristic enthusiasm and energy, he went into the work to perfect the water filings and to attain right of way for the pipe lands and laterals.

The settlers on land which would receive benefits under the Crane Creek projects proceeded to organize the huge area into two big irrigation districts under the friendly laws of the state of Idaho. Meanwhile, Mr. Ford and associates went steadily ahead with their work as far as it was possible to progress at that time, expending two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars in the building of a storage dam, purchases of reservoir site, and land to be irrigated, engineering, water investigation and other work, all of which was done under Mr. Ford's personal supervision. The reservoir that is to water the district is six miles long by two miles wide, there are seventy miles of main canals and laterals, and the land which will be irrigated comprises a total area of twenty-one thousand acres. Mr. Ford is still giving his energetic management to the work which remains to be done in this project, and he expects to make Weiser his permanent home. To him the irrigation enterprise has for years been his most ambitious hope, and with its realization he intends to remain faithfully at what he considers a post of duty, doing his part in the upbuilding and development of the great Weiser empire. On a portion of the site comprised in the Crane Creek project is located the townsite of Appleton, located on the railroad nine miles east of Weiser. Associated with Mr. Ford as president of the Crane Creek Company, are Mr. A. G. Butterfield, the well known stockman of Weiser as vice president; and Mr. E. P. Hall, as secretary.

In addition to the responsibilities and labors connected with the irrigation project Mr. Ford has filled his place as a director of the First National Bank, the largest banking institution in Weiser, and as a member of the firm of the Walker & Ford Drug Company, one of the largest mercantile establishments in Southern Idaho. He is also a practical farmer, and has successfully cultivated on the Crane Creek Reservoir site, one thousand acres without irrigation, raising profitable crops of alfalfa and grain. His own comfortable residence is located on the Sunnyside plat.

In 1893, in Colorado, Mr. Ford married Miss Hortense Alling, of Denver, Colorado. Their son Edwin was born in 1901, and three years later their daughter Susan. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are both socially active and popular in Weiser. The Com-

mercial Club of the city is one of the organizations with which he is connected, and he has passed all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias Lodge. He is interested in political affairs, both local and national, although independent of party lines. The current phrase, "pass prosperity around" would seem to have been Edwin D. Ford's motto in his scheme for the wide distribution of the benefits of Washington county's desirable climate, made accessible through wisely planned irrigation. His multitude of friends and well-wishers look to the fullest expansion of the enterprise, which will stand as a most worthy monument to the discrimination and judgment of Mr. Ford.

GUY EMERSON BOWERMAN. A live, wide-a-woke man, full of vim and energy, Guy E. Bowerman, president of the First National Bank of Saint Anthony, is a commanding figure in the financial circles of southeastern Idaho, and has extensive business interests throughout this section of the state. He was born October 8, 1866, in Coldwater, Michigan.

His father, Thomas Emery Bowerman, was born and educated in Michigan, which has always been his home. He is a carriage maker by trade, and for many years carried on a substantial business in that line, but now, at the age of seventy-one years, he has retired from active pursuits. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza M. Dakin, was born in Michigan sixty-eight years ago, in 1844, and has there spent her entire life.

The second child of the parental household of four children, Guy E. Bowerman, obtained his education in the schools of Michigan. On leaving school he went to South Dakota in search of employment, locating in Dell Rapids, where for fifteen years he was connected with a bank, serving first in a very humble capacity, but being promoted from time to time until he was made cashier. On October 2, 1899, Mr. Bowerman, foreseeing the great possibilities awaiting Idaho, came to Saint Anthony, and, with others, organized the Idaho State Bank, of which he was made cashier. On March 1, 1901, that bank was converted into the First National Bank of Saint Anthony, and Mr. Bowerman was continued as its cashier until 1907, when he was elected president of the institution, a position which he has since held. He is likewise president of the First National Bank of Ashton; vice president of the Fremont County Bank of Sugar City, a director of the First National Bank of Rexburg; and a stockholder in the Rigby State Bank.

Since taking up his residence in Fremont county, Mr. Bowerman has been untiring in his efforts to promote its highest and best interests, doing more, mayhap, than any other man, unless it be Thomas E. Ricks, who was one of the pioneer conquerors of the wilderness. Unassuming in manner, and peculiarly unpretentious, Mr. Bowerman has nevertheless been especially prominent in developing the agricultural prosperity of this part of the state. He is very active in the matter of local improvements, being a champion of the good roads, and good bridges movement and of all enterprises conducive to the benefit of the public. On November 5, 1911, Mr. Bowerman, who is a warm personal friend of Senator Borah, was elected as a representative to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and is serving ably and to the satisfaction of his constituents as well as to their honor and credit.

Fraternally Mr. Bowerman is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows;

of the Knights of Pythias; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Knights Templar.

Mr. Bowerman married September 18, 1888, in Mitchell, Ontario, Miss Susanna E. Wilson, and they have one child, Guy Emerson Bowerman, Jr., born August 29, 1896.

ARTHUR R. SMITH. As the head of the Boise Development Company, Arthur R. Smith occupies an important place in the business life of this city. He has been located in Boise but a short time, coming here in 1910, but in the brief time he has been thus established he has done much for the development of Boise property, and is recognized for one of the progressive and up-to-date men of the city today.

Born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1871, Arthur R. Smith is the son of H. L. Smith and Henrietta K. Smith, both Virginians by birth. The father is a well known and highly respected citizen of Norfolk, where he now lives a retired life, and he is now in his seventy-first year, while his wife is still sharing his joys and sorrows at the age of seventy.

As a boy at home, Arthur Smith attended the local schools and later attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, Va., for a year. He then entered the service of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, in a clerical capacity, remaining thus occupied for five years, at the termination of which he engaged in the lumber business. This connection proved to be a most fortunate one for him and for twenty years Mr. Smith carried on a lumber and general manufacturing business. He saw an excellent opportunity to dispose of his large interests and accordingly sold out and came to Boise in 1910, where he immediately organized the Boise Development Company. He is president of the concern and his brother, H. L. Smith, is vice-president and secretary. Since that time they have done much in the way of developing Boise property, and have a subdivision known as the Boise City Park which is a most excellent tract, located within six blocks of the heart of the city, and fully equipped in the way of sidewalks, curbs, city water and electric lights, etc.

Mr. Smith is president and a member of the directorate of the Home Building Company of Boise, and has become one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the city and state. He is a Democrat and a member of the Episcopal church.

In 1899 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Edna Robinson, of Baltimore, Maryland. She is a daughter of Mrs. Mary Robinson, of that city, where she was reared.

HIRAM T. FRENCH, M. S. It is the earnest desire of the publishers of this history to offer within its pages a permanent mark of appreciation due from them to Professor Hiram T. French, whose able co-operation has made possible the compilation of the subject matter incorporated in the work and constituting, we are assured, a valuable contribution to the recorded history of Idaho. Professor French has been intimately identified with the development of the great natural resources of Idaho, has here attained to wide reputation in educational circles, and his thorough familiarity with the state gives authority and emphasis to his interposition in the compilation and arrangement of the historical material here presented. A man of high literary and scientific knowledge and appreciation, of most comprehensive reading and study and of distinctive intellectual force, he has done much to exploit the state of Idaho, within whose borders he long maintained his home, and this publication exercises but consistent functions when it offers a brief review of his career.

Hiram Taylor French was born in Almena, Van Buren county, Michigan, on the 1st of October, 1861, and is a son of Warren F. and Sarah Ann (Eager) French, both natives of St. Albans, Vermont, and both young folk at the time of the removal of the respective families to Franklin county, New York. Warren F. French was a son of Ezra French, who passed the closing years of his life in Malone, New York, and who attained to the venerable age of ninety-four years, as did also his wife.

Warren F. French became one of the sturdy pioneers of Michigan, to which state he removed in 1849, and he became one of the representative farmers of Van Buren county. He also worked more or less at the carpenter's trade, to which he had served an apprenticeship in New York state, and he was prominent and influential in connection with public affairs of a local order. He was a man of strong mentality and impregnable integrity and he ever commanded the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and he was always active in political activities in his community. He served many years as supervisor of Almena township, Van Buren county, Michigan and was also the incumbent of other local offices of trust. He was captain of militia at the time of the Mexican war but was not called to the front in that conflict. Both he and his wife, the latter of whom was probably of remote Irish extraction, passed the closing period of their long and useful lives on their old homestead in Michigan, where both died in 1900, each being eighty-one years of age at the time of demise and the death of the wife having followed that of her husband by only five days. Both were firm believers in the verities of the Christian faith and were earnest in the support of religious activities.

Hiram T. French was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his preliminary educational discipline was acquired in the district and graded schools of his native county. In 1881 he was matriculated in the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, the capital of the state, and in this staunch institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His standing in the college was shown by the fact that a few weeks after his graduation he became an assistant in the agricultural department of the institution, a capacity in which he continued to serve for four years. In 1889 his alma mater conferred upon him the title of Master of Science. In the same year he went to Corvallis, Oregon, to accept a position in the Oregon Agricultural College. He infused into his work characteristic energy and devotion and held the chair of agriculture in this institution until 1899, when he resigned the position to accept one of similar order in the University of Idaho. He exerted potent influence in the development and upbuilding of the agricultural department or school of the university and made it a strong factor in connection with the progress of agricultural, horticultural and stock-growing industry in the state. He served also as director of the government agricultural experiment station of Idaho, of which position he continued the incumbent until 1910. For four years thereafter he gave special attention to editorial work for agricultural papers, and then he was called once more to the Oregon Agricultural College, at Corvallis, where he has since continued his zealous and indefatigable labors, in cooperation with the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

In politics Professor French is found arrayed as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast in support of James G. Blaine. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith and has served his church in various official capacities, including that of teacher in the Sunday school,—a work to which he has given earnest attention for twenty years. Professor French has been a close student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of the York Rite. He has served as master of the lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, has held office in the chapter of Royal Arch Masons and in the council of Royal & Select Masters; and has the distinction of being past eminent commander of his commandery of Knights Templars, as well as past grand commander of the grand commandery of the state of Idaho. At the present time he is correspondent for the grand commandery of this state.

In November, 1886, Professor French wedded Miss Carrie M. French, a member of a family of the same name as his own but of no kinship. She was a daughter of John M. and Esther French, of Lansing, Michigan, and her father was one of the representative members of the Michigan bar at the time of his death, about 1880. Mrs. Carrie M. French was graduated in the Michigan Agricultural College as a member of the class of 1887, and she passed the closing years of her life at Moscow, Idaho, where she died on the 28th of April, 1900. She is survived by one son, Ralph Warren French, who was born March 3, 1891, and who is now in charge of the United States army laboratory at Fort Logan, Colorado.

The present wife of Professor French bore the maiden name of Lura L. Cass, and she was born at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. She came to Idaho as a teacher of physical training and was most successful in her work along this line, having been graduated in the Possi Gymnasium, of Boston, Massachusetts. Professor and Mrs. French have three children,—Carrie Cass French, Helen Francis French, and Hiram Taylor French, Jr., whose respective ages, in 1914, are thirteen, eleven and eight years.

It may consistently be said that Professor French has been the artificer of his own fortunes, as he has been virtually dependent upon his own resources since he was a lad of fifteen years. He defrayed the expenses of his collegiate course by teaching school and by applying himself to such other work as was available. His mature life has been one of constant and earnest application, and he has labored with marked unselfishness and with high ideals. He has been specially interested in helping worthy young men and women to acquire educations and to prove of value to themselves and to the world. His scientific work has been varied, especially along lines pertaining to agriculture and allied industries, and his personal investigation and research have been productive of valuable results. He has never held or had ambition for political office, but keeps in close touch with the questions and issues of the hour, with the result that he is well fortified in his convictions concerning matter of public polity. He has passed a quarter of a century in Oregon and Idaho and is deeply interested in the history and development of the great Northwest, the while it may be said that he has traveled extensively in the United States, having visited every state in the Union. He has a host of warm friends in Idaho and Oregon and all will read with pleasure this brief record of his honorable and useful career. F

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